"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,411. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 86¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c; cash cotton, 6⅛c.

FOREIGN.—The American delegates to the Peace Conference submitted their scheme for a permanent tribunal of arbitration yesterday and it was unanimously favored by the committee. It is believed that this plan will completely displace the British plan. M. Manau, the French Procurator General, addressing the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus revision hearing yesterday, said that Esterhazy was the traitor and perhaps a swindler, too. He intimated that the famous bordereau was a hoax and that there was no proof that the safety of the State had been jeopardized. MM. Déroulède and Marcel-Habert were acquitted of inciting troops to insubordination. There was a tumult in the Assize Court. Major Marchand will be received with unusual honors at the Ministry of Marine to-day. President Krüger of the South African Republic and Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of the Cape Colony and British High Commissioner for South Africa, have arrived at Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, for their proposed conference concerning the Uitlanders. The alarmist reports concerning Queen Victoria's eyesight are denied, and it is said no operation will be performed. The shippers of Jamaica will send a delegation to Washington looking to a reciprocity treaty with this country.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Two thousand freight handlers went on strike in Buffalo yesterday, and the grain shovelers may join them.

Edward English of Newburg was attacked by a gang of toughs, robbed, and thrown into the Harlem River last night. Detectives compelled the leader of the gang at the pistol's point to rescue English.

Mrs. Jane L. Stanford, widow of Leland Stanford, executed deeds yesterday conveying the bulk of her fortune to the Leland Stanford University.

The two men charged with obstructing a mail train in the Coeur d'Alenes were discharged by Judge Knowles at Helena, Mont., yesterday, and immediately rearrested.

Advices from Dawson, dated April 29, state that there are evidences of the most wonderful output recorded. Thousands of miners, who are waiting for the first boats, have from $1,000 to $50,000 each in gold dust.

Page 2.

Inspector W. W. McLaughlin yesterday began proceedings in the Supreme Court, with a view of getting back his old position in the Police Department, that of Deputy Chief.

Page 3.

The Board of Aldermen adopted the resolution yesterday to appropriate $150,000 for a reception to Admiral Dewey.

The War Department has made public Gen. Otis's report of the events which preceded the hostilities in the Philippines and of the operations around Manila up to April 6. Two officers of the hospital ship Relief were captured yesterday by the Filipinos. Rebels are torturing the friendly natives who favored the Americans.

The police are making no progress in the search for Marion Clarke, who was kidnapped in Central Park. The proposition to ask the Mayor to offer a reward of $10,000 for the recovery of the child and the arrest of her abductors was favorably considered yesterday by the Board of Aldermen, and probably will be adopted.

Page 4.

The Derby at Epsom was won yesterday by Flying Fox, the favorite, after an exciting contest with Holocauste, ridden by Tod Sloan. Holocauste broke his leg at the fetlock joint and was subsequently killed.

The May Grand Jury, which was discharged yesterday, handed to Judge McMahon a presentment in which the jurors called attention to certain "flagrant attempts" which had been made to control their actions.

Page 5.

Secretary Gage defends the President's changes in removing some officers from the scope of the law.

William R. Corwine says no material advance can be made in American trade with Puerto Rico under existing tariff provisions.

The military authorities in Cuba have been informed by a Spanish merchant that he has made a contribution to an alleged revolutionary fund in the island.

The State Department has made public an abstract of the report of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission. The report recommends the Childs and Lull routes, and the cost of the work is estimated at $118,113,790.

The announcement that there are no funds available with which to print the complete report of the Army Beef Commission has caused much discussion in Washington. The Secretary of the commission has been discharged.

Page 7.

James Neale Plumb, who shot and killed Alexander Masterton on May 3 died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday, after having obstinately refused to take remedies for erysipelas and gastritis prescribed for him. He was to have pleaded to the murder indictment yesterday.

Page 8.

High Order, Kirkwood, Admiration, Charentus, Montanic, and Pirate M. won the races at the Gravesend track yesterday.

The Cincinnatis defeated the New York baseball team yesterday by a score of 5 to 4. The Brooklyns won another game from the Louisvilles.

George J. Gould and his Lakewood Club polo team were defeated yesterday after a close game with the second team of the Philadelphia Country Club.

The cruiser Brooklyn will go on the dry dock to have the injuries she sustained on Memorial Day repaired. It is supposed that she struck a sunken wreck.

Page 9.

The annual meeting of the New York Produce Exchange was held yesterday.

Page 14.

Jacob M. Patterson died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, in Fordham.

The annual parade and review of the Police Department will take place to-day.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the New York Cotton Exchange was held yesterday.

The Sons of Benjamin yesterday decided to pay endowment funds direct to the widow in the future, and not to her legal adviser.

The steamer Knickerbocker arrived from New Orleans yesterday with her cargo afire, and had to be beached. The passengers were kept in ignorance of their danger.

George Forzly, the Syrian banker of 103 Washington Street, who failed recently, surrendered himself to the police yesterday and was held in court on charges of grand larceny.

The omission of a coupling pin from the Third Avenue "L" road train yesterday morning caused one of the cars to knock a bumper over into the avenue and drop trucks there also. No one was injured.

Controller Coler introduced a resolution at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Public Improvements suggesting that the burned district of Coney Island be made a public park. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Col. Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment says that he and the other officers of his command with whom he talked were much gratified by the reception accorded the regiment during the Memorial Day parade. The hissing, he thinks, was only an exhibition of a chronic feeling against the organization.

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Minister Killed by a Train.

PATERSON, N. J., May 31.—The Rev. E. Hughes, formerly pastor of the Lutheran Church, at Saddle River, met death while walking on the Erie tracks near Allendale yesterday. He was struck by an express train at what is known as the Aldinson culvert. There is a slight curve in the tracks at this point, and it is thought he did not hear the engineer's whistle. He was well known throughout Bergen County. He was about sixty years old, and leaves a wife.

AMERICA'S PLAN FOR PEACE GIVEN

Scheme for a Permanent Tribunal Is Submitted.

ITS DECISION TO BE FINAL

Proposals Meet Favor Readily Among the Peace Delegates.

British Plans May Be Entirely Set Aside—Disarmament Committee Cannot Agree as to New Inventions.

THE HAGUE, May 31.—The American delegates to the Peace Convention submitted their scheme relating to an arbitration tribunal to-day before the Drafting Committee of the Arbitration Committee. The plan differs from the British proposal.

The text of the American arbitration proposals is as follows:

Resolved, That, in order to aid in the prevention of armed conflicts by pacific means, the representatives of the sovereign powers assembled together in this conference be and they hereby are requested to propose to their respective Governments a series of negotiations for the adoption of a general treaty having for its object the following plan, with such modifications as may be essential to secure the adhesion of at least nine sovereign powers, four of whom at least shall have been signatories of the declaration of Paris, the German Empire being, for this purpose, the successor of Prussia, and the Kingdom of Italy the successor of Sardinia:

"Article I.—The tribunal shall be composed of persons nominated on account of their personal integrity and learning in international law by a majority of the members of the highest court at the time existing in each of the adhering States, one from each sovereign State participating in the treaty, and shall hold office until their successors are nominated by the same body and duly appointed.

"Article II.—The tribunal shall meet for organization at a time and place to be agreed upon by the several Governments, but not later than six months after the general treaty shall be ratified by the nine powers, as hereinbefore proposed, and shall organize itself by the appointment of a permanent clerk and such other officers as may be found necessary, but without conferring any distinction upon its own members. The tribunal shall be empowered to fix its place of sessions and to change the same from time to time, as the interests of justice or the convenience of litigants may seem to require, and to fix its own rules of procedure.

Article III.—The tribunal shall be of permanent character, and shall be always open for the filing of new cases, subject to its own rules of procedure, either by the contracting nations or by others that may choose to submit them, and all cases and countercases, with the testimony and arguments by which they are to be supported or answered, are to be in writing or print. All cases, countercases, evidence, arguments, or opinions in expressing judgment, are to be accessible after decision is rendered to all who desire them and who pay the necessary charges of transcription.

Article IV.—Any and all questions of disagreement may, by mutual consent, be submitted by the nations concerned to this international tribunal for decision, but every such submission shall be accompanied by an undertaking to accept the award.

Article V.—The bench of judges for each particular case shall consist of as many as may be agreed upon by the litigating nations—either of the entire bench or of any smaller number not less than three, to be chosen from the whole court. In the event of a bench of three judges only, no one of those shall be either a native subject or citizen of a State whose interests are in litigation in the case.

"Article VI.—The general expenses of the tribunal are to be equally divided or upon some equitable basis between the adherent powers; but those arising from each particular case shall be provided for as may be directed by the tribunal. The presentation of a case wherein one or both of the parties may be a non-adherent State shall be admitted only upon condition of a mutual agreement that the States so litigating shall pay respectively a sum to be fixed by the tribunal for expenses of adjudication. The salaries of the judges may be so adjusted as to be paid only when they are actually engaged in the duties of the court.

"Article VII.—Every litigant before the international tribunal shall have the right to a rehearing of the case before the same judges within three months after notification of the decision, on alleging newly discovered evidence or submitting questions of law not heard and decided at the former hearing.

"Article VIII.—This treaty shall become operative when nine sovereign States, such as are indicated in the resolution, shall have ratified its provisions."

The American project was accompanied by a memorandum entitled "Memorandum from the Commissioners of the United States, submitted with their project for a permanent international tribunal." The text of the memorandum follows:

"The proposal herewith submitted takes its form as a resolution looking to action outside of the conference from our instructions. The proposal shows the earnest desire of the President of the United States for a permanent international tribunal for the conduct of arbitration between nations, and the willingness of the President to aid in the establishment of such a tribunal upon the general lines indicated.

"The Commissioners from the United States are ready, without insisting upon the form of their own resolutions, to try to develop the proposals heretofore submitted to the conference, so that they shall embody what is essential in this plan. It seems to the United States Commissioners that it ought not to be difficult to associate with the several proposals, as they may eventually be developed for mediation in various forms of international inquiry and arbitration by special arrangement, a plan for a permanent tribunal of arbitration, which will embody what is essential in the American resolution."

Both sections of the Disarmament Committee met to-day, and, as was anticipated, failed to agree with regard to the questions of new inventions in armaments.

AMERICAN SCHEME IS FAVORED.

Reported that It Will Completely Displace the British Plan.

LONDON, June 1.—The special dispatches from The Hague to the London morning papers agree that the American scheme meets with much favor, as being eminently practical. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the head of the British delegation, has modified the British proposal, and now suggests that the administrative council should not be international, but should be appointed by the Government of the country where the permanent court assembles.

According to the correspondent of The Daily News the Arbitration Committee has unanimously recommended the American scheme to the conference. The correspondent adds: "This is a speedy and brilliant victory for the partisans of peace, as nobody doubts that the conference will ratify the unanimous vote of the committee. A long debate occurred to-day between the English and American delegates in order to arrive at a compromise upon the Anglo-American schemes as against that of Russia. Sir Julian Pauncefote's plan will be laid on the table to-morrow. The professors of international law at the conference regard the American mediation scheme as practicable, and I find it is meeting with universal favor."

The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial on the American scheme, says: "It is scarcely conceivable that European States, at any rate, would allow three Judges to decide vital questions for them without appeal to a fresh tribunal or to arms."

The correspondent of the Morning Post at The Hague says: "At a private interview to-day between the English and American delegates, their arbitration schemes in opposition to Russia's was considered and met with the entire approval of both parties."

GREAT BRITAIN'S PROPOSAL.

The Secretary to Reside Permanently at the Meeting Place.

THE HAGUE, May 31.—The British arbitration proposal is as follows:

"The Court shall be called 'The Permanent Court for International Arbitration.' Its object will be to facilitate arbitration to nations whenever they fail to adjust their differences by diplomatic means. The court may be summoned at any time, its rules and procedure being established by a convention, which shall not override any special arrangements made by the litigants. A permanent bureau shall be established at Berne, at The Hague, or at Brussels, where the archives shall be kept and whence all communications shall be dated.

"A permanent secretary and clerk, with the necessary staff, shall reside on the spot. Their duty shall be to summon the Court whenever litigants demand. As regards the choice of arbitrators, each of the signatory States shall be pledged to submit to the approval of the other States the names of two persons with the necessary qualifications. These shall be ex-officio members of the tribunal. In case of a vacancy owing to demise or to other causes a successor shall be appointed in a similar manner.

"An application from litigants for the summoning of the tribunal must be sent to the Secretary at the Central Bureau, who will communicate to the litigants a list of Judges from which each litigant shall select as many Judges as may be provided under the arbitration compromise. They shall have the further right of nominating one or more Judges whose names are not on the list.

"The tribunal thus formed shall meet at a date appointed by the litigants. The court will hold sittings in the permanent bureau, with the option of removing its sessions to any other place according to the wishes of the parties or to circumstances. Parties not signatories of the convention may nevertheless obtain the services of the court under conditions established by the convention.

"The signatory powers will establish a permanent Council of Administration of five members and a Secretary. This Council shall enact the by-laws of the bureau and shall have cognizance of all the questions relating to the bureau. The Council shall have unlimited power for the appointment or dismissal of officials and in fixing salaries; and it shall appoint a President, having a casting vote. Its resolutions are to be carried by a majority.

"A contribution from each State to the expenses of the Council shall be fixed by the same, from time to time, by agreement with the signatories."

ITALY'S ARBITRATION IDEA.

Count Nigra Submits His Amendment to the Russian Plan.

THE HAGUE, May 31.—The amendment of Count Nigra, head of the Italian delegation to the Peace Conference, to the Russian arbitration scheme, proposes the following articles:

1.—In the event of the imminence of a conflict between two or more powers, after the failure of all attempts at conciliation by means of indirect negotiations, the contending parties be obliged to have recourse to mediation or arbitration in cases indicated by the present act.

2.—All other cases of mediation or arbitration will be recommended by the signatory powers, but will remain optional.

3.—Each of the signatory powers not involved in the conflict has in all cases, even during hostilities, the right to offer the contending parties its good offices or mediation, or propose that they have recourse to the mediation of another power equally neutral, or to arbitration. This cannot be considered by either of the contending parties as an unfriendly act, even in a case where mediation or arbitration not being obligatory it would be rejected.

4.—A demand for or offer of mediation takes precedence of a proposal for arbitration, but arbitration may or must be proposed, according to the circumstances, not only when there is no demand or offer of mediation, but also when mediation would have been rejected or would not have led to conciliation.

5.—A proposal of mediation or arbitration, until formally accepted by all the contending parties, cannot, unless there be a convention to the contrary, have the effect of interrupting or delaying impending mobilization or other preparatory measures or military operations.

6.—Recourse to mediation or arbitration, in conformity with Article I., is obligatory in the cases of

A blank space follows the words "cases of," to be filled in by Count Nigra later.

THE MOHONK LAKE CONFERENCE.

Supporters of International Arbitration Begin Their Meeting.

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y., May 31.—The fifth Lake Mohonk Conference for the Promotion of International Arbitration met at the Lake Mohonk House to-day. Ex-Senator George F. Edmunds was elected Chairman. In his address Mr. Edmunds said he doubted the immediate outcome of results from The Hague conference, but considered the triumph of international arbitration inevitable.

The following Business Committee was appointed: Everett P. Wheeler, Chairman; Prof. John B. Clark, W. J. Coombs, John I. Gilbert, C. R. Woodruff, John H. Stiness, Robert Treat Paine, Samuel B. Capen, Lyman Abbott, William Hayes Ward, and James Wood.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale made an address eulogizing the efforts of the Czar for peace, and insisting that all minor difference between nations should be settled by arbitration. A number of brief addresses followed.

LITTLE FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.

Only One Case Discovered by the Health Officials This Year.

NEW ORLEANS, May 31.—Miss Grillo, aged seventeen years, living on Royal Street, was reported on Saturday by her physician as being ill, with symptoms of yellow fever. Miss Grillo died Sunday afternoon. An autopsy was held, the result of which was laid before experts, who reached the conclusion that the case presented evidences of yellow fever. Under an agreement with several Boards of Health, the finding of the board of experts was telegraphed to them, and also the fact that there was no other case in New Orleans in any way suspicious.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service has received confirmation of the development of a case of yellow fever in New Orleans, but no additional information has come to him. As precautionary measures, he has ordered Dr. Van Ezdorf of his force to return to New Orleans, and has also given directions to Drs. Carter and Murray to repair there. Dr. Murray goes to consult with Dr. Suchon of the State Health Board, and Dr. Carter goes from Cuba, having almost completed the duties assigned him there. Dr. Van Ezdorf makes his headquarters in New Orleans, but is at present absent from the city on an inspecting tour.

A telegram received in this city yesterday from the agent of the Southern Pacific Railway in New Orleans says:

"Quarantine established by Texas is against local travel from New Orleans only. No interruption to through traffic, as passengers from points beyond New Orleans can go to Texas or through that State to points beyond, provided they do not stay over in New Orleans."

American Stocks Fall in London.

LONDON, May 31.—On the Street to-day American securities dropped a quarter to three-quarters on rumors of yellow fever in the South. Southern preferreds fell ½.

ROBBED AND THROWN IN RIVER.

Detectives Force Leader McGuire at Pistol's Point to Rescue His Gang's Victim.

Edward English of Newburg, N. Y., was attacked last night by a gang of toughs at the Harlem River and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, robbed of his valuables, and then thrown into the water. His cries were heard by some East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station detectives, who happened to be on the bridge, and they ran to his assistance, at the same time rapping for help.

On a vacant lot between the bridge pier and the Paine Grain Elevator the detectives found a gang of individuals making a half-hearted effort to fish a man out of the water. The detectives, with drawn revolvers, called on the gang to surrender, and then ordered the leader, James Maguire of 2,339 Third Avenue, to proceed with the work of rescue.

The man in the river was finally dragged out and his identity revealed. English said he is the son of Michael English, a Newburg contractor. He came to New York to transact some business, and was walking through One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street when the gang, led, he alleges, by McGuire, set upon him.

He says they dragged him into the vacant lot, beat and robbed him, and, taking off his clothing, threw him into the river. He yelled so loudly that some of the ruffians evidently grew frightened and turned to get him out when the police came upon them.

The reserves from the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station were turned out in response to a riot call sent in by one of the policemen who heard the detectives shout for help. McGuire and seven of his followers were placed under arrest. All are bad men, with prison records. They have long infested that particular neighborhood, and many complaints of petty hold-ups and insults have been made.

Usually the price of a can of beer was all the ransom demanded, but of late the gang grew bolder in its operations and detectives have patrolled the vicinity constantly.

EX-GOV. ALTGELD ON TRUSTS.

His Views Told in a Speech Before the Ohio Valley League of Bimetallic Clubs.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 31.—The Ohio Valley League of Bimetallic Clubs, with delegates from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky, is holding its annual convention in this city. The attendance to-day was small. Judge J. P. Tarvin, President of the Bimetallic League, occupied the chair.

One of the principal speakers before the convention to-night was ex-Gov. Altgeld of Illinois. After denouncing "the evils that result from the gold standard" and "government by injunction," he took up the question of trusts and said:

"For a quarter of a century both political parties have denounced corporations, trusts, and monopolies. Nearly every State in the Union has legislated against them. The Federal Government has legislated against them. Yet, in spite of this denunciation, they have gone on multiplying. State legislation has been found to be absolutely futile, because Federal Judges uniformly declared it to be unconstitutional. Federal legislation has likewise been found to be futile. The trusts are masters of the situation. It is evident that to simply go on denouncing trusts is an insult to the intelligence of the American people. They have come to stay, and therefore it is the mission and the duty of the Democratic Party to secure the benefit of the monopoly for the public, for the people. That means municipal and Governmental ownership of all monopolies which it is practicable for a Government as yet to control.

"That politician makes a mistake who thinks that by a mere denunciation of trusts you can fool a great number of Democrats in 1900. The people want to know what we propose to do about it. Look at the situation from any standpoint and you will find that the so-called gold-standard Democrats are not earnestly and heartily with us on any of the great questions that now confront our people. By affinity, taste, interest, affiliation, and natural selection they are on the other side.

"I hear it said that we cannot carry the country unless we get New York, and that in order to get New York we must abandon our principles. In the first place I dispute both propositions, and in the second place I want to say that the time has gone by when the Democracy can carry New York on a blear-eyed platform. The rank and file of the Democratic Party in New York is aroused, and it is as devoted to the principles of the Chicago platform as is the party anywhere in the country, and competent judges tell me that Gov. Roosevelt's selection was made possible by the votes of Democrats who preferred to support an open enemy to supporting a Democrat who stood for nothing."

MRS. STANFORD GIVES FORTUNE.

Conveys the Bulk of Her Wealth to Leland Stanford University.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—Mrs. Jane L. Stanford, widow of Leland Stanford, executed deeds to-day conveying to Stanford University the bulk of all her wealth, consisting principally of stocks and real estate, for the improvement and perpetual maintenance of that institution. Deeds were placed in the keeping of Judge Lieb, President of the Board of Trustees, and they will be recorded to-morrow with the Clerk of Santa Clara County.

The stocks involved in the transfer are holdings in the Southern Pacific, 189 shares of the value of $1,000 each in the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern, and shares in the Market Street Railroad, the Rocky Mountain Coal and Iron Company, and the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company. The real estate is mostly ranch property located in San Mateo, Colusa, Tehama, and Santa Clara Counties, and is valued at $317,000.

Mrs. Stanford's reason for making the conveyance at this time was her desire to have her affairs in such shape that in case of accident the university Trustees may secure prompt possession of the estate. The only stipulation accompanying the gift is that no buildings costing less than $6,000 each shall be erected on the campus, and that the number of the female students shall be restricted to 500. This provision was thought necessary for the preservation of the college spirit.

DECISION FOR E. V. HOBBS.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 31.—By the allowance of the appeal in the case of Hobbs versus the Esquimault and Nanimo Railway Company by the Supreme Court of Canada, E. V. Hobbs, a second-hand dealer of Douglas Street in this city, becomes a millionaire. His victory entitles him to the ownership of what is known as the East Wellington Mine.

Several years ago Hobbs bought 160 acres of land comprised in the Esquimault and Nanimo Railroad grant. The purchase was made without reservation, but when the deed was completed the company included reservation of all coal and all other minerals. Hobbs refused to accept this, and also refused the return of his purchase money, suing for specific performance of contract. The highest tribunal of Canada has now granted the suit, thereby affirming Hobbs's right to the vast coal deposits that are being worked on his property.

Chicago Concern Increases Wages.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Over 1,000 employes of the Crane Company received notice today that their wages had been increased 10 per cent. The company is one of the largest manufacturers of machinery in the West. The increase in the employes' pay is said to be due to a remarkable addition to the volume of the business.

Five Drowned at Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 31.—Three women and two men were drowned to-day at the foot of Madison Street in full view of a number of persons on the pier, and so far it has been impossible to locate the bodies or ascertain the names. The party was in a rowboat, and got in the wake of a steamer. The boat was overturned and sank. The crew of the steamer State of New York made every effort to save the party. The river is being dragged.

MANAU DEFENDS DREYFUS

Says Esterhazy Is the Traitor and Perhaps a Swindler.

BORDEREAU POSSIBLY A HOAX

French Procurator General Declares that the Secret Dossier Did Not Incriminate the Prisoner.

PARIS, May 31.—The surroundings of the Palace of Justice were almost deserted to-day when the Court of Cassation resumed hearing the arguments in the application for a revision of the Dreyfus trial. Many of the public seats in the court were empty.

M. Manau, the Procurator General, continued his speech, which was interrupted yesterday by the adjournment of the court, and his voice could be heard throughout the hall contending that Major Count Esterhazy was the author of the bordereau which has figured so prominently in the case, and not Dreyfus. During the course of his remarks he said that, whoever was guilty, somebody had committed the crime of treason. Esterhazy, however, he pointed out, having been acquitted of the authorship of the bordereau, could not again be prosecuted on this ground, even if he were a hundred times guilty. Later, M. Manau said:

"What proof exists that there has been an act of treason of a nature tending to compromise the security of the State? Are we not, perhaps, in the presence of a number of unimportant documents, as Gen. Mercier thought, and, consequently, in the presence of a mysterious hoax—an audacious piece of swindling perpetrated by the author of the bordereau upon his foreign correspondent? This is a terrible question, and one which involves the most painful presumption—that of the martyrdom of the man whose innocence seems established by several new facts."

M. Manau's address was largely a repetition of the statements of the Reporter of the case. There was the same array of facts and similar deductions therefrom. The Procurator General's analysis of the secret documents was very close, and he wound up with an emphatic declaration that there was nothing in the secret dossier to incriminate Dreyfus, saying:

"We do not understand why there was such delay in submitting them to investigation."

This statement caused a sensation. Continuing, M. Manau remarked:

"Of the three secret documents by which M. Cavaignac (ex-Minister of War) sought to justify the condemnation, two were forgeries and the third does not apply to Dreyfus."

This declaration, uttered with impressive solemnity, had an immense effect upon the audience. In conclusion, M. Manau said:

"We assert that several new facts exist of such a nature as to prove Dreyfus's innocence. Therefore, may it please the Court to quash the judgment of Dec. 22, 1894, and send Dreyfus, as a defendant, before such court-martial as the court may decide."

This statement caused applause, which the President suppressed by ordering the court to be cleared before the adjournment.

DEROULEDE IS ACQUITTED.

Marcel-Habert Also Found Not Guilty of Inciting Soldiers to Insubordination—Tumult in Court.

PARIS, May 31.—MM. Déroulède and Marcel-Habert, who have been on trial before the Assize Court here on the charge of inciting soldiers to insubordination in connection with the election of President Loubet, were acquitted to-day.

The court was crowded. The Advocate General made the speech for the prosecution, and in so doing vehemently denounced the remarks made yesterday by MM. Beaurepaire and Hervé, to the apparent displeasure of the audience, who frequently interrupted him. Maitre Falateuf then made the speech for the defense. The court became so crowded that the police were obliged to close the doors, whereupon those who were shut out began banging at the doors.

During the course of Maitre Falateuf's defense of Hervé he read a newspaper criticism of the General, and M. Déroulède, rising, shouted:

"This is treason!"

The President of the Court interrupted M. Déroulède, saying:

"I have been lenient with you. You must be silent."

M. Déroulède, however, continued to declaim, and concluded with turning to the Judge and shouting:

"Now arrest me! Shut me up! For I will not cease my attempts to overthrow parliamentarism!"

A tumult followed these statements. "Bravos" were heard on all sides, sticks and hats were waved, and the Judge ordered the court to be cleared. An officer of the Republican Guard urged MM. Déroulède and Marcel-Habert to leave, whereupon the latter became intensely excited, raised his cane, attempted to strike the officer, and shouted: "Vive Déroulède! A bas les traitres!" The whole audience joined in the uproar, which was continued until the police succeeded in clearing the court.

The closing scenes of the trial were of a decidedly theatrical character. When Maitre Falateuf had concluded his plea for the accused, M. Déroulède rose and thanked his "dear friends" for their excellent defense, and concluded by declaring his readiness to repeat the words which had led to the violent scenes just previously witnessed. M. Marcel-Habert next pleaded with the jury to acquit his comrade. If not, he said, he desired to be incarcerated with Déroulède rather than be free among the insulters of the army.

The jury was absent for twenty-two minutes, during which time the prisoners held a levée. After the jury had pronounced the acquittal of MM. Déroulède and Marcel-Habert the audience rose en masse and invaded the dock, the jury box, and other reserved parts of the courtroom, shouting "Vive Déroulède!" "Vive le jury!" and singing the "Marseillaise." MM. Déroulède and Marcel-Habert shook hands with every one, and finally M. Déroulède mounted a table and called for cheers for the jury.

As the Republican Guards led M. Déroulède out of the courtroom he was heard uttering threats as to his future action.

After their release, MM. Déroulede and Marcel-Habert proceeded to the offices of the League of Patriots, where they harangued their followers. There were slight demonstrations in the streets, and the police arrested a few persons who were shouting "A bas Panama." The crowd attempted to rescue them, but was quickly dispersed.

AN IDEALIZED GRETNA GREEN.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Arrangements have been perfected to make St. Joseph, Mich., the Mecca for all would-be married folk. Tickets will be sold in Chicago entitling the holders to a free marriage at St. Joseph and a magnificent "bridal cabin" on the return trip. Should the coupon ticket not be desired, licenses will be sold at St. Joseph for $1. A Justice will be in attendance at the County Clerk's office, and clergymen of all denominations will wait in a handsomely fitted parlor.

The steamers City of Chicago and City of Louisville will each be fitted with two luxurious bridal chambers. Electric lights will shine all over the rooms, which will be the largest ever built on lake boats. The windows will be twice the ordinary size, and will be veiled by curtains of the finest material. Hot and cold water will flow through silver fittings. Marriage licenses will not be published in Chicago or St. Joseph.

DOGS TERRORIZE MONTCLAIR.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 31.—Charles O'Neill, the four-year-old son of John F. O'Neill of Valley Road, Montclair, was attacked by an alleged mad dog to-day and severely scratched and bitten about the face and shoulders. The little fellow came out of the house to call his father to luncheon, when the dog pounced upon him, biting his lips and nose and otherwise injuring him with its big paws. Policemen finally succeeded in shooting the animal after it had chased several people. A veterinarian examined the dog and said it was a case of rabies. A local physician treated the boy's wound, and hopes to ward off hydrophobia.

This is the second case within a week in which people here have been attacked by supposedly mad dogs. There is considerable criticism of the Town Council because a dog catcher was not secured long ago, as women and children have little protection from the hundreds of homeless dogs that roam through the town. A fortnight ago a young woman was thrown from her bicycle by a dog supposed to be mad, and a man got a wound on his hand covered with the foam from an alleged mad dog's mouth.

ANOTHER STRIKE IN BUFFALO.

Two Thousand Freight Handlers Quit Work and Grain Shovelers May Follow Their Example.

BUFFALO, May 31.—With the exception of a few men at the Central Freight House, all the freight handlers on the docks went on strike again at 6 o'clock to-night, 2,000 men being involved. The strikers held a meeting at 8 o'clock to-night, and it was announced that if their grievances were not settled to-morrow the grain shovelers would quit work in sympathy with them. The scoopers' organization was represented at the meeting by a committee.

The trouble started early in the day at the Lehigh Valley freight house, where the men claim that a boss ordered them to take larger loads on their trucks. The men refused to do so, claiming that an agreement existed by virtue of which they were to carry a certain load, and they would carry no more. The leaders of the freight handlers were at once summoned to the dock, but all efforts to settle the trouble were unavailing, and the men quit.

When the freight handlers at the other docks heard of the strike at the Lehigh freight house they became uneasy and wished to quit at once. They were, however, kept at work until 6 o'clock, when they left in a body. The strikers appointed a committee to wait upon the Superintendent of the Lehigh Valley docks to-morrow morning, and unless they receive assurances that the agreement as to the amount of freight to be carried by each truck will be adhered to, they say the strike will be continued.

THE COEUR D'ALENES STRIKE.

Men Charged with Obstructing a Train Discharged and Rearrested.

HELENA, Mont., May 31.—In the United States Court this afternoon Judge Knowles passed upon the application for a warrant for the removal to the Federal Court of Idaho of John S. Earles and Edwin E. Edwards, the men arrested in Butte on the charge of obstructing a mail train in the Coeur d'Alenes.

The Court denied the motion, and ordered that the men be discharged. They were immediately rearrested on another warrant sworn to by Post Office Inspector Smith and issued by Commissioner Russell. The hearing was postponed until 9:30 o'clock this morning before Commissioner Russell. The question of bail was not mentioned, and the men, who had enjoyed their freedom for only half a minute, were returned to the county jail.

Judge Knowles said he could not see his way to granting the order of removal, because the complaint upon which the men were originally arrested in Butte set up the indictment returned by the Federal Grand Jury instead of charging the offense alleged.

The warrant upon which the men were rearrested was in conformity with the Court's decision, and gave a detailed description of the alleged obstruction of the train in the Coeur d'Alenes.

TO AID CHICAGO TEACHERS.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Superintendent Andrews of the city schools has announced his intention of having his life insured for $10,000 for the benefit of the pension fund for teachers.

In addition he will make the fund his residuary legatee and will use his influence to get teachers, Principals, and all others who may have estates to bestow to make the fund their residuary legatee. He will ask Miss Goggin, the newly elected President of the Teachers' Federation, to appoint a committee to solicit the co-operation of teachers to the scheme.

KLONDIKE'S WONDERFUL OUTPUT

SEATTLE, Washington, May 31.—Advices from Dawson, dated April 29, state that there are evidences of the most wonderful output recorded. Five thousand men are in waiting at Dawson to take the first boats up the river. Half of them are miners, who have from $1,000 to $50,000 each in dust.

The White Pass and Yukon Railroad Company has issued bills of lading on more than a million dollars' worth of gold that is to come out on one of the first river steamers.

There is every indication that the river from Dawson to White Horse Rapids is now open. The lakes will be free from ice by June 4. Fully 2,000 people and thousands of tons of freight are at Lake Bennett waiting for the first steamers. The White Pass Road will be completed to Lake Bennett about July 15.

Dr. Purves Receives a Second Call.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 31.—The Rev. Dr. George T. Purves of the Princeton Faculty, has received a second call from the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore. The salary offered is $8,000. When the students learned that he was seriously considering the acceptance of the call a mass meeting was held at noon yesterday in Murray Hall. A number of undergraduates adopted resolutions expressing their esteem for Dr. Purves. If Dr. Purves goes to Baltimore he will have practically the same opportunity with the Johns Hopkins University that he has with Princeton University now. At present Dr. Purves is Professor of the Theological Seminary, copastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and preacher in the college chapel.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast will be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Rains were reported yesterday in the United States, except in New England, the Middle Western and Southwestern States, and the Rocky Mountain districts. In the Middle Pacific Coast districts the rainfall was heavy, 0.76 and 0.80-inch respectively, being recorded at San Francisco and Eureka, Cal. From the Upper Mississippi Valley, over the Ohio Valley, the Southern lake region, and the Middle and South Atlantic States thunderstorms occurred.

The movements of the barometric depression have been very rapid during the last two days, and the indications are that this condition will continue, causing a rapid succession of local rains and clearing weather in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains during the balance of the week. The Eastern rain area will pass off the Atlantic Coast during to-day, and an area of cloudiness and rain from the West will extend over the Rocky Mountain districts and cover the Central valleys by Friday.

There are no indications of cooler weather for districts east of the Mississippi. Along the Atlantic Coast winds will be brisk from the southwest to-day, with squalls along the New England, New York, and New Jersey Coasts.

Storm signals are displayed at all lake stations, except Duluth.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	—TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	52	67	70
6 A. M.	53	69	72
9 A. M.	61	76	80
12 M.	68	78	82
4 P. M.	72	78	86
6 P. M.	73	77	81
9 P. M.	66	73	76
12 P. M.	65	73	74

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	78⅜
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date 1898	64
Corresponding date for last twenty years	65

The maximum temperature yesterday was 82 degrees at 3:15 P. M. and the minimum 66 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was ... per cent. and at 8 P. M. 53 per cent.

MAZET COMMITTEE HEARS CAPT. PRICE

Police Officer Proves an Interesting Witness.

DENOUNCES COUNSEL MOSS

Declares He Allowed Simon Buttner to Perjure Himself.

WILLFULLY HE CLAIMS.

Also Swears Lawyer Brought False Testimony Against Him Before Grand Jury—Other Witnesses' Testimony Unimportant.

Police Captain James K. Price of the West Thirtieth Street Station (the Tenderloin) was the star witness on the stand before the Mazet investigating committee, which resumed its sessions yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. As has been usual in the cases of witnesses who had the most interesting story to tell, Capt. Price was the last witness of the day, and Mr. Moss, who had him nominally under examination, was not able to finish with him before adjournment was taken.

Whatever may have been the intention of the committee as to putting the police Captain on the stand to refute statements made against him, notably by Simon Buttner, it is the fact that his appearance in the witness chair was the result entirely of an accident for which Mr. Moss was responsible. Once on the stand, Capt. Price was determined to stay there until he had at least told part of his story.

In this contention he was successful through his appeal to Chairman Mazet, for Mr. Moss made an effort to end his testimony as soon as he had brought out some of the minor facts relating to the taking of bail bonds in the precinct station house. Finally, when Capt. Price had stated some of the things that were on his mind, Mr. Mazet announced that the examination was concluded. Then Mr. Moss stepped into the breach and told the Chairman that he preferred to have the witness continue, and between these numerous contentions Capt. Price was enabled to get a great number of interesting facts on the record.

Capt. Price was in the examination room all day in company with his counsel, and after the noon recess was taken he expressed himself as doubtful that he would be called, although he was under subpoena. He waited patiently through the afternoon session, and there was an angry light in his eyes when Mr. Moss, about 3:30, called the name of J. C. Ellis.

HOW PRICE CAME TO BE CALLED.

Ellis formerly kept the dive on Sixth Avenue known as "The White Elephant," which Capt. Price lately closed up, and was also identified with the renting of furnished flats to women in the Tenderloin precinct. Ellis stalked up to the stand armed with a formidable looking bundle of documents, and had just been sworn when Mr. Moss happened to remember something, and said he would excuse Ellis for a few minutes. The matter that had come to Mr. Moss's mind was accountable for the calling of Capt. Price.

As Ellis left the stand Mr. Moss called Paul Kaskel, who, after being sworn, said he was a pawnbroker with a place of business on Seventh Avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets.

"Do you remember that on the 2d of April, about 5:30 o'clock, you called at the station house in Thirtieth Street?" asked Mr. Moss.

"No, Sir," answered Mr. Kaskel, promptly.

"On the 2d of April?" repeated Mr. Moss.

"No, I don't remember."

"I will read an entry which I took from the blotter of the station house," said Mr. Moss. "'April 2, 1899, at 5 o'clock P. M., a man by the name of Kaskel, pawnbroker, from Seventh Avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, came to this station and said he wished to offer bonds for people who may be held at this station house as prisoners.' Do you remember that?" turning to Kaskel.

"No, Sir, I do not," answered the witness promptly.

"'And that he would furnish bonds,' went on Mr. Moss, still reading, 'for a consideration. Capt. J. K. Price ordered said person to be refused and his bail not to be accepted. Entry made by Sergt. Edward S. Walling.' Do you remember that?"

"I do not," answered the witness again.

CAPTAIN ANXIOUS TO BE HEARD.

Mr. Moss looked confused and turned helplessly to his assistants as though to find some explanation of the extraordinary state of affairs. Capt. Price's face was wreathed in smiles, and he nudged his lawyer significantly. Mr. Moss asked Kaskel again about the occurrences, but the witness maintained that he knew nothing of them. Finally, Capt. Price, after enjoying Mr. Moss's discomfiture, turned to his lawyer, and said in a loud aside:

"Why, that's not the man at all."

Chairman Mazet heard the statement. If Mr. Moss did he gave no sign until Mr. Mazet said:

"Capt. Price says that is not the man."

"Who is the man?" asked Mr. Moss, turning to the Captain.

"You go find out," was Price's rejoinder.

"Capt. Price, take the stand," said Mr. Moss, when there seemed to be no other way to find out who the man was referred to.

Capt. Price responded with alacrity. He hastily grabbed a traveling bag which lay at his feet, and fairly leaped over intervening obstacles in his anxiety to answer Mr. Moss's summons. He was sworn, and then, with a smile at the counsel of the committee, the Captain settled himself to await the onslaught.

Mr. Moss started out with the bail matter, referring particularly to William R. Nelson, known as "Bob" Nelson, who, Mr. Moss frequently stated, had established a bail trust in the Tenderloin. Capt. Price answered all questions without the slightest hesitancy, and when Mr. Moss had finished with this line he said the Captain would be excused. Then Capt. Price got mad, and turning to Mr. Mazet he demanded to be heard. His counsel backed him up in this contention, but no attention was paid to the latter.

Capt. Price said that the impression had gone abroad that the committee wanted him and did not want him, and that so far he had had no opportunity to refute the statements of Buttner. He agreed with the expression of the Chairman that he was not there to volunteer a statement, but said he would answer any questions, and said that there was no one in New York more willing than he to give any assistance to the committee.

CAPT. PRICE SCORES MOSS.

Mr. Mazet sided with the Captain, who then flatly denied all that Buttner had said, and swore that he did not know him until he was connected with the Broadway Gar-

who stood within a
ho took copious notes
.d, at times even going
.ith whispered sugges-
.ed on Mr. Moss.
.tner had perjured him-
Moss had allowed him to
Mr. Moss went pale to
.apt. Price made this charge,
.aptain went on. He accused
having brought false testi-
.ust him before the Grand Jury,
..ng into his bag, said he had in his
..session the evidence to prove what he
said. He said that he had saved Mr. Moss's life once in the performance of his duty, and would do it again if called upon.

Finally Chairman Mazet sought to smooth the troubled waters by saying that as he understood it, Capt. Price did not mean to accuse Mr. Moss of willfully allowing false testimony to be offered by Buttner. "That is right, is it not?" he asked of Capt. Price.

"No, it's not," answered the Captain promptly. "I meant just what I said, and I'll take the responsibility for all my statements."

Capt. Price also hinted at a feud that had existed between him and Mr. Moss for years. He said he had not talked to the counsel for years, and, he added, "I would not be talking to you now if I were not under subpoena."

The general impression was that Price had made the best witness so far examined. When his testimony was concluded for the day, Mr. Moss said he might want him again on June 6, and Price said he wanted to go on his vacation as soon as he could. It was finally announced by Mr. Moss that a time mutually agreeable would be decided on for Capt. Price's further examination.

CAPT. PRICE'S TESTIMONY.

When Capt. Price took the stand Mr. Moss asked: I asked you a question a moment ago in response to a remark of yours about Mr. Kaskel, and you said this was not the right man, and you told me to go and find the right man? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, I am finding out. Who is the right man? A.—That is not the man.

Q.—Who is it? A.—A man came in giving that name which is on my blotter. You took that from my blotter. That is part of my police work.

Q.—Were you present when that entry was made? A.—Yes, Sir; and I ordered that entry made there, and that man to be put out of my station house, or any other man who came to me or came to my station house with the same proposition.

Q.—You never looked him up to see who he was? A.—No, Sir; I had no occasion to. I refused the proposition he made.

Q.—Did you understand that he was asking for a consideration from you? A.—I understood he was coming there to know whether he could go bail for the French women, that I am driving out of New York, for a consideration.

Q.—That is, the women would pay a consideration? A.—He wanted to go bail for them.

Q.—What did that mean; that he would go there on their bond for a consideration? A.—He would charge them for the bond.

Q.—You thought that was not to be tolerated? A.—That is a thing I did not tolerate.

Q.—You allow these women that you arrest to go bail by anybody they please? A.—I am compelled by the rules and regulations of the department and the laws of the State and by the orders of my superior officer to take bail from any prisoner arrested for a misdemeanor at my station house.

Q.—Do you know whether the persons who go bail for these people are paid for the bond? A.—I do not.

MR. MAZET ASKS QUESTIONS.

Mr. Mazet—Captain, is there another Kaskel, who is a pawnbroker? A.—There is a man named Kaskel, a pawnbroker, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets. This is not the man that was at my station house. This is a man that I don't know. The man who was at my station house was a man like one of these young men, (referring to reporters.) It was not this man at all.

Q.—Do you know of any other Kaskel? A.—No; I don't know that man.

Q.—Do you know that this man keeps a pawnbroker's shop? A.—I don't know even that.

Mr. Kaskel—I don't even know Capt. Price. I never spoke to him.

The Witness—I know there is a licensed pawnshop between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets; I don't know that this is the man that keeps it.

Mr. Mazet—This is not the man that came to your station house? A.—Positively no. I should judge he was a man twenty-three or twenty-four years of age.

Q.—Did you talk with him? A.—Yes; for a few minutes. Then I showed him the hole the architect left in the building when he completed it. Afterward I thought it was a decoy or a trick by some party to try and put me in a false position. I am looking for those things for the last twelve or fifteen years, and Mr. Moss knows all about it, too.

Mr. Moss—Are you acquainted with William R. Nelson? A.—I know the man. There he is, sitting over there, (referring to a person present.)

Q.—How many times has he gone bail for women in the last six months, do you know? A.—I don't know; he went bail last night; he goes bail every night at my station house, with other people.

Where is his place of business? A.—I believe he has two or three places of business. I believe he has one at the corner of Thirtieth Street and Seventh Avenue, and somewhere up town on the west side, and I think probably on Twenty-seventh Street and Sixth Avenue.

Q.—He is quite a property holder? A.—I don't know; only what I hear.

Q.—He goes bail at the station house nearly every night? A.—He goes bail there.

Q.—Do you know whether he gets paid for it? A.—I don't know, except what he has told me.

Q.—What did he tell you? A.—In the month of August last, when I went to that precinct there was some question raised about this bail being given by Mr. Nelson. Judge Deuel, I believe, I appeared before him, and I submitted the matter to the Magistrate. At that time we were working without a manual in the department, owing to the new manual not having been printed, we were working under the old manual, and I went to Mr. Deuel on this old manual and said: "Magistrate, you can give me a little advice." I always go to the Magistrate for my advice, under such circumstances. He says: "Price, I should refuse to take that bail." I staid there in the court a few minutes, and I saw Mr. Deuel take the very bail that he advised me to refuse to take at the station house.

NELSON SAID HE WAS NOT PAID.

Q.—State the conversation with him. A.—He says: "No, I done it more as a matter of a favor." And I found out that he was known as a political power there, and that all the politicians were after him on both sides of the house, and wanted to use Bob Nelson.

Q.—He denied he was paid? A.—He did. He said: "I did not do it for a consideration."

The Chairman—Did you ask him that question? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Moss—Didn't you hear it stated here by persons that they paid him for it? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—Don't you know that it was so stated? A.—No.

Q.—Are you unaware of the charge that has been made constantly that Mr. Nelson received $5 apiece for each of those bail bonds? A.—The only thing that I heard about that was some tabulated figures made up by Judge Flammer. I stopped the Judge on Broadway and asked him if he had any proof of that, and he said no, and I asked him what I should do, and he said: "Price, I would not take the bail that is offered." I said: "How can I do that, Judge?" "That would be unlawful."

Q.—From July 26, 1898, to April 7, 1899, it appears that there were bailed at the station house 734 persons. You have some figures here? A.—You will never catch me napping at any time, Mr. Moss.

Q.—And the number bailed by W. R. Nelson was 500 out of 734? A.—That I don't know. I never took any of those bonds myself.

Q.—The total number bailed by Sam Nelson was 68, and the total number by the two Nelsons was 568? A.—That might be; I don't know.

Q.—And then there were bailed by Frank J. Farrell forty-five? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Nelson is in the saloon business, isn't he? A.—I don't know what business he is in.

Q.—If you don't know what business he is in, how can you safely take his bond? A.—Because he swears to the property and locates it.

Q.—But when he has given 500 bonds in your station house, to say nothing of hundreds of bonds in other station houses and in the courts, how can you be sure that he has a margin of value on his property to stand for those bonds? A.—Because every bond that he gave in my station house is canceled the next morning on the production of the party in court, and that bond ceases to exist.

Q.—How long have you known Mr. Nelson? A.—A number of years.

Q.—You have known him intimately, have you? A.—No, not intimately. I know him as intimately as I know you, Mr. Moss. I know him when I see him. I have spoken to him oftener than I have spoken to you.

Q.—Very much oftener? A.—Yes. I have not spoken to you a great deal in a number of years.

HIS FARRELL A COLORED MAN.

Q.—Now, Mr. Farrell— A.—What Farrell do you mean?

Q.—The name I used a moment ago. A.—I have made inquiry about him the other night. I think you don't know who you are talking about.

Q.—Never mind, tell me who he is? A.—Who do you think he is?

The Chairman—You are to answer the questions which he asks you. The Witness—I asked who he was the other night.

Mr. Moss—Did you ever take him as a bondsman? A.—Never took him in my life.

Q.—And you don't know who he is? A.—Frank Farrell, in West Twenty-ninth Street?

Q.—You are not to ask me questions. Who is Frank J. Farrell, who was accepted as a bondsman in Twenty-ninth Street? A.—Twenty-ninth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, a colored man, the owner of a house.

Q.—He is the man you have accepted as a bondsman? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know anything about the character of Mr. Nelson? A.—I don't know anything wrong about him. I made a good deal of inquiry about him. I want to say, Mr. Moss, what I have heard about him is good. The man who will take care of an old father and mother and feed them as he has done is a good man in spite of what anybody else would say about him.

Q.—That is as far as I want to ask you now. I call for Mr. Ellis.

CALLS BUTTNER A PERJURER.

The Witness—I would rather you would finish with me now. I want to get away and take a rest. I am going away pretty soon. The opinion prevails in New York that you want me, and then you don't want me. I am here to answer any questions.

Mr. Moss—We are through with you, Captain.

The Chairman—I guess you can take care of yourself.

Mr. Moss—Captain, do you want to hear Mr. Ellis's testimony? A.—No, I am tired of hearing that fellow; I am tired of that fellow.

The Chairman—Mr. Stenographer, just strike that from the record.

Mr. Henderson—I would like to ask permission of the committee to ask Capt. Price concerning the charges which were made against him before this committee. I have been before this committee six weeks, and for six weeks I have been waiting to get an answer to my request to examine him. The Captain is on the stand, and I should like to ask him in regard to the charge that has been made against him and give him the opportunity that you gave Mr. Hamilton and that you gave to John McCullagh to contradict the stories that have been put in this record when he was not present and behind his back. He is now on the stand, and I ask for that opportunity now.

The Chairman—I do not propose to refuse Capt. Price every opportunity to contradict testimony that has gone in here.

The Witness—I want to state right now that the testimony given by Simon Buttner in regard to me is absolute perjury, and no man better [illegible] Frank Moss knew it. He had the pro[illegible] twelve days before that man testified in this court. I will tell you that that man in his examination swore that there never was an arrest in his place.

Mr. Moss—You understand it has been our intention to give Capt. Price an opportunity to say all he wanted to.

The Witness—It has been stated to all the world that Capt. Price is standing in with Simon Buttner. If Mr. Moss wanted to be honest—

Mr. Henderson—Wait.

READY TO ANSWER ANYBODY

The Witness—Wait a moment, counselor. It is on my blotter showing that I made 104 arrests there, and the man testified here that there never was an arest in his place.

The Chairman—I think you are mistaken. The Witness—I have got a copy of the testimony here.

The Chairman—He said there were some arrests made there. The Witness—There are the stenographer's notes. I have got them.

Mr. Moss—Have you any further statement to make now? A.—Yes; that that evidence was absolutely false in every particular. I am here to answer any questions or to render any assistance to this committee that they want. No man would be more pleased to help this committee than I would. I am extremely sensitive to an injustice.

The Chairman—I understand that, but you are not here to volunteer anything? The Witness—I am not here to volunteer. I am here to answer anything in regard to police business.

The Chairman—Is there anything further you have got to say? The Witness—I am here to answer anybody.

Mr. Henderson—What about the Bowery business? A.—I didn't know that man Buttner until I drove him out of the Broadway Garden at the orders of a Police Commissioner, the Chief of Police, and the Inspector of my district, and spoken to by the Magistrates. I had my men there from the 8th of August to the 6th day of March. I finished with him; I finished that fellow, (pointing,) and I will finish everybody that will keep a dive where a man is knocked out and robbed.

Q.—That is what you are there for? A.—Yes, Sir.

ONCE SAVED MOSS'S LIFE.

Mr. Hoffman—Did I understand you were testifying here that there were 104 arrests in Buttner's place? A.—In and about the place, whether in the place or at the door; female thieves that he had there to decoy men in there. From the 8th day of August to the 6th day of March I kept men there.

The Chairman—These arrests were made prior to your going there, weren't they? A.—No; I am talking about my own work and nobody else's.

Mr. Moss—Now, have you said all you want to say? A.—You know all that, and you let a man testify falsely against me. That is plain talk, Frank Moss.

Q.—Now, Mr. Price, you stop talking to me in that manner. A.—Why?

Q.—You understand perfectly well. A.—Why?

Q.—You are there to answer questions. A.—Why did you ask me in that way? If you asked me anywhere else, I will let you talk the matter over, like man to man.

The Chairman—I have told you we want to be fair with you. Haven't I told you that? The Witness—I believe you.

Mr. Moss—I will say frankly to you, Capt. Price, that I wouldn't care to meet you outside of the courtroom. A.—Why, Frank Moss? Why? Because I saved your life once? That was my duty as an officer, and I would do it again anywhere.

The Chairman—Capt. Price, I think we are through with you on the witness stand.

Mr. Moss—No. The Chairman—Excuse me, Mr. Moss.

MR. MOSS WANTS TO BE FAIR.

Mr. Moss—When the Captain talks in this easy way he will have to be accommodated a little longer. That is all. I want to say to you, Mr. Chairman, if there is anything we are trying to do here it is to conduct this matter fairly; and I want Capt. Price to know anything that is said about him or against him and have every opportunity to meet it, and I propose whenever it is necessary to save him going to Europe to meet those things brought out here. When these things were asked of Mr. Buttner, you know how sudden the whole matter was, how rapidly the questions came out, and how rapidly the answers came out, and particularly the answers made by Mr. Buttner in regard to his place. Mr. Price has said here and elsewhere that I must have known it—no, it wasn't must have known, but did know the facts—because I had his blotters. Your Honor has seen that pile of blotters, which all the time were in the hands of assistants in my office, being examined and tabulated, and the tabulation was not completed until long after Mr. Buttner testified; and when the question was asked of Buttner I had no idea whether there had been arrests made at his place, or any arrest. Now, I am going to ask Capt. Price whether he thinks Mr. Buttner testified falsely as to the number of arrests made, to be kind enough to point out the places in the testimony where he so testified, and then not to come here and say there were 104 arrests made in and around that place, but to make up a record of the names of the persons arrested and the dates when they were, and the places in the blotter where those arrests can be examined, so that we can see just what it is.

The Witness—Yes, and in the meantime—

Q.—Now, Captain—

CAPT. PRICE ACCUSES MOSS.

The Chairman—I think that is an entirely fair proposition—fair to you and fair to Mr. Moss. Now, one moment. I don't think you intend to put the implication on Mr. Moss that he deliberately and intentionally allowed false testimony to be brought out? A.—I do right here, and I will assume the responsibility.

Mr. Moss—One moment. Will you have the courtesy to hear me out? A.—Yes, Sir.

The Chairman—Mr. Moss has stated, and I know from personal knowledge, that neither he nor I ever had an opportunity to examine those blotters. They were voluminous, and we had other matters to talk about at the time that testimony was produced here, and I know he did not, and I did not, have an opportunity to examine those blotters. Are you willing to believe my statement to that effect? A.—I am taking your statement. Will you hear me out?

The Chairman—Yes. The Witness—Then I will have to carry you back some years and show you where that man allowed a man to commit perjury before the Grand Jury. I will show the records of the Grand Jury. I want to show this man's true character. I am here against Frank Moss, and I tell you, Mr. Mazet; and that is plain.

The Chairman—We have nothing to do with that.

Mr. Henderson—I think Mr. Price can hand Mr. Moss that statement now.

The Witness—I can give every item, but it will take time to do it.

Mr. Moss—I am giving you warning, and you shall have every opportunity and every courtesy here; and all I have to say about your personal statements is, you know they are not the truth, and I am not going to consider them. If you have evidence of such things as you say, it was your duty to have me indicted.

HOW HE CLOSED BUTTNER'S PLACE.

The Chairman—Proceed with the examination of the witness. We will have no discussions between counsel.

The Witness—Go ahead.

Mr. Moss—You needn't sit there and glare at me and stick your chin out. Sit back. You look more handsome that way. The Witness—Yes.

The Chairman—Proceed. A.—Go ahead.

Mr. Moss—Sit up and treat me courteously.

The Chairman—We will see that everybody is protected.

The Witness—I am willing to protect Frank Moss and everybody in this room. This is the first time I spoke to you in eighteen years. I had it on my stomach, and have given it to you, and given it right.

Mr. Moss—Now that you have it off your stomach, I hope you feel better.

Q.—Now, you say you have taken measures to close up Ellis's place? A.—I have got that closed.

Q.—Buttner's place? A.—Buttner's place is a pawnshop, and the White Elephant is closed.

Q.—You take the credit now for having closed Buttner's place? A.—No; my command takes the credit.

Q.—You were the commander of the command? A.—Exactly.

Q.—How did you do it? A.—Put the officers there on watch, and arresting the men and prosecuting them.

Q.—Did you ever have him convicted? A.—No, not yet.

Q.—And without getting any conviction, you have succeeded in closing up that place by constant effort? Is that it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that effort has consisted in placing men at the door continually and arresting the persons that frequent the place and practically making his plant valueless? A.—No, no; arresting women carousing there, people loitering inside for the purpose of robbery, and arresting the proprietor for violations of the law.

Q.—You made it practically impossible to run the business? A.—I stopped the unlawful practices going on there.

Q.—And by that you made it unprofitable and he had to sell out? A.—Yes, Sir.

ELLIS AWAITING TRIAL.

Q.—Will you say the same of the Ellis place, the White Elephant? A.—No, for this reason, that Ellis hasn't been in control of his place on Sixth Avenue for some months previous to the closing of it, but I will say the same with regard to Ellis at 118 West Thirty-ninth Street. The White Elephant was a liquor resort, it ran under a club license, or a club liquor tax certificate. No. 118 West Thirty-ninth Street is a large flathouse; it ran all the time you were Police Commissioner, full of women every evening; you know that.

Q.—How did you succeed in closing Mr. Ellis's place? A.—I haven't got that place closed yet. I have got all the disorderly people out of that house to a great extent, but the house is open.

Q.—You got no conviction against Ellis, did you? A.—Ellis is awaiting trial now.

Q.—You did not yet a conviction? A.—Not yet.

Q.—Have you got a conviction of any one under him? A.—I will change that. I have secured a conviction against Ellis.

Q.—For the White Elephant? A.—No.

Q.—That is what we are talking about. There was a place alongside of Corey's Haymarket, 66 West Thirtieth Street, the Artistic Club, kept by Samuel H. Pickhardt. Did you close that up? A.—Yes.

Q.—How did you succeed in closing that up? A.—Pulled it two or three times.

Q.—Did you get any conviction? A.—Yes.

Q.—Whom did you convict? A.—All the women there.

Q.—Did you get Pickhardt convicted? A.—He is waiting trial.

Q.—Did you get him convicted? A.—No, he hasn't been tried yet.

Q.—Did you get his manager convicted? A.—Yes.

Q.—How was that? A.—Fined the men that was there.

Q.—Had the men found in that place fined for disorderly conduct? A.—Yes.

Q.—But did you have any one convicted for keeping a disorderly house? A.—No, not yet; the case hasn't been disposed of.

HAS CLOSED THIRTY RESORTS.

Q.—Without a conviction, you succeeded in closing four of them up? A.—I have closed them all.

Q.—There are three which we have been talking about? A.—I closed them all.

Q.—There are three? A.—Give me credit for them all.

Q.—Have you closed those three? A.—I have closed a dozen.

Q.—Have you closed those three? A.—Which three, the Broadway Garden, the White Elephant, and Ellis's?

Q.—Yes? A.—Yes.

Q.—Without securing a conviction of the proprietors? A.—No, I secured conviction, if you call a fine a conviction, or if you mean a conviction for keeping a disorderly house, I did not.

Q.—That is what I mean? A.—Because those charges are already standing.

Q.—Then you say there have been places besides those closed, do you? A.—Yes.

Q.—So it is possible for you to close a disorderly resort even if the courts do not convict the proprietors of keeping them, isn't it? A.—I have closed thirty of them.

Q.—Isn't it?

The Chairman—Answer the question. A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Moss—It is possible, isn't it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is there any place, Captain, that you, as a police officer, Captain of your precinct, are unable to close? A.—Oh, yes; it requires evidence to close a place.

Q.—You didn't require evidence to close these three places? A.—Oh, yes; crime committed in the presence of an officer justifying immediate arrest, and then taken to court, and the facts explained to the Magistrate, and prosecuting them.

Q.—What places in your precinct are those that you are unable to close? A.—Nothing.

Q.—Nothing? A.—Nothing, if I can get evidence sufficient to warrant it.

Q.—Is there any place in your precinct that you think ought to be closed, which you cannot get the evidence against, and therefore do not close it? A.—At present I don't recall any.

Q.—Then you think that every place in your precinct that is now open is running substantially without violating the law? A.—No, I don't say that. The law may be violated, but where our officers fail to find evidence we cannot make arrests. I do not say the law may not be violated. I say as Captain of that precinct that I am anxious to receive from the citizens or from anybody evidence of the violation of the law and I will put an end to it.

WOULD CLOSE COLUMBIA CLUB.

Q.—Are there not places there that, according to your judgment as a police officer, are violating the law? A.—I should think so.

Q.—You don't depend entirely upon the force, do you? A.—I have to depend greatly on the force.

Q.—You go out a great deal yourself? A.—I am out a great deal night and day.

Q.—Are you satisfied with the doings at the Haymarket? A.—I know nothing wrong about the Haymarket. I am satisfied with the conduct of it at present. I want to be frank with you. Since I came to that precinct I have never heard of a complaint of an assault or a robbery or an indecent act in that Haymarket. The people that go there behave themselves, and just the minute they get disorderly or unlawful in their conduct, that minute I will go for them.

Q.—Who owns the Haymarket Building? A.—I believe it belongs to an estate.

Q.—Doesn't it belong to Albert J. Adams? A.—No. It belongs to the McMahon estate, I believe.

Mr. Moss—Is Mr. Adams present? (No response.) Now, I will ask you about the Cosmopolitan Club, on Thirty-first Street; Charles H. Smith's place? A.—The Columbia Club.

Q.—The Columbia Club now. Are you satisfied with the conduct of that place? A.—I have got to be.

Q.—Why? A.—There are two liquor-tax licenses there. There is a liquor store down stairs that has a liquor-tax license, and the Columbia Club up stairs has a charter-club license. I don't know that I ought to tell this now. I don't think it is right to explain it here. There are two liquor-tax certificates to-day working.

Q.—I do not want you to go into the particulars of it. Are you satisfied with the conduct of the place? A.—No; I am not satisfied with it, and there are others not satisfied with it, but they have got to have it, as they go within the law.

TOOK DEACONS INTO THE CAIRO.

Q.—What do you say about the Tivoli? A.—That is a new place opened there, and so far as I can ascertain we have made some arrests there for the violation of the liquor law.

Q.—Is it a proper place to be license—in your judgment to be allowed to exist? A.—You will have to ask Mr. Lyman about that.

Q.—There is no discretion as to the licensing of the place? A.—They don't make any inquiry of the police before they issue the license.

Q.—Is that a proper place for you, as a Captain of Police, to allow to exist? A.—Yes; so far as I know.

Q.—What will you say about the Cairo? A.—The Cairo? That is a hot one.

Q.—That is a hot one. Put that down just that way. A.—The Cairo is a place, a full-fledged hotel, with a basement, and a restaurant in the basement; up stairs a smoking room, and I have been in that two or three times—a café, ten bedrooms, closes promptly on the minute of 1 o'clock, so far as trafficking in liquor and music is concerned. You can sit and smoke and drink coffee until morning.

Q.—Is it a proper place to exist there? A.—Yes, in my judgment.

Q.—Why did you call it a hot one? A.—Well, because Cairo.

Q.—What do you mean by that? A.—It is considered out in Chicago, in the World's Fair, the Streets of Cairo. Were you out there?

Q.—Do you mean that it has a reputation of being a disorderly resort? A.—No. It is the resort of people of sporting proclivities. Some of our pretty good people in town—Deacons of the church—I have met in there. I have met them in there. I took them there. That is plain English.

Q.—You have taken them there to show them the sights? A.—Yes, that is true.

MOSS REFERS TO PROTECTION.

The Chairman—With regard to this Cairo, don't you know it to be the fact that any man can go in there at any hour of the day or on Sunday or week day, and by paying 25 cents for a card can get all the drink he wants? A.—No.

Mr. Moss—Have you had any complaints about the Cairo? A.—None.

Mr. Moss then read a letter written to the Police Commissioners by the law firm of Stanton & Trowbridge, on behalf of the Exporters and Importers' Association, saying a number of the members of the association complained that clerks in their employ had been inveigled into the resort. They asked that the resort be closed up. Attached to this letter was a report by Capt. Price to Inspector Thompson, saying the resort was conducted in an orderly manner by Joseph Osam, and there was no evidence to warrant police action.

Q.—You don't call that a complaint? A.—I recall it now, when you read it to me. Will you call that man before this committee?

Q.—I am asking you questions now. A.—There was no larceny committed there, but there was a civil action against the proprietor of that place, and that man that wrote that letter wanted to use it to collect a judgment.

Q.—You stand on that report now, do you? A.—Yes.

Q.—So far as you will testify here, that is a proper place to be allowed to exist? A.—Yes, if any place should be allowed to exist in a city of this size under proper police restraint; there should be; common sense should tell you that.

Q.—Do you know what the law is? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know what a policeman's duty is? A.—Yes.

Q.—To enforce the law? A.—Yes.

Q.—Regardless of his own judgment? A.—We are doing it.

Q.—And if he does not enforce the law, and places are allowed to exist, doesn't that raise the eternal accusation of protection? A.—No. Evil to him who evil thinks. [Laughter.]

Q.—Is it not the fact that the existence of these places is that which leads up to the common belief that they are protected? A.—No.

Q.—Don't you think so? A.—That only emanates from an evil mind.

Q.—You think that the thought that disorderly resorts are protected in this city emanates only from an evil mind, do you? A.—No; I have heard of people saying they were protected. When I went up against Buttner, he told me he was protected. When I went up against Flagg, he told me he was protected. He was indicted by the Grand Jury.

Q.—How about the proprietor of the Tivoli, and the proprietor of the Haymarket, and of the Columbia? Did they say they were protected? A.—When did I go up against them?

Q.—That is what I want to know; did you ever? A.—I never had any occasion, only when any arrest has been made.

Q.—Some you go against, and some you don't go against? A.—I go against anybody that violates the law in my precinct.

HAS BEEN PRETTY BUSY.

Q.—The kind of people that were going to Ellis's White Elephant, I mean the women, the same kind of people that are going to the Cairo, aren't they? A.—No. A gang of organized thieves was going to Ellis's and going to Buttner's, for the purpose of "badgering" and knock-out.

Q.—Where are those people now? A.—The majority of them are in jail, or out of my precinct; I don't know where they are.

Q.—How many women have you arrested since you have been in that precinct? A.—(Referring to memorandum.) On the street?

Q.—Yes. A.—About 2,700.

Q.—In what length of time? A.—From Aug. 26 last up to May 29.

Q.—Seven months; 2,700, did you say? A.—Yes. Three hundred of them were discharged.

Q.—Twenty-four hundred held, then, for seven months? A.—All city servants working for the city treasury.

Q.—That is a pretty large number; you must have been pretty busy up there? A.—Go up and ask the citizens there and they will tell you what I have been doing.

Q.—Captain, do you remember the outcry that was made against Capt. Chapman during the former Board of Police when he was arresting seven or eight women a day? A.—No; I never lost any sleep over Capt. Chapman.

Q.—Do you recall the fact that he was "roasted" in the community for arresting seven or eight women— A.—Never gave him a thought.

Q.—Nobody has "called you down" for arresting 2,700 women in seven months? A.—No. I am willing to be "called down" for anything. It is possible for your wife and my wife to walk the streets without being insulted now.

Q.—How is it about Thirty-third Street, near Seventh Avenue, where these disorderly houses are? A.—I would like to know where they are.

Q.—I will have to read you where they are? A.—Don't read. Give me the proof. Give me the straight proofs. Don't read.

Q.—There are disorderly houses in Thirty-first Street, are there not? A.—There are one or two places alleged to be.

Q.—And none in Thirty-second Street? A.—There is a place alleged to be.

Q.—And none in Thirty-third? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—None in Twenty-ninth? A.—There are some there.

Q.—None in Fortieth Street? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—None in Twenty-seventh Street. A.—No.

NO POOLROOM IN HIS PRECINCT.

Q.—You thought you knew whom I had in mind when I spoke to you about Mr. Farrell. What gave you any idea that I had a particular Mr. Farrell in mind? A.—Because I have heard so much about him.

Q.—You have heard so much about him where? A.—In the talk here and in the newspapers.

Q.—What did you hear? A.—I heard a good deal said.

Q.—What? A.—There was a good deal alleged and nothing proved.

Q.—What was alleged? A.—That he was a friend of the Chief's. The Frank Farrell I have in mind is not the man you are talking about.

Q.—Was it alleged that Frank Farrell was bondsman for the Chief? Was not that your friend Nelson? A.—No, I guess not.

Q.—Did you ever know the Frank Farrell who ran the faro room at 54 West Twenty-ninth Street? A.—There is no poolroom there.

Q.—Not now? A.—There is no poolroom in my precinct and has not been since last August.

Q.—Listen to me. Did you read the testimony of Mr. Wood and Mr. Haas as to their placing bets at 54 West Twenty-ninth Street? A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—Was that fact brought to your attention? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever paid any attention to that place? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever made any arrest there? A.—There was one arrest made there.

Q.—When? A.—The record will show.

Q.—About when? A.—Before this investigation. You will find it.

Q.—Did you find out who kept it? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who kept it? A.—The man that was arrested.

Q.—What about Considine's place, Forty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue? A.—There were three arrests made.

Q.—When? A.—Previous to your report.

Q.—What was done in those cases? A.—One waiting trial, and the other was discharged.

At this point the session was adjourned.

THE OTHER TESTIMONY.

Police Commissioner Bernard J. York was the first witness called before the committee yesterday, and he handed to Mr. Moss certain documents relating to transfers and details in the Police Department which will be used when Chief of Police Devery has another turn on the witness stand. Mr. York was asked at length concerning police activity that had lately demonstrated itself in regard to concert halls, but he said that no more activity had been lately displayed than before the meetings of the committee.

Then a number of detectives employed by Mr. Moss detailed some of the things they had seen in various concert halls on the Bowery and on Battery Place, and then Warden James J. Hagan of the Tombs was put on the stand. The testimony of the Warden was designed to be negative to that about to follow, as the statement had been made that two women, formerly prisoners there, would tell of abuses in that institution.

Warden Hagan said there were about 360 prisoners in the Tombs, of whom 49 were women, and he then detailed the accommodations for the women. He said that the same food was provided for all classes of prisoners. There was also a restaurant in the place that had been there about ten years. Quite a number of prisoners, the Warden said, patronized this restaurant when they desired dainties not on the regular prison bill of fare.

For dinner, the Warden said, the prisoners had soup, meat, and bread. No knives or forks were allowed, and on holidays there were extras provided. For supper there was bread and tea. The convicted prisoners, known as "stripes," acted as waiters.

"Do the prisoners bathe?" asked Mr. Moss.

"If they don't, we make them," answered the Warden. "They are compelled to bathe every Saturday and wear the clean underclothes we give them."

WARDEN HAGAN NOT ACCUSED.

Warden Hagan said he made no invidious distinctions among his prisoners, but said that on occasions he had yielded to the solicitations of refined women, and had confined them in cells on the upper tier, where they were comparatively private. Mr. Moss asked him if he thought it fair to "virtuous women accused of shoplifting" to compel them to associate with women of the streets.

Warden Hagan again said that he made no distinctions, but that if any woman flaunted her vice in the presence of other prisoners, she was locked up and punished.

The Warden tried to explain how it was that he had refused to give a separate cell to Mrs. Howard, Mr. Moss's witness, but Mr. Moss would allow him to make no explanation except to say that he had finally done so at Commissioner Lantry's request. Mr. Hagan wanted to present affidavits from missionaries and clergymen on the way the Tombs was conducted, but Mr. Moss would not permit it. In this he was sustained by Mr. Mazet, who said that no charges had been made against the Warden.

Ruth Howard was the next witness. She was a member of the notorious fake firm of Deming & Co., and was convicted of forgery on her plea of guilty. Sentence was suspended on account of her turning State's evidence.

She told of having to associate with women of the worst sort, and being compelled to listen to their vile language and stories. She said they smoked cigarettes and sang vile songs. Once, when she was brought across the Bridge of Sighs for trial, she said one of the keepers said, "Hello! here's Ruth," and put his arm around her. She said she had never been compelled to submit to such indignities and made a vigorous protest.

At the conclusion of her testimony, Mrs. Howard said that the Warden did all in his power to keep order in the place, and that Commissioner Lantry was in no way responsible for the conditions under which she suffered.

Mrs. Phoebe Van Buskirk of Bayonne, who was convicted of shoplifting and sentenced to the Tombs, told a story similar to that of Mrs. Howard, whose testimony she said she indorsed in every particular. In answer to a question by Mr. Moss, Mrs. Van Buskirk said that her condition as a "stripe" after her conviction was better by far than her condition before trial. During both periods she was in the Tombs.

WOULD-BE POLICEMEN TESTIFY.

Mr. Moss then brought out testimony to show that a trade is still going on in positions on the police force, but the testimony lost force on this occasion from the fact that Mr. Moss failed to connect the alleged traffickers with any person in the Police Department. Two witnesses testified to having paid money for places on the force which they did not get. The persons who were alleged to have taken the money, and in one instance a receipt was shown and offered in evidence, were arrested and held in police court, but the Grand Jury failed to indict. One of the bribe takers is said to be in an insane asylum.

Roger Sheedy was the first witness on this line. He said he was twenty-nine years old, and looked forty-five. Even Mr. Moss smiled when the witness gave his age in response to a question by Dr. O'Sullivan. Sheedy swore that Policeman Dugan of the Bedford Park Station had taken him to a man named Hart, who kept a saloon on Broadway, near One Hundred and First Street, and that in Dugan's presence he had paid Hart $400.

Mrs. Sheedy also gave testimony on this subject and in greater detail than her husband. She showed her bank book to prove that she had drawn the money on May 18. She said that Dugan had told her that Hart had a "pull" with Commissioner York, and that her husband would get a special examination. She was put off from time to time, and yesterday, she said, she went to an Inspector of Police in Mulberry Street, which one she does not know, and told her story.

Dugan denied it in toto, and the Inspector, she said, told her that he could not do anything in the matter unless she had corroborative testimony showing that her husband had paid the money to Hart through Dugan, and the purpose for which it was paid.

Mrs. John J. O'Brien, wife of Detective Sergeant O'Brien, was called to the stand to give testimony that she had introduced one J. J. Hassett to one Cornelius Cunningham. Hassett, she said, was an insurance solicitor, and Cunningham was a neighbor who wanted to be a policeman. Hassett said he could help him, but Mrs. O'Brien said she knew nothing of subsequent happenings.

GAVE MONEY BUT GOT NO PLACE.

Cunningham swore that Hassett had said that for the $400 he could get him a place on the force. He paid Hassett $200 and got a receipt, which he showed. Then Hassett introduced him to Hart, who, he said, had the money. Later Hart asked for $50 more, and this the witness refused to pay, although Hart promised to fix the matter with the civil service examiners. Cunningham said he called frequently on Hart and protested, and once Hart said to him: "If Lee Phillips does not make all my men, I'll send him to prison."

Hart also said that he had given up the money to "my people," the witness said, but he refused to tell who "my people" were. Later Cunningham had Hassett arrested, but the Grand Jury failed to indict, although he told the District Attorney that his $200 was offered back to him if he would withdraw his charge against Hassett.

Dr. O'Sullivan asked the witness if he did not know that Hart was in a lunatic asylum, and Cunningham said he did not, although Hart had told him that his friends were trying to put him away. "There was nothing loony about him when he got my money," said the witness with great earnestness.

Capts. Delaney and Diamond, respectively the former commander and the present commander of the Fifth Street Station, in which precinct is situated the Dewey Theatre, were asked about the alleged violation of the building laws there, and said that their jurisdiction did not extend to that matter, which was in the province of the Building Department. Mr. Moss then read at length from the building laws, and offered in evidence a paper to show that four separate plans for alterations to the theatre had been disapproved by Commissioner Brady.

When Manager George J. Kraus was called to the stand he tried to say that the plans had been approved by ex-Superintendent Constable. He was frequently contumacious, and was warned by the Chairman to be more respectful in his answers to Mr. Moss. Once Mr. Mazet called the Sergeant at Arms, but Mr. Kraus went right on, saying that he knew his rights and proposed to have them. He admitted that he had refused to allow one of Mr. Moss's men to inspect the theatre.

McLAUGHLIN WILL FIGHT.

Police Inspector Begins Proceedings with a View of Getting Back His Old Position.

Inspector William W. McLaughlin has begun proceedings in the Supreme Court, with a view of getting back his old position in the Police Department, that of Deputy Chief. Yesterday Justice Beach granted his application for a writ of certiorari compelling the Police Commissioners to review their action in reducing him from the position of Deputy Chief. According to Justice Beach's decision, all the records and proceedings taken by the Commissioners are to be filed in the Clerk's office of the Supreme Court within twenty days.

The writ also calls for the production in court of the rules and regulations prescribed by the Police Board governing the examination of charges against officers of the department. It also commands that the names of all officers of the department from and including the rank of Captain up to and including the rank of Chief or Superintendent who have been transferred, be sent to court with the reason for such transfers. It also calls for a list of promotions from the rank of Captain up and a statement as to whether such promotions were made after a civil service examination of the officer promoted.

In his petition for the writ McLaughlin says that he was appointed as a member of the police force on Nov. 26, 1868, as a patrolman. He remained in this position for seven years and eleven months, after which he was made a Roundsman. He was a Roundsman for seven years and four months, then succeeding to the rank of Sergeant, which position he held for two years and eleven months. He was then made a Captain, holding that place for five years and nine months. Then he was promoted to the rank of Inspector and held the rank until Dec. 9, 1898. On that date he was made Deputy Chief.

Since Jan. 31, last, however, the Police Commissioners have refused to recognize him as Deputy Chief, although he is allowed to act in that capacity under the title of Acting Deputy Chief. As an actual fact, says the Inspector, he has been removed from the office of Deputy Chief by the action of the Commissioners and Chief Devery.

On Jan. 31 he received a communication from Chief Devery. The communication was addressed to him as "Inspector of the Police Department of the City of New York," and assigned him to duty as Acting Deputy Chief in the Borough of the Bronx.

The petition then goes on to state that the petitioner is informed and believes that the communication was the result of certain resolutions adopted by the Police Commissioners, reducing him from the rank of Deputy Chief. Under Section 300, Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897, says Inspector McLaughlin, no officer or member of the Police Department can be reduced or removed except under written and sworn charges and after an examination and hearing of such charges is had.

McLaughlin asserts that he believes that the Police Commissioners acted in total disregard of the laws of procedure as prescribed in reducing him from the rank of Deputy Chief without giving him a fair and impartial hearing. He says that the only notice he ever had of his reduction or that there were any charges against him was contained in Chief Devery's communication.

An effort was made last evening to see Acting Deputy Chief McLaughlin in order to find out what he expects to accomplish by his suit, but he was not at his home nor at Police Headquarters. It was said he was going about his district arranging for the police parade to-day. Edward E. McCall, Mr. McLaughlin's attorney, is in Albany.

Acting Inspector James S. Kane, who some time ago was reduced to the rank of Captain, has brought proceedings similar to those of Acting Deputy Chief McLaughlin.

MAZET COMMITTEE RUMOR.

Report that It Will Close Its Work in a Few Days Is Denied.

There was a rumor about town last night that the Mazet committee might close its work abruptly before the end of the present month. According to the story, Messrs. Wilson and Costello have expressed an opinion that the committee can do no real good and have said that they do not care to sit during the heated term. If the Democratic members of the committee, Messrs. Hoffman and Boland, feel the same way the committee will hardly continue in session until the return of Mr. Croker.

Mr. Costello said last night the story was not true. Mr. Hoffman said that he thought the committee would keep on sitting till it had completed the programme set for it.

Frank Moss of counsel for the committee said that Capt. Price's story of having saved his life was a "fake," and his statement that Mr. Moss had brought false testimony against him was untrue. He declined to give any indication of what will be the line of procedure to-day.

MR. ABELL ORDERED THE RAID.

Sheriff Creamer's Brother Held on a Charge of Running a Poolroom.

The raid on Charles M. Creamer's alleged poolroom, at the corner of Lincoln Place and Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, was ordered by Police Commissioner Abell. The place has been running for a long time without police interference.

On Tuesday Mr. Abell called up Brooklyn headquarters and the Fifth Avenue station and asked for three headquarters and four precinct detectives. When they arrived he told them that he wanted them to raid Creamer's place at once, and the result was the arrest of Creamer and a man named Harry Raymond, and the capture of some poolroom paraphernalia.

No one has offered any explanation as to why Mr. Abell was so anxious to have Creamer arrested. He is a brother of Sheriff Frank D. Creamer. The case came up before Magistrate Storrs yesterday in the Myrtle Avenue Court, and the men were held.

Bishop Janssen Closes a Church.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—St. Patrick's Church, in East St. Louis, Ill., has been closed by Bishop Janssen because the Irish parishioners refused admittance to the German priest who had been appointed to succeed Father Downey. Bishop Janssen this morning carried out his threat and ordered Father Downey away from the church. From the present outlook, it is not likely that services will ever be resumed there so far as the present congregation is concerned, unless an Irish priest is appointed. Shortly after Father Downey left the church the congregation held a meeting and placed itself in open defiance of the Bishop. Resolutions were adopted to accept none except an Irish-American priest. The guard continues to surround the property to prevent Father Cluse from entering.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 31.—Shortly after noon to-day a fire broke out in a shed in Sidney Street, Cambridgeport, owned by Bridget O'Hara, and before it was controlled fourteen buildings, including several dwelling houses, were destroyed. The flames raged for nearly two hours before the firemen gained control. Loss $50,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1 A. M.—2,100 Third Avenue; Joseph Ealzarini; damage slight.
5:15 A. M.—64 Willis Street; Benjamin Schwartz; no damage.
11:15 A. M.—495 Eighth Avenue; Joseph Clare; damage slight.
11:20 A. M.—Steamship Knickerbocker, Pier 9, North River; damage unknown.
11:30 A. M.—119 Allen Street; Geiger & Co.; damage, $75.
2 P. M.—72 Broadway; owner unknown; damage slight.
2:30 P. M.—807 Second Avenue; A. Taylor; damage, $25.
4:45 P. M.—515 West Thirty-seventh Street; Peter White; damage slight.
6 P. M.—56 Fulton Street; H. B. Olmstead; damage, $30,000.
7 P. M.—137 Avenue A; Elizabeth Schaffer; damage, $5,000.
7:20 P. M.—403 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; Lordes Brothers; damage, $100.
7:40 P. M.—177 Eldridge Street; Isaac Seigel; damage slight.
7:50 P. M.—37 West Third Street; Perlstein & Co.; damage, $10,000.
8:10 P. M.—One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Morris Avenue; J. Davis; damage slight.
8:25 P. M.—182 Franklin Street; Goetting & Co., and others; damage, $20,000.

New Amsterdam Hotel Swindling Case.

ROCHESTER, May 31.—A. F. Whiteman of Dansville, reported yesterday to have jumped his bail bond in New York, where he was accused of swindling the New Amsterdam Hotel, and to have escaped from detectives, arrived in Dansville last night. He admits that he eluded the police, and says he did so on the advice of counsel. He says that if he should be arrested in Dansville he will demand examination before a local Magistrate.

"Two Heads Are Better Than One."

One, however, is the portion allotted to the average mortal. If this one aches and will not work properly, it is worse than none. Then the stomach is blamed, or the kidneys and liver are censured. But as a fact, the blood is solely responsible for the condition of these organs. Purify it and they will be made healthy.

The natural blood purifier and tonic is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has been "tried" and never "found wanting."

Humor—*"When I need a blood purifier I take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cured my humor and is excellent as a nerve tonic." Josie Eaton, Stafford Springs, Ct.*

Erysipelas—*"My little girl is now fat and healthy on account of Hood's Sarsaparilla curing her of erysipelas and eczema. It is our family medicine, as we all take it." Mrs. Henry O. Wheatly, 16 Main St., Port Chester, N. Y.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

The Better the HEALTH the Longer the LIFE.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters makes good health—therefore long life. It cures Indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness and all troubles arising from a weak stomach. It makes people well and keeps them well.

CLOTHING
43 years' manufacturing experience guarantees the pre-eminence of our ready-to-wear
SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS
from popular fabrics in all the new Gray Shades—Checks and Stripes.
Brokaw Bros.
Astor Place and Fourth Avenue.

VICHY IS HEALTHFUL!
A Natural Mineral Water with medicinal qualities,
For Indigestion and Stomach Disorders.
So-called VICHY IN SYPHONS
IS NOT VICHY
Get the Genuine.
VICHY
CELESTINS

Choice Oriental Pearls
all sizes, of the extremely fine quality now so much desired but so difficult to obtain
264 FIFTH AVENUE
Howard & Co.

"BUY CHINA & GLASS RIGHT"
HIGGINS & SEITER,
FINE CHINA—RICH CUT GLASS.
50-54 West 22d St.
WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

Hunter Baltimore Rye
The Best Whiskey in America for Cafe, Club and Home Use.
Ripe by 10 years' aging,
Rich by process of time,
Mellow by age and flavor.
A. B. Hart & Frank Mora, Representatives, 3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

"CAMMEYER"
Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit.
Sixth Ave., cor. 20th St

DO YOU KNOW
Uneeda Biscuit

CARPET CLEANING.
J. & W. WILLIAMS.
353 West 54th Street.
Established 1875. Altering and Relaying. Telephone 396 Columbus.

An Old Nurse for Children.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

DESKS Unexcelled for Value CHAS. E. MATTHEWS 1 PARK PLACE

OTIS'S PHILIPPINE REPORT

History of the Early Days of the Conflict.

EFFORTS TO MAINTAIN PEACE

Correspondence with Aguinaldo Before the Outbreak of Hostilities—How the Issue Was Forced.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Secretary of War to-day made public the report of Gen. Otis, mailed from Manila, transmitting the reports of his subordinate officers on the operations around Manila up to April 6. Gen. Otis begins with this statement:

"These military operations are fairly well presented in the reports, and I have little to add thereto; but desire particularly to call attention to the rise and development of conditions and circumstances which resulted finally in war. This I deem to be essential in order to correct the somewhat prevailing impression that the Government of the United States is responsible through deceit or wrongful action for the present existing hostilities."

To this end Gen. Otis gives a short summary of the Philippine insurrection against Spain, laying stress on the fact that a small band of the natives of Luzon, leaders of the rebellion of '96 against Spain, were induced for a monetary consideration to leave the island. These men returned to the vicinity of Manila after the destruction of the Spanish fleet there, being, as Gen. Otis says, "encouraged without authority to attempt the organization of what they were pleased to denominate an independent government for the Filipinos."

Gen. Otis tells of the landing of Aguinaldo from an American vessel, and of the insurgents taking advantage of the active hostilities between the United States and Spain to capture Southern points and increase their strength. Independence, Gen. Otis says, was proclaimed by Aguinaldo in August, and as early as June he had warned the United States authorities against the landing of its military forces on Philippine soil without first obtaining his consent, because, as he expressed it, "The Filipinos might consider the occupation of Philippine territory by North American troops a violation of their rights." Gen. Otis adds:

> it advisable to name, as "Commanding General," a commission composed of the following gentlemen: Mr. Florentino Flores, Ambrosio Flores, and Manuel Arguieles, that they may together represent me and arrive at an accord with those whom you will name, with the object of using such methods as will normalize the actual situation created by the attitude of your Government and troops.
>
> If you will deign to attend to said Commissioners and through these methods come to some understanding, "if only temporary," that will insure the peace and harmony among ourselves the Filipino public would reach a grateful glory.
>
> I am yours, General, with the highest consideration, your most respectful servant,
>
> EMILIO AGUINALDO.

To this letter Gen. Otis replied as follows:

"When the United States forces landed from their transports near and to the south of Manila for the purpose of attacking the city, the fiction that they were acting as allies of the insurgents and in furtherance of Philippine independence appears to have been conveyed by insurgent leaders."

Gen. Otis describes Aguinaldo's efforts to strengthen his lines in preparation for hostilities with the United States during this time, and explains the growth of the insurgent independent movement by stating that in the absence of Spanish authority many able and conservative Filipinos gave adherence to this seemingly de facto government. Many of these withdrew their adherence when the radical element declared its hostility to the United States.

Describing briefly the tension that existed at the time, Gen. Otis includes in explanation of his course some highly important correspondence that passed between himself and Aguinaldo.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH AGUINALDO.

Early in January, when Gen. Otis was asked by conservative Filipinos to appoint a committee of army officers to meet an insurgent committee and effect a compromise by which peace might be maintained, Gen. Otis refused to recognize an insurgent Government, but was willing to negotiate with Aguinaldo or a commission appointed by him. Aguinaldo's response and Gen. Otis's reply are set out in the following extract from the report:

> Malolos, Jan. 9, 1899.
>
> Major Gen. E. S. Otis, General of the American forces of occupation in Manila:
>
> General: I have been informed after the interview between the Commissioners of my Government and Mr. Carman that there will be no inconvenience on your part in naming, as Commanding General, representatives that will confer with those whom I will name for the same object.
>
> Although it not being explained to me the reason why you could not treat with the Commissioners of my Government, I have the faculty of doing the same with those of the Commanding General "who cannot be recognized." Nevertheless, for the sake of peace I have considered

> Headquarters Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps,
> Manila, P. I., Jan. 9, 1899.
>
> Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, Commanding Revolutionary Forces, Malolos, P. I.
>
> General: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of to-day, and am much pleased at the action you have taken. I greatly regret that you have not a clear understanding of my position and motives, and trust that my explanation, assisted by the conference I have invited, will make them clear to you.
>
> In my official capacity, I am merely the agent of the United States Government, to conduct its affairs under the limits under which its Constitution and laws recognize any national or civil power, not already formally recognized by my Government, unless especially authorized to do so by the instructions of the Executive of the United States. For this reason I was unable to receive officially the representatives of the revolutionary government, and endeavored to make that inability clear to the distinguished gentlemen with whom I had the pleasure to converse a few evenings since. You will bear witness that my course throughout my official connection with affairs here has been consistent, and it has pained me that I have not been able to receive and answer communications of the Cabinet Officers of the Government at Malolos, fearing that I might be erroneously charged with lack of courtesy.
>
> **Permit me now briefly, General, to speak** of the **serious misunderstanding which exists** between **the Filipino people and the representatives** of the **United States Government, and which** I hope that our Commissioners, by a thorough discussion, may be able to dispel. I sincerely believe that all desire peace and harmony, and yet by the machinations of evil-disposed persons we have been influenced to think that we occupy the position of adversaries.
>
> The Filipinos appear to be of the opinion that we meditate attack, while I am under the strict orders of the President of the United States to avoid conflict in every way possible. My troops, witnessing the earnestness, the comparatively disturbed and unfriendly attitude of the revolutionary troops and many of the citizens of Manila, conclude that active hostilities have been determined upon, although it must be clearly within the comprehension of unprejudiced and reflecting minds that the welfare and happiness of the Filipino people depends upon the friendly protection of the United States.
>
> The hand of Spain was forced and she has acknowledged before the world that all her claimed rights in this country have departed by due process of law. This treaty acknowledgment, with the conditions which accompany it, awaits ratification by the Senate of the United States and the action of its Congress must also be secured before the Executive of that Government can proclaim a definite policy. That policy must conform to the will of the people of the United States expressed through its representatives in Congress. For that action the Filipino people should wait, at least, before severing the existing friendly relations. I am governed by a desire to further the interests of the Filipino people and shall continue to labor with that end in view. There shall be no conflict of forces if I am able to avoid it; and still I shall endeavor to maintain a position to meet all emergencies that may arise.
>
> Permit me to subscribe myself, General, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,
>
> E. S. OTIS,
> Major General, United States Volunteers, Commanding.

FAILURE OF NEGOTIATIONS.

Gen. Otis says that the negotiations between the two commissions reached no conclusions, as the insurgent members could not submit any formulated statement which they were able to maintain. They presented as the desire of the insurgents absolute independence under the protection of the United States, but the nature and scope of the protection wished for they could not explain, and the conferences resulted in failure. In the latter part of January the insurgents became aggressive, interfering with the American troops and finally led Gen. Otis to address another letter to Aguinaldo calling attention to the arrest by Filipinos of some American soldiers and a newspaper correspondent, and requesting an explanation. Gen. Otis's letter added:

> I am doing everything possible to preserve the peace and avoid all friction until the Filipino people can be made fully acquainted with the sentiments and intentions of the American Government, when I am confident that they will appreciate the endeavors of the United States and will again look upon that country as their friend and protector. I also fully believe that the present unrest is the result of machinations of evil-disposed persons.

Aguinaldo replied that the men were arrested inside of his lines for breach of a decree forbidding foreigners to approach the insurgent lines. In a vein of sarcasm he added:

> I must state that in consideration of the friendship of the Philippine people for the Americans, the said soldiers have not been imprisoned, but detained, in accordance with the spirit of the decree of Oct. 20 last. They have been lodged in the Gobierno militar, and have been issued the daily rations of our officers. If they have been uncomfortable, it is due to the excessive sobriety of our race, and of our soldiers, who are accustomed to eat but little, and to sleep on the hard ground.
>
> With these explanations I believe, General, you will understand the motive of the detention of your soldiers to-day liberated, and who have been treated with all due consideration. I therefore hope that your determination may be another motive on which to base our friendly relations with the great American Republic, and in consideration of this, I also decree the liberty of the correspondent referred to.

Gen. Otis's report explains that the Americans were not outside his lines and says that he quotes the correspondence merely to show the efforts of the American authorities to maintain peace. He next tells how the American soldiers were openly insulted and how the insurgents had continually labored to strengthen their lines, threatening to drive the Americans out of the island, and how finally, on the night of Feb. 4, the demonstration was made, as told by Gen. MacArthur, which resulted in the killing of a Filipino by an American sentry and the firing on the Americans by the insurgent troops.

HOW THE ISSUE WAS FORCED.

Gen. Otis concludes his report as follows:

"The insurgent army had thus succeeded in drawing the fire of a small outpost, which they had evidently labored with all their ingenuity to accomplish, in order to justify in some way their premeditated attack. It is not believed that the chief insurgent leaders wished to open hostilities at this time, as they were not completely prepared to assume the initiative. They desired two or three days more to perfect their arrangements, but the zeal of their army brought on the crisis which anticipated their action. They could not have delayed long, however, for it was their object to force an issue before American troops then en route could arrive at Manila.

"The movements of troops during the protracted engagement which followed and their success at every point are described in the accompanying reports of the commanding Generals of division. I transmit herewith copies of the most important telegraphic instructions sent from these headquarters to the different organizations of the command, from which the progress of events can be quite accurately traced. I cannot speak too highly of the efficiency displayed by the troops under the most trying ordeals, and where all organizations engaged conducted themselves so courageously it would be difficult to undertake special mention. My Adjutant General, my aids, and other members of my staff conveyed many verbal instructions during the day to points most hotly contested and assisted materially in the repeated successes of the battle.

"During the night of Feb. 4 and the following day, the insurgents of the city were greatly agitated, fearing for their personal safety. A portion, to the number of about 8,000, had been enrolled in a secret society for the purpose of attacking our troops within the city and performing incendiary work while the insurgents pressed us from without. This purpose was well known, and an attack upon our forces, both in front and rear, was anticipated. So admirably, however, had Gen. Hughes, the Provost Marshal General, disposed of 3,000 troops of his command that the rising was suppressed wherever attempted. His action was quick and decisive. Early on the morning of the 5th the police companies so effectively delivered their fire upon these assembling organizations that they were dispersed and discouraged. Their loss in killed and wounded could not have been above fifty or sixty. They made no further very dangerous demonstrations until the night of Feb. 23, when they suffered a most severe punishment.

"The movement on Caloocan, Feb. 10, was made with the intention of placing our northern line in better tactical condition, and consisted in swinging the left of Gen. MacArthur's division to the front. That officer had requested to do this shortly after the 5th inst., but was informed that we would await an anticipated concentration of the enemy on our left, where their activity was daily increasing. It was expected that, if we remained quiet for a short time, the enemy would collect its routed forces, which we could not pursue, and would place them in position on our northern front. Our expectations were partially realized, and when he had massed his forces on our left, which, we were informed, numbered some four thousand, but which, in fact, did not exceed twenty-five hundred, the movement was made and was attended with our accustomed success."

FILIPINOS CAPTURE OFFICERS.

MANILA, May 31—Details regarding the capture by Filipinos of two officers of the United States hospital ship Relief yesterday have just been obtained. The Relief lies in the harbor in front of this city.

Third Officer Fred Heppy and Assistant Engineer Charles Blandford rigged a sail on one of the ship's boats and went sailing along the shore, on the south, opposite the insurgent lines. The boat became becalmed near the shore, and some native canoes with Filipinos on board put out and captured the two men, who were unarmed, and also took possession of the boat.

The United States turret-ship Monadnock quickly sent a boat with a landing party ashore, under cover of her guns, and shelled the shore briskly. The natives, however, rushed the prisoners into the woods before the Monadnock's boat reached land. Persons on board several other ships saw the affair through glasses, but were unable to prevent the capture of Messrs. Heppy and Blandford.

FRIENDLIES ARE OPPRESSED.

MANILA, May 31.—Friendly natives arriving here from the country around San Isidro and San Miguel report that a reign of terrorism has prevailed since the American troops were withdrawn from those parts of the islands. The insurgents who are returning there deal vengeance upon their countrymen who have shown any friendship toward the Americans during the latter's occupation of the territory.

The friendlies declare unoffending people are being murdered daily, and that their houses are being burned and their property confiscated. Plenty of sympathizers with the insurrection remained during the Americans' stay, and they have been reporting these instances of friendliness toward our troops.

The refugees add that the inhabitants were badly oppressed by the native soldiers before the American occupation, but that their condition is worse now. Doubtless there is much truth in these reports, though such stories from Filipino sources are always magnified.

ENOUGH TROOPS FOR OTIS.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The President to-day declared to a Congressman who called that there was not at present any contemplation of largely increasing Gen. Otis's forces in the Philippines. He said that nothing had been received from Gen. Otis which indicated the necessity for more troops beyond the regulars who are to be sent to relieve the retiring volunteers. But the President added that if additional reinforcements should become necessary they would be promptly furnished. A number of Governors of States had advised him that they could furnish regiments in short order if the occasion required. But, at the same time, the President expressed his strong belief and confidence that necessity for mustering in additional volunteers in accordance with the authority granted by the Army Reorganization bill would not be wise.

Secretary Alger was with the President for some time discussing the situation. When he left the White House he denied that Gen. Otis had cabled yesterday that 30,000 troops would be necessary. "Gen. Otis," said he, "had been notified from time to time that all the troops he considered necessary would be supplied to him, and not a word of complaint has come from him. This morning I cabled to Otis, giving him definite information as to the number of regulars he would have after the volunteers are withdrawn.

"Including the Nineteenth Infantry, which was delayed at Ponce by the stranding of the transport Meade, he will have 25,000 regulars. I asked him if more than that number would be required. We desire this information because if volunteers must be mustered in it will require all the time between now and the end of the rainy season to muster them in, equip them, and transport them to the scene of action. We could, if necessary, furnish Gen. Otis with about 5,000 or 6,000 additional regulars without calling for volunteers, but the sending of the additional regulars would reduce the troops at the military posts in this country to a minimum and cramp us somewhat in Cuba and Puerto Rico. We have absolutely no reason to believe that Gen. Otis will request more troops than we can furnish without enlisting volunteers."

Rely upon
Platt's
Chlorides
as your
household
disinfectant.

An odorless, colorless liquid;
Powerful, safe and cheap;
Invaluable in the city home;
Indispensable in the country home;
Sold in quart bottles only, by druggists and high-class grocers.

NEWS OF LIEUT. GILMORE.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The first direct news of Lieut. Gilmore that has been received for over a week came to the Navy Department to-day. It is taken by the department as a hopeful indication of his situation:

> Manila, May 31.
>
> Secretary Navy, Washington:
>
> Escaped Spanish prisoner reports seeing Gilmore and some sailors well. Gilmore allowed horse.
>
> BARKER.

THE DEWEY APPROPRIATION.

Board of Aldermen Adopt Resolution to Spend $150,000 on the Admiral's Reception.

The Board of Aldermen adopted the resolution yesterday requesting the Board of Estimate to appropriate $150,000 for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the reception of Admiral Dewey. The Council two weeks ago adopted the resolution, which will go to the Board of Estimate at its next meeting.

When the resolution came up in the form of a favorable report of the Committee on Finance, Alderman James (Rep., Queens,) objected to the amount named, saying that $50,000 would be sufficient.

In reply Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader, stated that he thought that the citizens of New York would be glad to expend $200,000 on the reception, especially as it was not intended to have any public subscription.

"This is a poor city," Mr. James said, "and I don't think we ought to spend this money. Why, our volunteer Fire Department in Flushing gets only $1,000 a year, and when we ask for more we are told there's no money for us." When the vote was taken 47 Aldermen voted in the affirmative and 2—Aldermen James and Folks, (Cit. U.,)—in the negative.

THE HOME FOR ADMIRAL DEWEY.

In order that it may be clearly understood whether it was the intention of Rear Admiral Upshur, retired, when he suggested the gift of a residence in Washington to Admiral Dewey, that the property purchased should become the Admiral's and pass to his heirs, or whether it should remain the permanent home of the ranking officer of the navy, was the subject of a letter written by the Department of History, University of the United States, to Rear Admiral Upshur some days ago.

Under date of May 29 Rear Admiral Upshur replied as follows: "Your inference that it is my preference that a home to be purchased by the free will offerings of Americans for the Admiral of the navy should be occupied by Admiral Dewey as long as he remains at the head of the navy, and then pass to his successors, is entirely correct, and I agree with you further that in that form it would be more acceptable to Admiral Dewey. It has been suggested that if the home of the late Admiral David D. Porter could be obtained it would be peculiarly desirable on account of its location."

OHIO REPUBLICAN POLITICS.

Contest for the Gubernatorial Nomination Very Uncertain—Jones and Nash Leading Candidates.

COLUMBUS, May 31.—With Senators Foraker and Hanna, the Ohio Congressmen, and other leaders all here to-night, the indications are that there may be two opposing slates on the State ticket arranged before the Republican State Convention assembles to-morrow, but nothing definite can be learned as to the combinations to-night.

Senator Hanna arrived early in the afternoon, and he was kept busy conferring with the candidates for Governor and others. This evening he had a long conference with George B. Cox. Afterward Mr. Cox conferred with Nash, Daugherty, and other candidates, and with ex-Chairman Kurtz and other leaders, but he still holds secret his plans for Friday.

While Cox was known to be in conference with Senator Hanna, there were rumors that Cox had quarreled with Kurtz and McKisson, and even with Daugherty, but Mr. Cox is said to be on friendly terms with all of them. There are still three leading forces, represented by Nash, Daugherty, and the favorite of Kurtz, the latter not yet named, although the indications to-day have pointed strongly to Lieut. Gov. Jones as the man. It is estimated that the first ballot will stand: Nash, 275; Daugherty, 265; Jones, 45, with the other votes between Douglass, Durbin, Hall, Nevin, Smyser, Orr, Shattuck, and Brigham, and 407 necessary to nominate.

The feature of the skirmishing to-night has been the boom obtained by Nash since Hanna's conference and the subsequent tendency of the field to concentrate against Nash.

Senator Foraker left the Southern Hotel early in the evening for the Neil House to call on Senator Hanna and the candidates. There was a very lively scene when Mr. Foraker's party reached the rooms of Senator Hanna. The greeting between the two Senators was exceptionally cordial.

The Foraker party then visited the rooms of all the other candidates. After these greetings Foraker and Hanna, as well as the other leaders, were in secret conferences. It was reported that Foraker had joined Kurtz, Cox, McKisson, and other of the opposition to Nash in a combination to nominate Lieut. Gov. A. W. Jones for Governor.

In addition to the unusual number of candidates contesting for nominations, there are 203 of the 813 delegates contesting for seats. On the report of the Committee on Credentials may depend the selection of the State ticket. It is thought that the thirty-four Nash delegates from Franklin and the eighty-six Cox delegates from Hamilton will be seated on prima facie evidence, but testimony will be offered in hearing the cases of the other five contested counties.

OHIO'S POSSIBLE INFLUENCE.

COLUMBUS, May 31.—The Republican Congressmen of Ohio will meet here tomorrow night at the suggestion of Gen. Grosvenor, to discuss the Speakership question. Mr. Van Voorhis of Zanesville will preside.

"The fifteen Republican Congressmen of Ohio," said Mr. Van Voorhis to-night, "in my opinion, hold the key to the situation in the coming contest. With the forces of Congressmen Payne, Henderson, and Hopkins divided, our united strength will be a powerful factor in deciding the matter. Gen. Grosvenor has assured me that he is not a candidate for the office, and our State being free to pick and choose in a body that contains so many able men, our choice may decide the question."

It is hinted that the question of patronage will be discussed in connection with the question as to Ohio's choice, but it is not yet known whether the caucus will decide to exact a promise from the man they decide to support. The three places under consideration are Sergeant at Arms, Doorkeeper, and Clerk.

Bath Beach Suicide Not Identified.

The police of the Bath Beach Station were unsuccessful yesterday in their efforts to establish the identity of the woman who committed suicide early yesterday morning by plunging into the bay from the pier at the foot of Bay Twenty-second Street. Mrs. Mary Goff, who lives on Bay Twenty-second Street, near Bath Avenue, told the police yesterday that she believed the suicide was her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Bolster of 19 East Thirty-fourth Street, Manhattan. The body has not been recovered. At 19 East Thirty-fourth Street last night, it was stated that Mrs. Elizabeth Bolster had been employed there as a cook for nearly a year. Mrs. Bolster, it was said, left the house about 1 o'clock on Tuesday to visit her mother, Mrs. Mary Goff, at Bath Beach, and did not return.

Ohio Wheat Crop Declining.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 31.—The Ohio crop report, issued to-day, shows growing wheat to be generally on the decline, owing to the ravages of the Hessian fly, rust, and grub. Rain is badly needed in the southern part of the State, where wheat is heading short. In certain localities, according to the crop correspondents, wheat is not worth cutting. Corn is coming slowly and much is being planted over. Tobacco plants are doing nicely.

THE HUNT FOR BABY CLARKE

Belief that a Big Reward May Yet Tempt the Abductors.

POLICE CAN FIND OUT NOTHING

Persons Bother Capt. McClusky with "Clues" and Cranks Send Many Letters Signed "Three."

There were few new developments in the Marion Clarke abduction case yesterday, which remains as great a mystery as ever. The most notable action taken so far is a proposition made to the Board of Aldermen by Alderman Muh that the Mayor be authorized to offer a reward of $10,000 for information which will lead to the recovery of the child and the arrest and conviction of her kidnappers. It is thought by those who approve of this course that the importance of the sum may tempt one of those concerned in the plot, if there be more than one person involved, to turn informer.

An evening paper yesterday printed that Capt. McClusky, Chief of the Detective Bureau, had received a communication from the kidnappers, accompanied by a parcel containing trinkets worn by the child on the day she was stolen. Capt. McClusky denied this story.

Arthur Clarke, the child's father, who was in conference with Capt. McClusky during the afternoon, also denied the report.

Many zealous persons continue to come forward with theories and "clues." The theories receive scant attention by the police, but it is affirmed by Capt. McClusky that all information is carefully followed up. Charles Schanz, a lunchman at the New Haven Station at Mount Vernon, declared that he saw a woman answering Carrie Jones's description with a baby that looked like the published portraits of Marion Clarke, board an east-bound train on the night of the abduction. A ticket agent at Norwalk, Conn., is also said to have given information to the local police there of his having seen a man and woman with a baby resembling the missing child. The New York police, however, frankly admit that they attach no importance whatever to this information.

"Why," said an official of Capt. McClusky's office at Police Headquarters yesterday, "scores and scores of people come here who are positive they saw the child on trains and on boats in all sorts of places. When they come down to details their description is invariably found to differ materially from that of little Marion Clarke.

"Another feature inseparable from such a case as this is that it incites the crank letter writer and the idiotic practical joker to do their silly worst. For instance, we get dozens of letters here every day signed 'Three' in the vein of those that have been published once or twice."

Capt. England of the Arsenal said that he had received no orders to have the Park lakes dragged. He does not think such a step is necessary, as everything points to the fact that the nurse took the child out of Central Park. The idea that Baby Marion may be brought back to and abandoned in the Park seems to have taken a firm hold of the persons who promenade there, for every little one taken there to play or who is left on a seat or on the grass for an instant at once becomes an object of interest and close scrutiny.

One theory advanced is that the child may be kept in hiding somewhere in a tenement district of the city.

ALDERMEN ACT IN CLARKE CASE.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday showed its interest in the kidnapping of Marion Clarke by considering two resolutions relating to the case. One requested the Mayor to offer "a reward of $10,000, or any other sum which he may deem proper," to the person who shall give information leading to the recovery of the child and the arrest and conviction of her abductors.

This resolution, which was introduced by Alderman Muh, by request, was referred to the Committee on Police, on motion of Alderman McCall, who said, after the adjournment, that, in all probability, the resolution would be favorably reported and passed at the next meeting.

The other resolution, of which Alderman Goodman was the author, provided that the Law Committee of the board should consult with the Corporation Counsel as to the advisability and desirability of enacting an ordinance which should compel employment bureaus to keep a public register, in which should be entered a record of the place of birth, residence, and personal appearance of all applicants for work. This resolution is intended to make it possible to trace such persons whenever knowledge of their whereabouts becomes a public necessity. It was adopted.

Mr. Gardiner Can Offer No Reward.

District Attorney Gardiner yesterday said that he had examined the contingent account to see if it was in such condition as to warrant him in offering from it a reward for the kidnapped baby, Marion Clarke. He said that to his regret he had found there was not enough money in the account to admit of the contemplated action.

BELLE GREEN ARRESTED.

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 31.—Belle Green was arrested here at 10 o'clock to-night by the local police. She was discovered at the Bijou Hotel, a resort near the Union Depot, by a reporter for The Advertiser, who notified the police.

She answers the description of the girl wanted on suspicion of kidnapping Marion Clarke, the missing New York child. She admitted her name was Belle Green and that her home was in Deposit, but denied all knowledge of the kidnapping and said she had never been further east than Port Jervis.

Although she answers the description sent out by the New York police, there are things in connection with her appearance that lead the police to believe that she is not the woman who did the kidnapping.

KISSED A DIPHTHERIA VICTIM.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Charges of alleged flagrant violations of rules of the Health Department will be made to-morrow against a South Chicago undertaker. The funeral was that of a four-year-old boy, who died May 22. The child, during its illness, was attended by Dr. F. N. Benson, who reported the case to the Health Department as one of diphtheria. Since the child was buried three new cases of diphtheria have broken out in the vicinity, and the Health Department attributed them to the first case.

According to the report of Officer M. G. Connell of the department, after thirty minutes' burial service in a small room the undertaker removed the lid of the casket and invited any one who wished to kiss the corpse. Twenty-five people kissed it. Officer Connell then ordered the crowd to disperse and leave the room, and ordered the undertaker to put the lid on the casket, which he did at once. There were seventeen women and eight men in the room. Some women carried babies in their arms.

Wm Vogel & Son

A Quick Clean Up!

A bargain budget is this, that will cause every bargain expert's eye to gleam. For we have marked down Men's Summer Suits that were $22.00, $20.00 and $18.00 to

$16.75 for Choice.

In the lot are swell Summer Suits of fine imported Cheviots and fancy Worsteds (many silk lined) as well as fine blue Serges (silk lined) and English blue and black Serges. The Waistcoats are single and double breasted—the Trousers are in the latest style. And the Suits will not be here long, for they're marked at the quick moving price of

$16.75

No mistake is made in buying one of the above Suits. It will wear like your best friend—it is full of dignity and appearance and its price means a bargain bonanza.

Broadway and Houston St.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR.—A. De Mattos, London; James Percival, Manchester, England; C. Castendek, Honolulu.

BUCKINGHAM.—Princess Lynor, Germany; Major A. B. Taylor, United States Army; F. R. Mayer, Venice.

CAMBRIDGE.—J. V. McNeal, Baltimore; Drs. William J. Taylor and W. Barton Hopkins, Philadelphia; J. J. Van Alen, Newport.

EMPIRE.—M. McLain, Paris; W. F. Wilson, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE.—E. B. Craig, State Controller, Tennessee; Franklin Rout, Paris; Col. B. W. Wrenn, Savannah.

HOLLAND.—B. Henderson and J. M. Rush, London; Charles Gibbs Carter, Pittsburg; the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Washington; Col. Samuel P. Colt, Providence.

MANHATTAN.—R. Bromley, London; Richard Miller, Switzerland.

MURRAY HILL.—Capt. W. Strickland, India; Charles Payne, Chicago; William Wallace, Washington.

PARK AVENUE.—V. G. Beuttell, London; Dr. Stothard, England.

PLAZA.—John L. Jerome, Denver; A. W. Dewey, Boston.

WALDORF.—A. F. Firth, Lightcliffe, England; H. R. Arbuthnot and Dr. Curtis, London; Craig Lippincott, Philadelphia; M. Diedericksen, Kiel; E. Lehman, Guatemala.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Robbins, C. H. D., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; C. H. D. Robbins, notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Broughton, H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. F. Rhodes, hats and caps; H. Broughton, hats and caps; Hotel Albert.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. E. Stone, linens; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Baumgardner, L. S., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. F. Baumgardner, notions and laces; 43 Leonard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Butler, W. S. & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. N. Jowett, millinery; H. M. Stephens, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Bliss, C. H., Company, Louisville, Ky.; E. E. Olvey, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Carroll, C. H., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; C. Shupp, notions and ladies' and infants' wear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; T. Nolan, art novelties and stationery; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions and fancy goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Elkan, M. M., Macon, Ga., notions and clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. B. Gutman, embroideries; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Green, Joyce & Co., Columbus, Ohio; E. T. Edgerton, prints and ginghams; Hotel Marlborough.

King, H., Washington, D. C., dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; B. W. Landstreet, dress goods; 51 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Levi, S., Amsterdam, N. Y.; clothing; St. Cloud Hotel.

Loesch, George E., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; G. E. Loesch, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Maas & Kemper, Baltimore, Md.; A. Maas, laces and embroideries; Hotel Marlborough.

MacInnes, J. C., Company Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods, silks, and velvets; G. W. Aubuchon, furnishing goods; 57 White Street.

Meares & Hayden, Scranton, Ohio; W. Hayden, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Meyer Brothers, Meridian, Miss.; J. Meyer, notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

O'Neil, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; J. J. Fendner, carpets and upholstery goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. B. Patton, silks, velvets, and ribbons; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Rose, A., Vicksburg, Miss., notions and furnishing goods; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Schloss and S. Schloss, woolens; 733 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Siegel, Hillman & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; B. Hillman, notions, laces, silks, and velvets; 531 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Sawyer, George O., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; George O. Sawyer, notions and furnishing goods; M. Newman, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. C. Whitney, ribbons; 454 Broome Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Smith & McCord Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. M. Miller, notions and fancy goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghampton, N. Y.; A. Dorman, domestics; Hotel Cadillac.

Stutson, F. L., Washington Court House, Ohio; notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. L. Warren, upholstery goods; W. C. Harsh, carpets and rugs; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, housefurnishing goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Wear & Boogher Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. E. King, linings; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, kid gloves; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Zadek, B., Corsicana, Texas; notions; St. Denis Hotel.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	4:31	Sun sets	7:24	Moon rises	12:21

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	1:15	Gov. Isl'd	1:40	H. Gate	3:36
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	1:55	Gov. Isl'd	2:27	H. Gate	4:23

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cyprian Prince, La Plata	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ithaka, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	....
New Orleans, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
British Prince, La Plata countries	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	....	3:00 P. M.
New York, San Domingo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Allegheny, Kingston	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Queen Antwerp	....	....
Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
City of Rome, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Paso, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	....	1:00 P. M.
Hindoo, Hull	....	....
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Menominee, London	....	9:00 A. M.
Navahoe, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, St. Kitts	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Prins F. Hendrik, Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June §13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June §4 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Kinshiu Maru, (from Seattle,) close here daily up to June §8 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after May §26 and up to June §9 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive June §9. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June §13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June §15 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, May 2; Shanghai, 5; Yokohama, 13, and Honolulu, 22, which reached San Francisco per steamer Empress of China, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Saturday, June 3.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 1.

Biela, St. Lucia, May 24.
Cilurnum, Gibraltar, May 14.
Hardanger, Gibraltar, May 16.
Isabella, Bordeaux, May 22.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, May 23.
Manila, Naples, May 18.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, May 21.
Santiago, Santiago, May 27.
Santiago de Cuba, Cienfuegos, May 25.
Seguranca, Havana, May 28.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, May 17.
St. Enoch, Antwerp, May 13.

FRIDAY, JUNE 2.

Britannic, Liverpool, May 24.
City of Augusta, Savannah, May 30.
Excelsior, New Orleans, May 27.
Norge, Christiansand, May 19.
St. Paul, Southampton, May 27.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3.

Etruria, Liverpool, May 27.
Martella, Hull, May 22.

SUNDAY, JUNE 4.

La Champagne, Havre, May 27.
Llandaff City, Swansea, May 20.
Peninsular, Lisbon, May 20.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, May 25.
St. Andrew, Antwerp, May 17.
Ivydene, St. Lucia, May 27.

MONDAY, JUNE 5.

Anglo-Australian, Shields, May 30.
Arkadia, San Juan, May 30.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, May 25.
James Brand, Shields, May 22.
Lowenburg, Bremen, May 20.
Leona, Galveston, May 29.
Fresco, Para, May 24.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

Acacia, Gibraltar, May 26.
Algiers, Galveston, May 30.
Altai, Port Limon, May 30.
Friesland, Antwerp, May 27.
Hudson, New Orleans, May 31.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, May 26.
Tauric, Liverpool, May 27.

Arrived.

SS Aurania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool May 22 and Queenstown 24, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Reported south of Fire Island at 8:50 P. M.

SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Nierich, Bremen May 20 and Southampton 21, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:10 A. M.

SS Troja, (Ger.,) Rubarth, Tampico May 20 and Havana 26, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 30th.

SS Bellucia, (Br.,) Nerissan, Santos May 9 and St. Lucia 23, with coffee to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Pisa, (Ger.,) Fendt, Hamburg May 18, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Loesewitz, Antwerp May 20, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Knickerbocker, Post, New Orleans May 25, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

Ship Columbus, (Russ.) Durchmann, Pensacola May 12, with lumber to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Is bound for Hartlepool. Put into port in distress, leaking.

SS Advance, Phillips, Colon May 24, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Falk, (Nor.,) Tornquist, Cienfuegos May 23 via Delaware Breakwater 30, in ballast to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Alps, (Br.,) Kirkby, Cape Haiti, &c., May 12, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville May 28 and Charleston 29, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Bluefields, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS City of Macon, Daggett, Savannah May 29, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Eldorado, Baker, New Orleans May 23, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Herman Wedel Jarlsberg, (Nor.,) Kjerian, Laguna May 24, with cedar and mahogany to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Boaz, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., May 31, at 9:30 P. M.—Wind south, light; clear.

Sailed.

SS Richmond, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS New York, for Southampton.
SS Majestic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Kensington, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Inchulva, (Br.,) for New Orleans.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Orizaba, for Havana, &c.
SS Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Tallahassee, for Savannah.
SS Woolloomooloo, (Br.,) for Havre and Bordeaux.
SS European, (Br.,) for London, (anchored in Gravesend Bay at 6 P. M.)
SS Lydia, (Ger.,) for Tampico and Progreso.
SS European, (Br.,) for London, cleared the Bar at 12:08 A. M. June 1.

Miscellaneous.

SS Empress of China arrived at Hongkong at 9 A. M. yesterday.

SS Empress of India sailed from Vancouver May 29.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 31.—SS St. Louis, Capt. Randle, arr. at Southampton from New York to-day, and passed Hurst Castle at 3:50 P. M.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Santelli, New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 2:30 A. M. June 1.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 9:17 P. M. to-day.

SS Lord Warwick, (Br.,) Capt. Rawling, Genoa, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Anglo-Chilian, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, arr. at Cape Town from New York yesterday.

SS Deike Rickmers, (Br.,) Capt. Buhle, arr. at Hongkong from New York via Singapore previous to this date.

SS Lucerna, (Br.,) Capt. Dyer, arr. at Hamburg from New York to-day.

SS Kent, (Br.,) sld. from Shields for New York to-day.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Lancaster, sld. from Liverpool for New York yesterday.

SS Indravelli, (Br.,) Capt. Norman, sld. from Vizagapatam for New York yesterday.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, sld. from Swansea for New York to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New York at 2:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 6:10 P. M. today.

SS Wineland, (Dan.,) Capt. Petersen, New York for Stettin, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Sobralense, (Br.,) Capt. Murray, arr. at Para from New York yesterday.

W. & J. Sloane

The Splendid Wearing Qualities of the

Bigelow Wilton Carpetings

adapt them especially for Drawing Rooms, Libraries, Reception Rooms and Halls and Stairs. They are made in handsome patterns, and are rich in color tones and effects.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Money Refunded on All Unsatisfactory Purchases.

S. Baumann & Bro

Furniture, Carpets, Draperies and Bedding.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, Formerly 98c., now 69c. pair. Formerly $1.39, now 98c. pair. Formerly $1.98, now 1.49 pair. Formerly $2.69, now 1.98 pair.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, Formerly $5.98, now 4.48 pair; Formerly $7.48, now 6.25 pair; Formerly $8.98, now 7.48 pair; Formerly $10.98, now 8.25 pair.

Oriental Portieres, Turkish Colorings, Various Designs, Formerly $7.98, at 5.98.

White Curtain Loops, with tassels, 5c. and up.

Curtain Poles, Complete, All Wood, 19c.

Opaque Shades, in all colorings, 3x6, 21c.

Nottingham Bed Set, 2 Pillow Shams, 1 Spread to match, complete at 89c.

Blankets, good quality, at 59c. per pair.

Kelin Rugs, various designs. 6x9 ft. . . . 6.48; 7.5x10.6. . . 8.75; 9x12 . . . 11.50

Smyrna Rugs, all wool. 6x9 ft. 8.48; 7.6x10.6 13.88; 9x12 17.50

Carpets. Ingrains, per yd., 25c; Brussels, " 35c; Moquettes " 65c

Chinese & Japanese Matting, per roll of 40 yds., all colors, 3.95, 4.98, 7.50, 8.98 per roll

Carpets. Axminsters, yd., 70c; Wilton Velvets, 75c; Savonnerie, 88c

Pillows. 3-lb. Feather Pillows, 48c; Live Geese Feather Pillows, 1.48

Ice Boxes, like cut, hard wood, 5.00

Springs. Woven Wire Springs from 1.55 up. All steel wire Folding Springs, 3.50

Mattresses. Soft Top full size Mattress. 2.50

Mattresses. Mixed Hair 40-lb. Mattress 6.50

To those of moderate means we invite an investigation of our charge account system.

229, 231, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245 SIXTH AVENUE,
Between 15th and 16th Sts., WEST SIDE OF AVENUE.

If you are open to conviction, let us send you one box of fifty

BETWEEN THE ACTS LITTLE CIGARS

to smoke—when you want a short smoke and haven't time for a long one. They are real cigars, but small ones. They cost so little—only 10c. for 10—that you can try them as well as not. They are for sale anywhere, or we will deliver 50 at your office, club or home for 50 cents.

American Tobacco Co., 507-529 W. 22d St., New-York City.

IF the dipper that is swinging
In the heavens could be filled
To the brim with purest health drink
From roots and bark distilled;
The stars would leave the milky way,
Thronging thirstily about,
And they'd shake the solar system
With a universal shout—for

Hires Rootbeer

Wheatena
The perfect SUMMER food
Sold by ALL GROCERS.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

The Wanamaker Store.

Silk Waists and Lingerie

MORE news of reduced prices, and some of the prettiest goods that even Wanamaker's gets a chance to talk about are concerned in it.

As to the silk waists, look at these imported ones. They are those original and exquisite things that say "Paris-made" in every stitch, line and detail. They are new,—so new that it was their undoing,—they are so new that they are *too late* for the best of this season. So

Instead of $12 to $60
They are $8 to $40

And of course they bring down in their fall the prices of all the remainder of earlier arrivals.

As to the Lingerie, that is also of French make, as a glance at it would tell you. No American embroidery that is known in mercantile circles can ever be mistaken for it. These pieces are gowns and petticoats only, but they are the best of their sorts,

And Sold at One-Fourth Less Than the Regular Prices
Gowns, $2, $2.50, $3 **Skirts, $1.50, $2, $2.50**

Washable Shirt Waists

Odd lots and broken-up assortments are to be cleared out to-day, and there will be some shirt-waist selling worth watching.

We begin it at half-past nine, because the picking for the first two hours will be especially rich, and every one ought to get a fair chance. Come up to the Second floor, Ninth Street side, near Broadway front, and see what you shall see.

This is a part:—

$1 and $1.25 Shirt Waists for 50c.
$1.50 to $2.75 Shirt Waists for $1

Madrases, percales, lawns and white piques. You will find your size in something, if not in everything.

An All-Silk Gauze Muslin
At 25c. a Yard

Handsomer Summer goods than these filmy silks you seldom see; nor cheaper than in this case, for we offer a 60c. fabric for 25c. a yard, and give you a splendid choice, too.

The goods have the appearance of a grenadine in the weaving, with the grenadine combination of filminess and strength, but are made from pure silk, with silk's own lustre. A narrow satin stripe enlivens the surface, and the whole is printed in light, simple, graceful, designs of dot or stripe or flower.

Thirty-five patterns are offered to choose among. Goods will be found in the Rotunda, with a throng about them.

Good Time to Buy Parlor Suits

On some the prices are about half their value; on others they average about two-thirds. To tell first of the best bargain. We have fifty-four mahogany finished suits, the seven patterns of which have been discontinued by their maker. There are 20 styles of coverings from which to choose, and we will make them up to your order.

Wind-up prices are these:—

5 sets at $24,—were $41; 3 pieces.
9 sets at $25,—were $45; 3 pieces.
10 sets at $26,—were $45; 3 pieces.
26 sets at $30,—were $60; 3 pieces.
4 sets at $45.—were $85; 5 pieces.

In addition, these one-of-a-kind suits, that cannot be duplicated, at prices reduced about a third. All well made, in good patterns, handsomely covered.

$25, was $37—Mahogany finished; 3 pieces.
$30, was $46—Mahogany finished; 3 pieces.
$33, was $47—Mahogany finished; 3 pieces.
$35, was $45—Mahogany finished; 5 pieces.
$40, was $63—Mahogany finished; 3 pieces; embroidered backs.
$45, was $72—Mahogany finished; 3 pieces.
$45, was $56—Mahogany finished; 3 pieces.
$50, was $63—Mahogany finished; 4 pieces.
$50, was $70—Mahogany finished; 5 pieces.
$50, was $66—Mahogany finished; 4 pieces.
$55, was $73.50—Mahogany finished; 4 pieces.
$55, was $77—Mahogany finished; 3 pieces.
$63, was $92—Mahogany finished; 5 pieces.
$65, was $95—Mahogany finished; 5 pieces.
$65, was $105—Mahogany framed; 3 pieces.
$65, was $85—Mahogany finished; 5 pieces.
$80, was $155—Overstuffed; 5 pieces.
$150, was $225—Overstuffed; 5 pieces.
$160, was $230—Mahogany framed; 3 pieces.

Fourth floor.

Standard Works at Tempting Prices

Here are well printed, suitably bound books—all by famous authors—at almost trifling cost. Note how cheaply in the comparison of publishers' prices with our own:

Rudyard Kipling's Popular Works. 5 vols. $3. Our price, $1.50.
Praeterita. An Autobiography. By John Ruskin. 3 vols., gilt top, $2.25. Our price, 75c.
Boswell's Life of Johnson. Edited by Birrell. 6 vols. $6. Our price, $2.90.
Macaulay's History of England. 5 vols., 12mo. $5. Our price, $1.40.
George Eliot's Works. 6 vols., 12mo. $6. Our price, $1.75.
Bulwer-Lytton's Works. 13 vols., 12mo. $9. Our price, $3.75.
Alex. Dumas' D'Artagnan Romances. 6 vols., 12mo. $3. Our price, $1.50.
Dickens' Works. 15 vols., 12mo. $9. Our price, $4.25.
Victor Hugo's Select Works. 7 vols., 12mo. $3.50. Our price, $1.75.
Green's Short History of the English People. New Revised Edition. 2 vols., 12mo., gilt top. $1.50.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Ice-wool Shawls

Light and dainty, yet affording the needed protection on cool evenings at the shore or in the mountains. All sizes from the little head covering at 40c. to the more ample shoulder shawl at $2.75.

Art Needlework Store, Tenth street.

Guerlain's Goods

The highest-class perfumery and toilet goods in the world, beyond a doubt, and beginning to be well known as such since we made them specialties of our own. Before that their acquaintance was small but appreciative. Now it is large and enthusiastic. But it ought to be larger, so we'll keep telling the news.

We have a complete line of this famous maker's goods, manufactured expressly for us, and on sale nowhere else in America.

The prices are a little higher than in other lines, but people who have tried the extracts and soaps and toilet preparations, seem to think them worth the money.

Some new specialties in this manufacture have just come in.

Tenth street.

Sailor Hats 25c. Each

All of this season's best shapes, with narrow ribbon,—the kinds that have been until today 40c. and 45c. Twenty-five dozen here from which to choose at 25c. each.

Black Grenadines

Some of silk-and-wool, some of all-silk, some simple in pattern, some wonderfully elaborate, but all high-class and all astonishingly cheap.

There's a story to this, but there isn't room to print it. We'll omit reasons, and come to results:—

THESE IN SILK-AND-WOOL
At $1.50 yd., the regular $2.75 quality—Silk-and-wool Figured Grenadine.
At $1.75 yd., the regular $2.25 quality—Silk-and-wool Plaid Grenadine.
At $2 yd., the regular $3.50 quality—Silk-and-wool Crepon Figured Grenadine.
At $2.50 yd., the regular $3.75 quality—Silk-and-wool Novelty Escurial Lace Grenadine.
At $2.25 yd., the regular $3 quality—Silk Bayadere Striped Camel's-hair Grenadine.
THESE IN ALL-SILK
At $1.50 yd., the regular $2.75 quality—All-silk Figured Grenadine.
At $2 yd., the regular $3.50 quality—All-silk Embroidered Swivel Figured Grenadine.
At $2.50 yd., the regular $3.50 quality—All-silk Chenille Plaid Grenadine.

Important Reductions on Women's Imported Jackets

These are some of the very finest things we brought over from Paris to show you just how high the art sartorial could be carried in women's wear. They have stayed their time limit, and not even their artistic beauty can save them any longer from the policy that cries "Move On" to all lagging merchandise.

Colors are black, tan and French gray. Eton, blazer and closed front styles. Embroidered with all that skill and richness that marks the Paris-made garment. Only about 50.

Yesterday, $20 to $60.
To-day, $15 to $45.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Girls' Waists

Numerous pretty styles are shown in percale, for sizes 8 to 14 years. They are mostly in attractive stripes and checks. 50c., 75c. and $1. In white pique, prices run from $1.50 to $2.35.

Some light, corded Summer waists for girls 6 to 12 years, at only 25c.
And girls' Nazareth waists, 2 to 12 year sizes, at 15c., 25c. and 35c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Making Over Old Furniture

Especially well prepared now for the re-upholstering and re-finishing of furniture, and for interior wood-work generally that is best and most conveniently done in Summer. Your old furniture can be made to look almost new at no great expense. Send a card, and we'll send a man to submit samples of coverings and to estimate cost. Or let us call for the furniture now, and you may select coverings on your return from Summer home, or at your convenience, with no charge for storage.

Third floor.

Many Handsome Fans

If in doubt, buy a fan. This as a timely suggestion in a month so distinguished for gift-making occasions. No bride nor graduate but would be pleased to be remembered with a beautiful fan. There are many of them here—elegant effects by makers close by and exquisite imported affairs. Cost moderate.

White or black gauze spangled fans; $1, $2, $3, $4, and up to $32.
White gauze painted fans; pretty designs; $1 to $26.75.
Pretty black or white fans, spangled or painted, as low as 50c.
Japanese paper fans, 5c. to $1.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CERTIFICATION OF PAY ROLLS.

Examination by Civil Service Commission Will Not Delay Payments.

ALBANY, May 31.—The fear expressed in a good many of the State Departments and institutions that the sending of all payrolls to the Civil Service Commission for certification, as provided for in the new civil service law, would result in seriously delaying payments has proved groundless.

The Civil Service Commission has completed the work of certifying every payroll that has been sent in, and there is no reason why every employe whose pay is due on the 1st of the month should not receive it on time. Some court payrolls and normal school payrolls have not yet been received, and, of course, cannot be certified, but as far as the civil service law is concerned it will not be responsible for an hour's delay in paying off. As this is the first month under the new system, this record is regarded as highly creditable.

State Prison Superintendent Ill.

ALBANY, May 31.—Superintendent of State Prisons Cornelius V. Collins is reported seriously ill at his home in Troy. Word of his illness was received at the State prisons, but the nature of his complaint was not stated in any of the dispatches.

Waterloo Wreck Victim's Double Life.

WATERLOO, Iowa, May 31.—Two women claim the body of Edwin J. Barker, who was killed in the wreck on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad on Sunday morning. One of the claimants is Mrs. E. J. Barker, the widow, who is now on her way from Hot Springs, Ark., to take charge of the remains. The other claimant is Miss Ida Shadville of Neihart, Mon., who arrived in Waterloo last night. She declares that Barker was to have met her in Minneapolis on Sunday, and they were to have been married yesterday. The shock to Miss Shadville when informed of Barker's duplicity was almost as great as the news of his violent death.

The Wanamaker Store.

A Word to the Wise

BEFORE the middle of June the Wanamaker Library Club will close.

After that no more sets of the great International Library at half price.

This is not conjecture, but certainty.

To-day there are four styles of binding to choose from. Four different prices to suit your ideas about book money.

Stock is getting very low of some styles. One or more may be withdrawn any day.

Next week if you find there are no more of the very style you like best—don't blame your luck.

If not convenient to come to the store to-day, you would better mail your order.

A word to the wise is sufficient.

Mail this Coupon To-day.

JOHN WANAMAKER, New York.

Enclosed find $1 for membership in the Wanamaker Library Club. Send set to address below. I agree to pay balance in 15 monthly payments.

*Name*____________________

*Address*____________________

The Club Price Is Only One-Half the Publishers' Lowest Price

The complete set (20 big vols.), any binding, is sent to those joining the Wanamaker Club. The membership fee is ONLY $1. You are allowed ten days to examine the books. If you choose to return them your dollar is refunded. If you keep them, you pay monthly for 15 months; $2 for cloth binding, $3 for half morocco, $4 for rich three-quarter levant, or $6 for sumptuous full levant, such as delights the connoisseur. We recommend one of the leather bindings as being more appropriate for so large a volume, and more durable. Specimen pages and full information concerning club membership mailed free.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

GRAND JURY APPROACHED

Declared Flagrant Attempts Were Made to Control Its Action.

PRESENTMENT IS SUBMITTED

Molineux Case in Minds of the Jurors When Paper Was Framed—Col. Church, the Foreman, Talks.

The May Grand Jury, which was yesterday discharged, handed to Judge McMahon, in the Court of General Sessions, a presentment in which the jurors called attention to certain "flagrant attempts" which had been made to control their actions. It was also stated that the jurors "are convinced by the facts coming to their notice that serious and painful miscarriages of justice have resulted from outside influences brought to bear by means not recognized or provided by law."

No mention was made in the presentment to any special case where these attempts had been made, and no one in the early afternoon seemed to be able to throw any light on the subject as to whether or not the communication was designed to refer to any specific case. Later, however, it developed that the Molineux case was especially in the minds of the Grand Jurors when the presentment was framed.

The presentment was signed by William C. Church, the foreman of the Grand Jury, and William Milne Grinnell, the Secretary, and is as follows:

Before concluding their labors for the month of May, 1899, the Grand Inquest for the County of New York deem it their duty to call attention to the facts within the knowledge of the court showing that flagrant attempts have been made to control their action by other means than the presentation before them of sworn testimony.

Their oath of office imposes upon the members of the Grand Inquest a solemn obligation not to present any one "from envy, hatred, or malice," or to refrain from presenting any one "through fear, favor, affection, reward, or hope of reward." They should be guarded, therefore, so far as the law will permit, from the approach of those who seek to influence them without assuming the responsibility of complainant or witness, or who desire to prevent impartial judgment by the suppression or the perversion of evidence to accommodate preconceived theories as to criminal actions.

The Grand Inquest are convinced by the facts coming to their notice that serious and painful miscarriages of justice have resulted from outside influences brought to bear by means not recognized or provided for by law. If the Grand Inquest of the county are required to search out crime, not less are they bound by a most sacred duty to protect the innocent, and to punish the guilty only through orderly and legal methods.

The instinct of humanity, even in a barbarous age, provided places of refuge for those suspected of wrongdoing where they might be secure from the hasty judgments of popular prejudice and public clamor. The Grand Jury room should be such a refuge and it should be guarded as a sacred inclosure, to which no one may approach except those summoned there to testify to a knowledge of facts.

Under our modern system there are other means of reaching the minds of those connected with the administration of justice than by personal solicitation. Those, therefore, who seek to influence the court, and the grand and petit juries, which are adjuncts to the court, by improper publication concerning cases pending should be held responsible for contempt of court unless they are able to purge themselves of such contempt.

Even the most exacting jealousy of the rightful and necessary freedom of the press does not hold that this includes the privilege of unlimited libel or the right to imperil the liberty of the citizen by methods subversive of the patient, impartial, solemn, and absolutely unprejudiced administration of justice which should distinguish an enlightened community.

Law is our sovereign and not public opinion, except as it finds expression through changes in the law, and to hold that any individual or any estate is independent of or above the law is to create a privileged class in the most offensive form.

District Attorney Gardiner was present in the courtroom when the presentment was offered, and he, Foreman Church, and Judge McMahon had a conference. The District Attorney said afterward that the Grand Jury had turned over to him a number of letters and other communications that had been received from lawyers and other people during the month.

"One letter, from a lawyer," said Col. Gardiner, "was of such a nature that I was compelled to address a letter to him on the subject. It is a felony to address the Grand Jury except in a legal manner, and the present action of the Grand Jury in making this presentment is most commendable."

Later, Assistant District Attorney Osborne gave out one of the letters which had been turned over by Col. Church, Foreman of the Grand Jury, to the District Attorney's office. This letter, Mr. Osborne said, was from P. J. Tansey of The Mail and Express staff, and was the second one he had written. His first letter, which had been written on Mail and Express office paper, had brought forth no answer, save a subpoena from the Grand Jury, and the second letter followed. It was written to Col. Church while the Grand Jury was considering the Molineux case, and read as follows:

I have the honor of receiving a subpoena from the Grand Jury yesterday, but it brought forth nothing more than an interview with Mr. Osborne.

In that interview I learned the name of the doctor of whom I spoke to you yesterday. It appears that the facts are well known in the District Attorney's office. I beg leave to state again that my information points to the doctor as one who saw and spoke with the man who received certain medicines under the names of "Cornish and Barnett."

Well, Mr. Osborne said: "Oh, you mean Dr. Lesser; there is nothing in that." Thus I got the name.

"I haven't the address yet, but undoubtedly Mr. Osborne will give it to you. I find in the directory two physicians of the name, one A. Monae Lesser, whose office is at 233 West One Hundredth Street and residence 19 East Sixty-first Street; the other, George Lesser, of 135 Madison Street.

I place all these in your hands now, for the reason that I will have no time to investigate this matter to-day, and because the Grand Jury subpoena spoiled my day yesterday.

Attached to the letter, Mr. Osborne said, was a long so-called "brief" of some fifteen typewritten pages which had evidently been prepared by a lawyer. This "brief" took up, in detail, statements made by many witnesses before the Coroner's Jury, and showed wherein they were favorable to Molineux. In addition, the "brief" gave statements of some of the witnesses who were unfavorable to Molineux—made to Tansey after the inquest, and pointed out wherein the evidence and the interviews differed or were at variance.

Mr. Osborne said that after the Grand Jury refused to indict Molineux, and District Attorney Gardiner announced that he would bring the case before another Grand Jury, Tansey wrote a letter direct to Col. Gardiner, in which he said that if the case was submitted to another Grand Jury he would write a letter to the foreman of the new Grand Jury and submit his "brief" a second time. Referring to this, Mr. Osborne said if Tansey wrote a letter to the foreman of the June Grand Jury he would see that some form of punishment followed.

Col. Church, foreman of the Grand Jury, said last evening: "This presentment was intended chiefly as a protest against a very vicious habit of certain newspapers in this city of undertaking to try noted criminal cases in their own columns regardless of the forms of law. These newspapers simply make out a case of their own not based on any sworn evidence, and then proceed to call the Grand Jury or the courts to account for not looking at matters in the same light that they do.

"The newspaper publications to which the Grand Jury took exception related particularly to the Molineux case. Now there is absolutely no truth in the stories about outside influences having any effect upon the Grand Jury in its treatment of that case. The statement was printed that I was acquainted with Gen. Molineux. That is true, but my acquaintance with him has never been of a character to either prejudice or embarrass me in any official action I might take regarding matters in which he is interested.

"Absolutely nothing came before that Grand Jury excepting sworn testimony. In the Molineux case the District Attorney was represented at every hearing. Some letters relating to various matters were sent to the Grand Jury. Of course, any person is at liberty to suggest evidence or proffer information. One letter I took to one of the Judges, and upon expressing the opinion that its contents were not proper matter to put before the Grand Jury the letter was suppressed."

Col. Church recalled the circumstance of a letter having been received from a newspaper man on one occasion, but he did not think that the information or suggestions in the letter produced any results. With regard to this letter, which is printed above, it may be stated that Dr. A. Monae Lesser called at the District Attorney's office about a fortnight ago and offered to put the District Attorney in possession of certain information. It was ascertained on comparing notes that the points he had in mind were already known to the District Attorney.

THE REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD.

Resolutions Denounce Sunday Newspapers, Ball Games, and Concerts.

TIFFIN, Ohio, May 31.—The General Synod of the Reformed Church closed its business to-day. Sunday newspapers, ball games, concerts, theatres, and saloons were denounced. The new Sunday school hymnal was adopted. An amendment creating a court of appeals was laid on the table indefinitely. The Committee on State of the Church reported as follows:

"The danger to be apprehended from certain agencies which are slowly but surely revolutionizing the entire social fabric, the absorption of the wealth of the country in the hands of the few, the steady enlargement of the poorer classes of people, and the gradual diminution of a prosperous and happy middle class, the hope of every thriving State, the rapid increase and intensification of all those social and industrial agencies which tend to make human life a burden of despair to the many and a material paradise to the few—all these things cannot but exert a baleful influence upon and prove a constant hindrance to the progress of the kingdom of Christ upon earth."

Coadjutor for the Chicago Diocese.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Delegates to the Episcopal Convention to-day indorsed the plan of increasing the endowment fund of the Chicago Diocese to $250,000 by means of the ten-year insurance policy method, so that Bishop McLaren may be provided with a coadjutor.

Supposed Murder in Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, May 31.—The body of a man, aged about thirty-five years, was found this morning, covered with coats and blankets, lying in the bottom of a wagon in Seeley's Lane, near the Huntington Road. There were three bullet wounds in the body, two of which were in the left breast; also a fracture of the skull over one eye. The man was alive when found, but died at the hospital without regaining consciousness. It is believed to be a case of murder. The man is said to have been a peddler, living in this city.

Columbus Attorney Shot.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 31.—E. O. Ricketts, a well-known attorney, was shot to-day by David R. Adams, a real estate agent. The shooting occurred in Gay Street, and was witnessed by a crowd of shoppers. The bullet penetrated Rickett's abdomen, inflicting a wound which may cause death. Ricketts was with his wife and sister-in-law when he was shot. Adams surrendered to the police.

French Canadian Kills His Wife.

KEENE, N. H., May 31.—Mrs. Louis Castor, a French Canadian, was shot and killed this forenoon by her husband at the residence of Mrs. William Van Ness. The police are searching the woods in the vicinity for Castor, who fled immediately after the murder.

Tattoo Artist Killed by a Train.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Ernest Devree of Grand Rapids, Mich., who claimed to be the champion tattoo artist of the world, was killed instantly at Blue Island yesterday by a Chicago and Grand Trunk train. He fell between the cars and was crushed under the wheels. The body will be taken to Grand Rapids for burial.

Schooner Governor Ames Floated.

KEY WEST, May 31.—The schooner Governor Ames, which was reported ashore yesterday, was floated this afternoon after 200 tons of coal had been jettisoned. The vessel is apparently uninjured.

PARDEE HALL REDEDICATED.

Postmaster General Smith the Orator of the Day at Lafayette College.

EASTON, Penn., May 31.—Pardee Hall, the principal building of Lafayette College, which was set on fire and destroyed by Prof. Stephens some time ago, was rededicated to-day. The day was a local holiday, and flags were flying from all the prominent buildings in the city.

Following the rededication the following honorary degrees were conferred: LL. D., Charles Emory Smith; D. D., the Rev. John F. Paterson, Orange, and the Rev. John C. Sharpe, head master at Blair Hall; Ph. D., Richard C. Chism, City of Mexico, and Porter Shimer, Easton.

The dedicatory exercises began at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the train bringing Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, the orator of the day, and Attorney General Griggs. President Warfield presided. A memorial window dedicated to Ario Pardee, the founder of the building, and William C. Cattell, a former President of the college, was unveiled. Ex-President of the College Knox made the dedicatory prayer. The address by Mr. Smith, on "Educated Men and Christian Progress," followed.

ALIEN LABOR LAW IN CANADA.

Agreement to Hold It in Abeyance Is Being Generally Regarded.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 31.—Mayor Teetzel of Hamilton, Ont., had an interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and David Mills to-day in respect to the enforcement of the alien labor law in Canada. The particular matter at issue has already been brought up in Parliament. John Calder & Sons of Hamilton have been importing workmen from the United States, it is said, in violation of the alien labor law.

The Mayor explained the case to the Ministers, and in reply the Premier said that there was an understanding between both Governments to hold the law in abeyance until such time as the work of the Anglo-American conference was over. This had been done everywhere except at Buffalo, where the law was being rigidly enforced. Sir Wilfrid said he had written the United States authorities on the subject, and received a reply that they were endeavoring to comply with the understanding.

If the United States authorities do not see that their officers abide by the understanding, then, it is said, Canada will be relieved of any obligations in the matter. Hundreds of people are crossing from Windsor to Detroit daily, and not one complaint is made.

AFTER DEFUNCT CORPORATIONS.

Job E. Hedges Appointed Deputy Attorney General to Make Inquiries.

ALBANY, May 31.—Attorney General Davies this afternoon announced the appointment of ex-Police Magistrate Job E. Hedges of New York City as an additional Deputy Attorney General. The appointment is to take effect to-morrow. The Attorney General is about to take up a new branch of work through his new Deputy, viz.: The general supervision of the interests of the stockholders in defunct corporations and corporations in the hands of receivers.

It is intended to insist upon the winding up of corporations in receivers' hands hereafter within a reasonable space of time and not to permit receiverships to run along for years and be the prey of unscrupulous attorneys whose sole aim is to drag the corporations through all sorts of litigation.

The Attorney General will, through his new deputy, superintend all such proceedings, and pass upon the accounts of receivers every year. By the adoption of such methods it will be possible to wind up the affairs of embarrassed State banks within a year, as is done by the United States in the case of National banks. Many complaints of delays in winding up the affairs of corporations have been filed with the Attorney General. Mr. Hedges was private secretary to ex-Mayor Strong of New York City.

FREIGHT POOL TO DISSOLVE.

Western Association Will Not Hold Together After July 1.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 31.—Officers of the Western roads have practically agreed to dissolve the Western Trunk Line Freight Association July 1. It has also as good as settled that on the same day three of the four ten-thousand-dollar-a-year Commissioners who have had charge of the pool will be discharged from further duty, the organization to be conducted thereafter as a mere bureau of information under the supervision of the fourth Commissioner.

The three Commissioners who will be set adrift are C. R. Parker, Chairman; S. I. Wellington, Vice Chairman, and H. L. Shute, Treasurer. H. H. Courtright will be retained.

R. S. McKenna Chosen Superintendent.

DOVER, N. J., May 31.—R. S. McKenna, whose father is Superintendent of the Scranton shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, has been appointed to succeed Superintendent Baker of the Dover shops, who resigned last week. Mr. McKenna will take charge of the Dover shops to-morrow.

Appointments at Cornell.

ITHACA, May 31.—The Trustees of Cornell University at to-day's meeting appointed Miss Louise Sheffield Cromwell, Ph.D., warden of Sage College and assistant professor of English literature, instead of warden and lecturer as heretofore. Dr. Paul R. Brown was appointed lecturer on surgery, obstetrics, and medicine in the Ithaca branch of the Cornell Medical College. Dr. Brown was formerly Sanitary Inspector in New York.

Shot Father, Mother, and Himself.

MAYVILLE, Mich., May 31.—George Stalker, aged twenty-three, late to-day shot his father twice, his mother once, and then sent a bullet into his own brain. It is thought that the father and mother will recover. Stalker died half an hour after shooting himself. Young Stalker had been drinking, and his parents were remonstrating with him for quarreling with a neighbor. He had made frequent threats of shooting his parents before.

GREAT DERBY AT EPSOM

Sloan's Horse Broke His Leg and Flying Fox Won.

THEY WERE RUNNING TOGETHER

Sloan Was Convinced that He Could Have Won Out—Damocles Second and Innocence Third.

LONDON, May 31.—Flying Fox, the favorite, won the great Derby, for 6,000 sovereigns, at Epsom to-day, after an exciting contest with Holocauste, ridden by Tod Sloan, the latter horse breaking his leg at the fetlock joint in the straight. Sloan was unhurt and was escorted to the weighing room by a squad of policemen, who could scarcely make their way through the dense crowd. Damocles finished second in the race and Innocence third. Holocauste was killed after the race.

Disappointed as is Tod Sloan at his failure to win the Derby, when convinced that he had the race won, his grief at the tragic death of Holocauste outweighs all else.

"I never saw such a horse in my life as Holocauste," he said to the correspondent of The Associated Press this evening, "and I never expect to see such another. He was the gamiest thoroughbred that ever stood on irons.

"I managed to get a good start and led the race around the back turn, keeping close to the rails. At Tattenham Corner Flying Fox was next me, and I called to Cannon at the turn, saying: 'Come in closer, Morny,' as I did not want him to let any one between us.

"Flying Fox had taken the lead; and I then pulled out and again took the lead. Holocauste going splendidly, without urging. I am convinced he had all the steam necessary to win the race easily; but suddenly I felt him going down. He did not throw me. I got both legs on one side of the saddle, when I found one foot caught in the stirrup. I knew if he fell I would go under him; and I held on his neck with both arms until I pulled up enough to dismount.

"The leg had been broken clean off, so that the horse was jamming the stump on the ground at each jump. I never saw such a sight; and yet the horse was so game that I think he would have kept on in the race if it had been physically possible.

"It is impossible to tell how the accident occurred, though the turf was very hard and he may have turned the leg on some obstacle. Of course there was nothing to do but to kill the poor fellow, who had lost his life in the gamiest race I ever rode."

Twelve horses ran, and before the racing began Holocauste receded in the betting from 4 to 1 until 7 to 1 against was vainly shouted. In the meanwhile 3 to 1 was laid on Flying Fox, whose owner was a noticeable figure in the paddock, with his racing colors at his buttonhole.

Flying Fox, with a stable boy on his back and led by his trainer, Mouton, was walked about the paddock before the race, followed by a large crowd of admirers. He was quiet, and his quarters were a mass of muscle. His coat gleamed in the sunshine like bronze. An enthusiast cried: "That horse must fall to be beaten." This opinion was echoed by the crowd of spectators.

Holocauste made but few friends, being light of muscle and having a dull, listless look which bore testimony to the amount of work and traveling the colt has gone through during the last few weeks. There were no signs, however, of his suggested lameness.

Glorious weather prevailed, bright sunshine and a cloudless sky enlivening the spirits of those who journeyed to the Downs in order to be present at the race for the classic Derby Stakes. The usual scenes were witnessed along the roads leading to Epsom this morning, and the familiar crowds assembled on the Downs.

The Prince of Wales and a party, including the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Francis of Teck, Prince Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Portland, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, President of the local Government Board; the Earl of Coventry, the Duke of Westminster, the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Lurgan, and the Earl of Derby, left Victoria Station on a special train for Epsom.

Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, drove to the Downs, as the guest of the Lord Chief Justice, Baron Russell of Killowen, from Tadworth Court. Joseph H. Choate, Jr., formed one of J. Pierpont Morgan's coaching party. Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, the new Military Attaché of the United States Embassy, was also present.

There was the greatest attendance at the race in years. Mr. Choate occupied a box on the Jockey Club stand. Consul General Osborne was accompanied by Col. Thompson and Mrs. and Miss Thompson of Ohio, Col. and Mrs Hunsicker, and Miss Etteon of Paris.

Among the other Americans present were Mrs. Alexander Barrett of New York, Lady Francis Hope, (May Yohe,) Mrs. Edna Wallace-Hopper, Al Hayman of New York, Charles Frohman, T. D. Marks, William Gillette, Edna May, Frank Lawton, J. A. Sullivan, Richard Croker, Col. Webb of Seattle, Loie Fuller, and former Fire Chief McGill of New York.

Sloan's riding of the French horse Holocauste greatly increased interest in the Derby, which had previously been regarded as an absolute certainty for Flying Fox.

All the jockeys were very nervous as they were waiting to enter the course. Cannon on the favorite, Flying Fox, was paler than usual, and his lips twitched. Sloan on Holocauste sat blinking his eyes, and S. Loates on Damocles was persistently stroking his chin. Holocauste led the parade on the course, and Flying Fox brought up the rear. The latter was vigorously cheered.

There was a good deal of unpleasantness from the entrance to the course to the club inclosure, owing to a sudden alteration in the police arrangements, which resulted in 50 to 100 men whose names are famous throughout the land being hustled by policemen as though they were pickpockets.

The race was started three-quarters of an hour late, and when the horses settled down to work Holocauste was driven to the front, followed by Flying Fox. A mile from home the two favorites were clear of the field. Holocauste led into the straight, but directly after Cannon sent his crack out Holocauste's fate was sealed, and it was claimed that the fact that a furlong further on the French horse broke his fetlock joint did not affect the result.

"I heard it snap," said Sloan, who at once dismounted. Cannon, who was holding a strong lead, finished in a canter. A hurricane of cheers greeted the result, and the return of Flying Fox to the inclosure was a triumphant procession. The Duke of Westminster went out to meet his horse, bareheaded, holding his hat in his hand, and led him back to the weighing room. The Duke has won several Derbys, but this is the first time Cannon has won the great race.

The American jockey reached the weighing room just as the victorious Cannon, on Flying Fox, led by the Duke of Westminster, approached from the opposite direction. While it is not generally admitted that Sloan could have won, to many persons it did not look so improbable. He was leading round Tattenham Corner. In response to an inquiry Sloan said: "I am all right, and I am going to ride in the next race." There were three cheers when his number went up.

Flying Fox is undoubtedly a great horse, and it will be a disappointment to many if he does not complete the "Treble Event" with winning the St. Leger.

The Caterham Plate, of 200 sovereigns, at Epsom to-day, was won by Lord William Beresford's two-year-old bay filly Lutetia, ridden by Tod Sloan. Locasta was second and Winnipeg was third. The result was one-sided, Lutetia always holding a prominent position and winning in a canter.

The Stanley Stakes were won by Mr. J. Musker's bay filly Lady Schomberg, by Aughrim-Clonavarn. Sloan rode Lord William Beresford's bay gelding Yumboe and finished second.

The Effingham Plate was won by Mr. T. Simpson Jay's four-year-old chestnut colt Westman, by May Duke-Maid of All Work. The American-bred horse Canderlaria captured second place in this event.

Prince of Wales's Dinner Party.

LONDON, May 31.—The Prince of Wales gave a dinner party this evening at Marlborough House, London, to the Jockey Club. The guests included the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of York, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and most of the aristocratic members.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

BEEF COMMISSION'S REPORT

Announcement that No Funds Exist for Printing It Unexpected.

THE STATEMENT DISCREDITED

President and War Department Well Supplied with Funds—Secretary of the Commission Discharged.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Some extraordinary reason, which the War Department will not divulge, appears to have led either the Secretary of War or the President to bottle up the report of the Army Beef Commission, of which Gen. Grenville M. Dodge was Chairman. A few days ago the announcement was made public that because of a diminished or exhausted appropriation it would be necessary to stop all work on the report and to dismiss the employes of the commission.

Since that announcement was made it has been learned that just before it appeared a member of the commission asked a newspaper correspondent here if he would like to have a copy of the report, suggesting that there was a great deal of interesting and important information in it that had not appeared in the newspapers, which did not have access to all the testimony as it was obtained from witnesses.

The correspondent accepted this offer promptly, and the promise was made that a copy of the report would be sent to him in a few days. From the statements made by the member of the commission in question, the correspondent, who is, it may be explained, not one of those who have ventured to criticise the Administration, was given to understand that a considerable number of the reports were completed and ready to be issued.

There is something still more curious in connection with the announcement of the exhausted appropriation for publishing the whitewashing report of the commission. On the day that Assistant Secretary Meikeljohn gave out this statement, the Secretary of the commission, a newspaper man, who has been notably friendly to the Secretary of War since the latter became an object of public censure, received a curt note informing him that his services as Secretary were dispensed with.

The Secretary did not consider this either a proper or effective method of disconnecting him from the commission, and so, it is stated, he promptly communicated to the War Department his understanding that, having received his appointment directly from the President for a board said to be absolutely disconnected with the War Department, he believed that he was entitled to look to the President to be informed when his services were no longer necessary.

The explanation that the fund for printing the report is exhausted is generally received with incredulity. The President and the War Department were never so well supplied with contingent funds as now, except immediately after the appropriation of the National defense fund of $50,000,000. If there were anything in the report which would take from the War Department any part of the obloquy in which it is held, a way would, it is imagined, soon be found to get out the report now embargoed. The assumption by those who had been expecting to derive comfort for the Administration from its pages is that it has been found to contain some disagreeable statements which the foes of the Secretary of War might have flung back at him to show that he ought to have been convicted out of the mouths of his own employes.

If the commission had been composed of men who had business foresight, it is suggested, there could be no excuse for keeping back its report for lack of money to print it. The commission completed and submitted its report under date of Feb. 9. Congress did not adjourn until a month later. Within that month it would have been possible to ascertain just what it would cost to print and distribute the full report, and to ask Congress for the money needed. But the War Department, that has recently assumed to take possession of the commission, insisted, while it was sitting, that it was a thing apart, in which the department would not and could not decently attempt to exercise control, so that a request for money to enable the War Department to pay it might have provoked remark.

It is impossible to obtain from officials even a conjecture as to the reason for this abrupt choking off. That the reason is one inspired by fear of the effect of some part of the report's contents is assumed by those who have always regarded the commission with disrespect and its conclusions with disdain.

NO ARMOR FOR WARSHIPS.

But One Firm Bid, and the Price Was Over Congress's Limit.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Burnstine Brothers of San Francisco were the only bidders to-day under proposals inviting steel works to furnish 24,000 tons of armor for the new navy. Their bid was impossible of acceptance, their price being above the Congressional limit and deliveries to begin five years hence. The two concerns which have furnished armor in the past, the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies, declined to bid. The Carnegie Company wrote:

> Referring to your advertisement, &c., inviting proposals for about 24,000 tons of armor plate and appurtenances, we regret to inform you that owing to the conditions in reference to ballistic requirements stipulated in the circular, to fulfil which would necessitate the armor being manufactured under the latest Krupp system, thereby entailing a much increased cost of manufacture, we are unable to tender, under the limiting prices per ton set forth in the proposal. We are quite willing, however, to furnish all, or any part of this armor, under the same conditions and prices governing our present contracts for the armor of the Wisconsin and Illinois.

The Bethlehem's letter was of the same purport.

Quartermaster's Clerk a Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—Robert Creighton, Quartermaster's Clerk on the transport Sheridan, has committed suicide by shooting himself through the temple with a revolver. He was fifty years old, a native of New York, and recently arrived here from Manila. Despondency caused by ill-health is the supposed reason for his act.

Fifth Volunteers Mustered Out.

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 31.—The Fifth United States Volunteer Infantry was mustered out to-day at Camp Meade. The regiment entered the United States service on July 13, 1898, and reached Santiago on Aug. 13. Three weeks ago the regiment came to Camp Meade and it has been there ever since. Thirty-eight members of the command, all enlisted men, died of disease, two of the deaths occurring at the present rendezvous. Col. Robert H. Sargeant was presented with a sabre last evening by the officers of the regiment.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The New Orleans has arrived at Pensacola.

The Prairie has arrived at Southport, with the returning North Carolina Naval Militia aboard.

The Nashville has arrived at Natchez, Miss.

The Yosemite sailed yesterday from Gibraltar for Port Said, en route to Guam, carrying Gov. Leary.

The Potomac has sailed from Portsmouth for Boston.

The Amphitrite sailed yesterday from Norfolk for League Island to undergo some repairs.

The Abarenda has arrived at Montevideo on her way to Samoa by way of the Straits of Magellan.

The Chicago has arrived at Aden, from which point she will cruise down the east coast of Africa as far as the Cape of Good Hope, and then cross to Brazil.

The Marblehead has sailed from Rio for Montevideo on her way to the Pacific Station.

The Annapolis has been turned over to the Naval Academy as a practice ship.

The Marietta has been ordered from Norfolk and thence to Boston, where she will be repaired.

COMMERCE IN PUERTO RICO.

American Trade Said to be Hampered by the Tariff.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, May 22.—William R. Corwine, who was recently commissioned by the Merchants' Association of New York to visit Puerto Rico and investigate its commercial conditions, has just completed a tour of the island, having visited the leading towns and traveled through the cane, coffee, and tobacco districts for the purpose of making such recommendations as may be beneficial to the business interests of both Puerto Rico and the United States.

Mr. Corwine talked with most of the leading merchants here, and has made a careful study of the facts and figures relative to their various industries. As a result, he says that no material advance can be made in expanding the trade of the United States in Puerto Rico until Puerto Rican products are admitted free in the United States and a very thorough revision of the tariff on American goods entering Puerto Rico is made.

Goes Farthest in the Kitchen

LIEBIG

COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OF BEEF

adds nourishment and flavor to soups, gravies and delicate entrees and provides a dainty dinner out of materials which would otherwise be insipid and useless.

NICARAGUA CANAL REPORT

Abstract of the Conclusions of the Commission Made Public.

ESTIMATED COST $118,113,790

Childs Route from Brito to Lake Nicaragua and Lull Route from Thence to Greytown Recommended.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The State Department to-day made public an official abstract of the report of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission as presented by Admiral Walker, the head of the commission. The report itself covers 136 typewritten pages and is accompanied by eleven appendices. It is understood to be the intention of the President to submit the full report to Congress at the beginning of the next session. Meanwhile the department states that it will not be possible to make public more of the report than the synopsis furnished to the press to-day. This synopsis says:

"The commission understood that it was required to consider all routes heretofore proposed having any merit, that new routes that appeared to have merit should be developed, and the entire region of canal possibilities should be examined with sufficient thoroughness to enable a just and comprehensive comparison of the various routes to be made, and the most desirable one selected.

"With this view the commission made a careful study of all data bearing upon the Nicaraguan Canal question and organized a large force.

"Much delay to the work and great annoyance to working parties was caused by attempts at revolution and by the strained relations between the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The outbreak of the war between the United States and Spain was also a serious matter.

"The report goes into minute details in respect to all questions connected with the construction of the canal, and says that after mature deliberation the commission has adopted and estimated for the route from Prito to Lake Nicaragua, called the Childs route, and from the lake to Greytown, called the Lull route. This line, leaving Brito, follows the left bank of the Rio Grande to near Bueno Retiro, crosses the western divide to the valley of the Lajas, which it follows to Lake Nicaragua. Crossing the lake to the head of the San Juan River, it follows the upper river to near Boca San Carlos, thence, in excavation, by the left bank of the river to the San Juanillo and across the low country to Greytown, passing to the northward of Lake Silico. It requires but a single dam, with regulating works at both ends of the summit level. The surveys have in general revealed better physical conditions than were hitherto supposed to exist, especially as to the amount of rock in the upper river, whereby it is possible to greatly reduce the estimated cost of construction.

"To determine the proper unit prices for excavation, the average of prices actually paid to contractors in the Chicago drainage canal, which represent cost of plant, prices paid for work done, and contractors' profits were taken. To these prices certain percentages were added for the difference in location, climate, &c.

"In obtaining the estimates for the cost of locks, the prices actually paid for building the Government locks at Sault Ste. Marie were taken, and 33 per cent. was added for the difference of location.

"After giving due weight to all the elements of this important question, and with an earnest desire to reach logical conclusions based upon substantial facts, the commission believes that a canal can be built across the isthmus on this route for not exceeding $118,113,790.

"Col. Haines concurs generally with the views of the other members of the commission, but his estimate of the cost is $134,818,308."

WORKMEN DRANK ANTIMONY.

Employes of Philadelphia Works Put It in the Water Cooler.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The large number of men employed in the Quaker City Dye Works sweltered at their work to-day, and no part of the plant at Front and Oxford Streets was hotter than the calendar room on the second floor. The men paid frequent visits to the water cooler. At 5 o'clock some one suggested that a quantity of tartaric acid be secured and mixed with the ice water. The suggestion was approved and immediately acted upon.

According to the story told by the men to-night one of the calendar room employes went to the chemist in another part of the building and secured what he thought to be a quantity of tartaric acid. Instead of tartaric acid, however, it was antimony, and unconscious of its deadly nature another employe mixed the poison with the contents of the cooler. Several men went to the cooler and drank of the water. They all complained a few minutes afterward of severe pains.

As several men stopped work and began to complain of being very ill, John Vere, the foreman, told them to brace up and not drink so much cold water. Mr. Vere, who had heretofore refrained from drinking any of the water, then went over to the cooler and drank a cupful of the fluid. He immediately felt shooting pains over the entire body, while his men began to double up and drop in every direction.

When the grave nature of the sickness became apparent, those of the workmen who had partaken of the poisoned water were hurried away to St. Mary's Hospital. A few minutes after they were received there Dr. Robert S. Reid and Dr. Harbridge held a consultation and diagnosed the sickness as antimony poisoning. The stomach pump was at once put into use, and the men whose condition was desperate were restored to consciousness.

Of the seventeen men taken to the hospital, Saville, Mooney, and Eagan were the most seriously affected. To-night Dr. Harbridge stated that Eagan's condition was critical.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORERS SEEN.

The Steamship Cacique Brings News from the Belgian Expedition.

The steamship Cacique, which arrived here yesterday from South American ports, had on board twenty cases of scientific instruments belonging to Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the American member of Capt. Adrian de Gerache's Belgian antarctic exploring expedition. The Cacique fell in with the explorers' vessel, the Belgica, in the harbor of Punta Arenas in the Straits of Magellan.

According to Capt. Barry of the Cacique all the members of the expedition were well and anxious to get home. On March 14 the officers of the Belgica held a meeting to consider plans for the future. Some were in favor of continuing the survey of Magellan's Straits, while others advocated sailing back to Antwerp, considering that enough had already been done to establish the expedition a success. The expedition was considered on the whole satisfactory by the members, although the Belgica did not succed in getting as far south as many previous expeditions.

The explorers discovered and surveyed a new channel at Alexander Island. Soon after this, in 1897, the Belgica was caught in an ice floe, and remained fast for twelve months, during which time she drifted far to the south and westward. The men had to depend on penguins for fresh meat. Their hunger made them venturesome, and several wandered too far in search for seals and perished. When the vessel was eventually freed it was found that she had been badly damaged by running on a rock, and had to put back into Punta Arenas for repairs.

Christian Scientists Not Indicted.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 31.—The charges against Mrs. Clarence Fowler and Ethel and Lister Barguet, Christian Scientists, who were accused of being responsible for the death of Mrs. Charlotte Barguet, were taken up by the Westchester County Grand Jury this afternoon. Several witnesses were heard, and the Grand Jury refused to indict, as no evidence sufficient to convict was brought out.

SHEEHAN'S ANTI-CROKER WAR.

Will Begin in Earnest To-day—Quarrel Awakening Interest Among Independent Democrats.

John C. Sheehan's war on Richard Croker will begin in earnest to-day, when Mr. Sheehan's friends in the Pequod Club, the Tammany organization of the Ninth Assembly District, will commence sending broadcast over the city enrollment blanks to be filled and sent to the Elections Bureau for filing. Under the new primary law these enrollments by personal certificate are equally valid with those made during the days of registration preceding the last election, and it is the purpose of Mr. Sheehan and his supporters to secure a large enrollment so as to have a heavy force with which to make battle at the primaries in September.

Preparations were made last night to send these blanks to every Democrat in every Assembly district in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and, wherever possible, to place a number for distribution among non-political societies and workingmen's organizations. It was said at the Pequod Club that the German-American Reform Union had sent assurances to Mr. Sheehan of its sympathy with the anti-Croker movement, and that the Engineers' Association had applied for 5,000 of the enrollment blanks for distribution among its members. Besides these, it was said that a number of Irish societies had expressed a desire to take part in the campaign.

Mr. Sheehan declined to add anything to what he has already said in relation to his conflict with Mr. Croker. There had been no conference of anti-Croker Democrats, he said, but he knew that one would be held within a few days.

The quarrel between the Tammany leader and Mr. Sheehan has had the effect of awakening interest among such well-known independent Democrats as John De Witt Warner, Wheeler H. Peckham, and J. W. Gerard, Jr. As yet this interest has not manifested itself in any tendency to take active part in the fight, though Mr. Warner admitted yesterday that such action is among the possibilities. Mr. Warner said that there had been no formal conferences among the independents, although he and Mr. Peckham and Mr. Gerard had talked the matter over informally among themselves.

"We can do nothing at present," Mr. Warner said, "and it is likely that nothing will be done until we see what the trouble will amount to. I met Mr. Sheehan often during his canvass for Congress, and I consider him an especially able and trustworthy man. As between Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Croker I should say that I have a decided preference for the former."

Senator Louis Munzinger, who is a member of the Pequod Club, yesterday declared his fealty to Mr. Sheehan, and announced that he would "stick to the ship even if it sinks." "Mr. Sheehan has taken up men and made them, politically," Mr. Munzinger said, "yet here they are fighting against him. One of these men is Councilman Goodwin. He is an ingrate, and he won't make a show as a candidate for leader in the Ninth District."

Mr. Goodwin's friends deny that he is ungrateful to Mr. Sheehan, and they insist that he is working on the principle that no man can be greater than the organization, and consequently that a district leader who criticises the head of the organization is not fit for the place.

Assemblyman N. Taylor Phillips has been selected by Mr. Sheehan's supporters to become their candidate for President of the Pequod Club. The opposition has selected no one as yet, and may make no contest.

REBELLION PLANNED IN CUBA?

Spanish Merchant Says He Has Made a Contribution to a Supposed Revolutionary Fund.

HAVANA, May 31.—The Military Administration has been informed that a conspicuous leader of the late Military Assembly recently collected a subscription from a wealthy Spanish merchant in this city, representing that it was a contribution to a revolutionary fund.

The merchant says that he gave the money on the assurance that it would secure him a favorable status with the possible future Government. Then, in order to secure favor with the Americans, he revealed to them what he knew. The extent, design, and cause of the rebellion are only known to the Americans through this informant, and whether there is any further foundation for the suggestion cannot be ascertained from the merchant, as he says he was told that nothing would be attempted for several months.

Cubans Refusing American Funds.

HAVANA, May 31.—The payment of the Cuban troops continued to-day at Santiago de las Vegas under the supervision of Col. Randall, 109 men receiving $75 each. Payment was refused to twenty-one applicants, who had no arms, and did not furnish the necessary identification. Col. Randall and the pay train left this evening for Melena, where payment will begin to-morrow. Gen. Esquerra, commanding the Cubans near Cienfuegos, has secured positions and holdings of land for 500 of his men, among whom there is a general determination to refuse to accept the American gratuity or to surrender arms. According to advices from Nuevitas the Third Cuban Corps has made a similar decision.

Outlawry in Pinar del Rio.

HAVANA, May 31.—A dispatch from Guanajay says that eighteen or twenty mounted men cut the telegraph wires and entered the town of Mariel, Province of Pinar del Rio, and, while twelve held the avenues leading to the main thoroughfare, firing incessantly, and causing a panic, the others looted a grocery store, carried off the safe in a handcart, and spilled a quantity of rum about the premises, which they attempted to set on fire. No one was hurt. The perpetrators of the outrage escaped by the main road, along the line of the old trocha. The merchant asserts that there was a large sum of money in the safe, but this statement is not believed.

Civil Marriages in Cuba.

HAVANA, May 31.—The decree giving legal sanction to civil marriages only has been approved by the Governor General. A clergyman of any Church, however, may perform an ecclesiastical marriage afterward. By the terms of the decree a certification to the consent of parents, made by an ecclesiastical notary, is no longer to be required. Under the old regime this certification sometimes cost $100. The decree is favorably regarded as tending to increase the separation of Church and State.

Steamship Engineer Asphyxiated.

HAVANA, May 31.—E. Roberts, Chief Engineer of the steamer Iris of Boston, was asphyxiated by carbonic acid gas while cleaning the ship's boilers to-day.

Wedding in London.

LONDON, May 31.—At St. George's Church, Hanover Square, to-day, William Talbot Perry of New York City was married to Miss Grace Wells, daughter of Dr. George Weaver Wells of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Perry will sail for the United States next Saturday.

"MONEY TALKS."

Sign your name and address on the lines below, cut this advertisement out, send it to us, and we will simply dip it in

"FIREPROOFINE"

"Use it in the Wash"

We will return it to you promptly.

If you can then ignite the paper or set it on fire, we hereby agree to pay you

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on demand. You cannot distinguish the difference after "Fireproofine" has been used. For sale by all representative dealers.

Name ______

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Sign in ink or pencil.

FABRIC FIREPROOFINE CO., 26 E. 23d St.

Open Saturday Until 10 P. M. 84th St. "L" Station.

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FURNITURE. CARPETS. BEDDING. ETC.

Go-cart, with large wheels, extra strong 1.89

Refrigerators, hard wood 3.75

Matting per roll 40 yards 3.95

Brussels Carpets, all colors 35c

FOUR ROOM FLATS COMPLETELY FURNISHED AT 125.00

100-piece Delft Dinner Set 4.50

Gas Stoves, 1, 2, and 3 holes, upward from 49c

ONE DOLLAR PER WEEK OPENS AN ACCOUNT.

Full Roll Baby Carriages, with f'cy parasol 4.98

3-piece Oak Bedroom Suit, Large Mirrors 10.98

5-piece Parlor Suit, satin damask, 17.50

1479, 1481, 1483 THIRD AVE.

BET. 83d & 84th STS., EAST SIDE OF AVE.

CIVIL SERVICE RULINGS

Secretary Gage Defends the President's Decision About the Law.

CHANGES WERE RECOMMENDED

Thinks the Deputy Collectors Should Be Appointed by the Collectors at Will—Other Exceptions.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Secretary Gage, in commenting to-day on the President's recent civil service order, said:

"The President has not made a change in the civil service rules that was not urged by the head of the department concerned, and urged with satisfactory reasons why the change would be beneficial to the transaction of public business. I believe that is true of all the departments. While I cannot speak with authority of other departments, it is certainly true with the Treasury. No change was made in the civil service regulations affecting the Treasury that we did not recommend to the President on our own initiative.

"The order is not yet well understood, nor have the reasons for the changes which the experience of administration may explain been comprehended by persons not close to the administration of public affairs. The only large class of places in the Treasury service which have been exempted are the Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue, and politics has had nothing to do with that exemption. I have given the question the most careful study and I do not believe it was either lawful or just to have the places of Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue included in the classified service.

"Section 3,148 of the United States Revised Statutes thus provides:

"'Each collector shall be authorized to appoint, by an instrument in writing, under his hand, as many deputies as he may deem proper, to be by him compensated for their services; to revoke any such appointment, giving notice thereof as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe; and to require and accept bonds or other securities from such deputies. Each such deputy shall have the like authority, in every respect, to collect the taxes levied or assessed within the portion of the district assigned to him, which is by law vested in the collector himself, but each collector shall in every respect, be responsible both to the United States and to individuals as the case may be for all moneys collected and for every act done or neglected to be done by any of his deputies while acting as such.'

"Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue, therefore, are not appointed by the head of the Treasury Department, and are not directly amenable to him. They differ practically from all other employes in any way connected with the department. The law authorizing the appointment of Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue gives the power of appointment to the Collectors. The deputies are responsible to the Collectors only, and not to the general Government. The responsibility to the Government is through the Collector, responsibility for which the deputy must give bonds to the Collector. The Collectors are responsible for the actions of these deputies, both to the public and to the Government, and Congress, recognizing that fact, gave the Collectors the appointing power. I believe therein lies no room for discussion of the propriety of excepting these places from the classified service.

"Another class of exceptions has been the private secretaries to certain bureau heads. The list is not a long one, and it is not the character of place which will be opened to political pressure. A man should be free to choose his confidential secretary, for in no connection does the personal equation, which is quite unmeasurable by the Civil Service Commission, have greater weight.

"The exceptions in the Alaskan service have been made necessary by the great distance from Washington and the time consumed in making certificates and appointments under civil service regulations.

"The half dozen exceptions in the Mint service are of positions where the employes have extraordinary financial responsibility, and these exceptions were recommended by the Civil Service Commission after a careful examination of the conditions.

"It should be noted that in the case of nearly all these excepted places, with the exception of private secretaries, it is provided that the person appointed must successfully pass an examination equivalent to the one held by the commission for positions of like character. There is no letting down in the requirements for ascertained fitness, and in my opinion there will be no deterioration in the qualifications of people appointed.

"I do not regard the changes in any sense a step backward. The order of President Cleveland, bringing as it did every place to which appointment was made by the Secretary of the Treasury into the classified service, with the exception of his private secretary and stenographer, was too broad. I think it was generally conceded at the time it was made that it was too broad. It included in the classified service many places to which at the time no special consideration was given, for it swept in everything. The decision to take out some of these places has not been hasty. The trial has extended now for three years and the number of exceptions compared with the 65,000 places that were included in President Cleveland's order relatively are few. It is a matter of great surprise and satisfaction that experience has not shown that the exceptions now made should be more numerous rather than so few.

CONDEMN MR. McKINLEY'S ORDER.

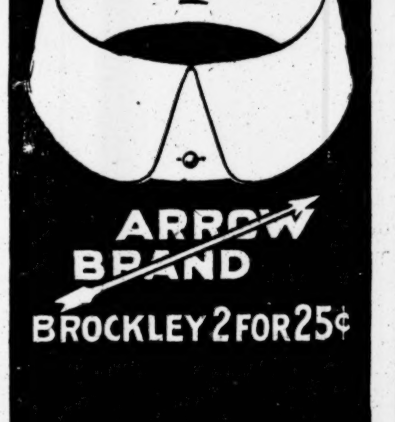
Resolutions by the Maryland Civil Service Reform Association.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—The following resolutions were adopted to-day at the annual meeting of the Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland:

The Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland expresses the profound regret with which it has learned of President McKinley's action in taking, for the first time in the history of the Executive Department of the Federal Government since the Pendleton bill became a law, an unmistakable step backward in the application of the merit system to the public service of the Nation. It records its conviction that the order of the President withdrawing, wholly or partially, several thousand positions from the protection of the civil service rules, and thus sanctioning their use as a means of corruption in our politics, is no less inconsistent with the principles of good government than with the emphatic and repeated declarations of Mr. McKinley himself, and it deems this measure open to the graver censure because adopted with full warning as to its consequences and despite earnest remonstrances from patriotic citizens.

The association deplores the failure of Congress to provide, so far as practicable, for the selection of employes of the Census Bureau through fair, thorough, and practical competitive examinations open to all citizens, thus avoiding the abuses and scandals attendant on the taking of the last census, due to the selection of many among those engaged in the work solely through partisan or personal favoritism, as a flagrant violation of the promise made by the party now dominant that the application of the merit system "should be extended" wherever practicable, and a sacrifice of the country's interest to the private advantage of politicians.

The association takes pleasure in contrasting with these discouraging and discreditable failures in duty on the part of executive and legislative officers the recent gratifying progress made by the reform in the State of New York under the inspiration and guidance of a Governor whose interest in pure politics and honest government is thus shown to be matter of principle and not matter of profit, and has been better proved than by loud professions at variance with official acts.



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At all Furnishers and Clothiers

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

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Makers

Also "Monarch" SHIRTS

New Yale President Congratulated.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 31.—In congratulating Prof. Arthur T. Hadley on his election to the Presidency of Yale, the Connecticut State Librarian, C. J. Hoadly, repeated the language of the Rev. John Davenport, the founder of the New Haven colony, used when he turned over to New Haven and Hartford the funds left by Gov. Edward Hopkins for the establishment of the Hopkins Grammar Schools in the two colonies. The message to the President-elect was: "Quod bonum, felix faustumque sit." Prof. Hadley at once replied: "Et tu quoque salve."

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Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

A June Sale of Furniture.

Prices Greatly Reduced.

Value—genuine, evident value—is the controlling and salient element of this sale. We hope you will compare our offerings with the alleged bargains that are put forward elsewhere. Our original and regular prices were low—considerably lower than equal qualities are usually sold for. The surest and most conclusive way to properly impress you is to print former rates side by side with those that now rule. This we have done, and the result is pleasing to all who need Furniture. Actual figures are far more emphatic and decisive than words. We depend upon the bare, concise statement of the reductions to convey the full importance of this movement.

Concerning the variety and character of the Furniture involved in this sale: The rallying points of interest centre around Three-piece Bedroom Suits, Odd Dressers, Toilet or Dressing Tables, Chiffoniers, China Closets and Sideboards, in Golden and Antique Oak, Mahogany, Maple and Birch.

Don't conceive the idea that our abnormal price concessions are inspired by faults, or flaws, or imperfections, or blemishes of any kind. That notion would be erroneous—unjust.

The Furniture is ideal—recently received from the factories of the best makers. It combines all the grace, excellence and durability that the most tasteful, artistic and practical people could desire. The only [illegible] we can give for the liberal reductions is the *true* explanation: We have had a tremendous trade, many lines have been depleted—sold down to one or two pieces—the season for buying Summer Furniture is waning [illegible] we want to clean up and clear out everything that lingers. Here are [illegible] details for you to read:

Three-Piece Oak Bedroom Suits.

Reduced from $25.96 to	$20.74	Reduced from $47.74 to	$36.74
Reduced from $30.67 to	$24.99	Reduced from $50.47 to	$41.69
Reduced from $36.06 to	$27.74	Reduced from $51.99 to	$42.24
Reduced from $34.67 to	$29.24	Reduced from $55.31 to	$45.24
Reduced from $43.99 to	$33.74	Reduced from $62.31 to	$49.99
Reduced from $46.16 to	$35.74	Reduced from $66.74 to	$51.24

Three-Piece Mahogany Bedroom Suits.

Reduced from $29.99 to	$23.74	Reduced from $49.03 to	$37.99
Reduced from $36.74 to	$27.99	Reduced from $67.99 to	$54.74
Reduced from $41.87 to	$32.74	Reduced from $64.69 to	$55.99
Reduced from $44.99 to	$32.74	Reduced from $86.52 to	$74.99
Reduced from $49.74 to	$37.99	Reduced from $174.72 to	$127.49
Reduced from $50.99 to	$37.99	Reduced from $226.89 to	$179.99

Three-Piece Maple Bedroom Suits.

Reduced from $25.24 to	$19.74	Reduced from $34.99 to	$26.24

Oak Odd Dressers.

Reduced from $20.31 to	$16.24	Reduced from $39.99 to	$22.74
Reduced from $28.12 to	$21.99	Reduced from $43.26 to	$32.24
Reduced from $29.93 to	$23.24	Reduced from $48.99 to	$38.49

Mahogany Odd Dressers.

Reduced from $30.49 to	$26.74	Reduced from $89.99 to	$69.99

Mahogany Dressing Tables.

Reduced from $19.47 to	$15.24	Reduced from $21.67 to	$17.24
Reduced from $19.04 to	$15.74	Reduced from $24.99 to	$19.99
Reduced from $21.08 to	$16.99	Reduced from $25.91 to	$20.74

Mahogany Chiffoniers.

Reduced from $23.81 to	$17.99	Reduced from $42.67 to	$34.99
Reduced from $27.99 to	$22.99	Reduced from $45.32 to	$36.74
Reduced from $40.24 to	$34.24	Reduced from $54.99 to	$44.99
Reduced from $41.99 to	$34.74	Reduced from $63.34 to	$57.24

Birch Chiffoniers.

Reduced from $15.99 to	$12.99	Reduced from $19.99 to	$14.99
Reduced from $17.34 to	$13.99	Reduced from $22.67 to	$18.24
Reduced from $17.99 to	$14.24	Reduced from $31.99 to	$25.99

Maple Chiffoniers.

Reduced from $17.74 to	$13.24	Reduced from $19.74 to	$15.24

Oak Chiffoniers.

Reduced from $20.91 to	$15.99	Reduced from $35.49 to	$29.99

Mahogany China Closets.

Reduced from $36.06 to	$28.99	Reduced from $64.89 to	$49.99
Reduced from $39.99 to	$32.24	Reduced from $71.28 to	$57.99
Reduced from $50.67 to	$42.99	Reduced from $79.31 to	$64.74

Oak China Closets.

Reduced from $30.29 to	$24.99	Reduced from $52.49 to	$41.74
Reduced from $38.46 to	$31.24	Reduced from $54.41 to	$44.99
Reduced from $40.38 to	$33.74	Reduced from $58.69 to	$45.67
Reduced from $44.56 to	$34.99	Reduced from $63.99 to	$46.99
Reduced from $42.67 to	$35.99	Reduced from $64.74 to	$57.99
Reduced from $48.99 to	$39.99	Reduced from $69.69 to	$59.74
Reduced from $51.99 to	$39.99	Reduced from $86.52 to	$68.74

Mahogany Sideboards.

Reduced from $21.34 to	$17.99	Reduced from $45.34 to	$37.99
Reduced from $22.34 to	$18.74	Reduced from $61.99 to	$51.74
Reduced from $42.67 to	$35.34	Reduced from $74.99 to	$56.99

Oak Sideboards.

Reduced from $56.34 to	$43.24	Reduced from $92.99 to	$68.99
Reduced from $76.99 to	$54.99	Reduced from $95.99 to	$79.99

BOY'S BLOW MAY KILL ANOTHER.

Mother of the Assailant Said to Have Incited the Lad.

PATERSON, N. J., May 31.—Mrs. Jennie Tolman was arrested to-day for aiding and abetting an assault that may result in the death of three-year-old Robert Clark. Mrs. Tolman lives at 462 Graham Avenue and the Clarks at 468 Graham Avenue.

Yesterday the children of both families were playing and got into a dispute. It is alleged that Mrs. Tolman directed her seven-year-old son, William, to strike the Clark child with a stick. The boy did so and young Clark fell to the ground unconscious. A physician was summoned and said the blow brought on brain fever, and the little boy may not recover.

Mrs. Tolman was released on bail. She denies that she directed her boy to hit young Clark.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication..............Printing House Square
Up-town..............1,269 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON..............515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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FOURTEEN PAGES

M'KINLEY AND ALGER.

Some altogether puerile and playful suggestions have been recently thrown out by editorial and other ingenious persons touching the most appropriate combination to be made in 1900 for the ticket of the Republican Party. Our interesting contemporary The Sun ventured to propose that many controversies could be settled by offering, as a combination on an independent ticket, the names of MILES and SCHLEY. A correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES retorted by proposing a ticket bearing the names of ALGER and SAMPSON.

We had thought of reminding The Sun that a better arrangement of its Miles and Schley ticket would be a reversal of the order of the nominations, giving SCHLEY, who is said to be a Democrat, the first place, and MILES, who is a Republican, the second, for obvious political reasons. As for the Alger and Sampson ticket suggested by the reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES, it is not worth thinking about for a moment. MILES and SCHLEY would certainly have voting friends. The Sun will hardly maintain that a ticket headed by ALGER would have many votes outside the circle dominated by the Adjutant General of the army.

A fair and reasonable arrangement of the Republican ticket of 1900 would be one with the names of McKINLEY and ALGER at its head. Undoubtedly the fight in 1900 will be made upon a platform indorsing the present Administration. The precarious health of Mr. HOBART may constrain him to decline another nomination, so that a sufficient excuse may be afforded for not renominating the old ticket. But the ideas for which the Administration is to stand would be fitly personified by McKINLEY and ALGER.

The leading candidate would bring to the ticket whatever of support it might derive from general approval of the domestic and foreign policy of the Government. The successful prosecution of war with Spain, the ready confidence of the people in the President, and his justification of confidence in his personal honesty in disposing of great sums of money intrusted absolutely to his discretion, would not only make him strong, but would contribute needed strength to his side partner.

The President has given and is repeatedly giving everybody to understand that he desires to stand or fall with ALGER. He provided a Beef Commission, which turned out a verdict convicting of misrepresentation every witness who had testified that anything but good beef, proper clothing, healthful camps, wise and attentive physicians, were provided for the volunteers. ALGER, like everybody else, was not satisfied with that verdict, rendered by a pliant court without legal form. He insisted that his full vindication required the conviction of the Major General commanding the army. So a more regular court of inquiry, with four members subject to the whim of the Administration, dug out a verdict that was shockingly unjust to comparatively obscure men, inferentially scathing upon the Secretary of War, and quite inconclusive as to Gen. MILES.

We are informed by gentlemen at Washington who have no occasion for misrepresenting the facts that four members of the Cabinet of President McKINLEY are convinced that the presence of ALGER in the Cabinet is resented by the public, as it is disapproved by themselves. It seems to us that those gentlemen have a remedy in their own hands. Why do they not "go"? To stay will make it more difficult for Mr. McKINLEY to secure the nomination of the McKinley-Alger ticket. They will be expected to approve the ticket when it is put up. As good party men they must abide by the caucus if they participate in it.

"McKINLEY and ALGER: Backward March!" With this ticket and motto there would be no doubt about what was intended by the voter who supported it. Rather than lose a smiling and pacific President, who mortally dislikes "friction," the good people would vote for both, shutting their eyes and noses to visions of blistering carcasses and odors of experimental beef, and "vote the whole." The disciples of GROSVENOR, who considers the abandonment of the merit system by the President as a personal victory, would gladly vote for ALGER, who is incapable of sympathy with a merit system under which, as he is aware, he would have had no sort of chance of a "career." He has played fast and loose with the law in his department, and his crimes have been condoned by his superior in revising the civil service rules.

Nothing, it now seems to us, would more fittingly represent the accommodating spirit of the Administration so well as a ticket with McKINLEY and ALGER at its top. One is a backsliding reformer, who has almost forgotten that he once declared in Congress of the civil service reform that "the Republican Party must take no backward step." The other is an avowed spoilsman, who has practiced the spoils system under the shadow of the White House and has just been served with a new coat of whitewash in the order revising the civil service rules.

LET US HAVE PLENTY.

Everybody knows that we have found the Philippines a harder nut to crack than we expected. The conclusion that they are fitter for self-government than we supposed is drawn in some quarters as a necessary consequence, but it is by no means a logical corollary. We have known tribes of our own Indians to "put up" a more stubborn resistance than we expected. But we are not aware that ever, even in the most "humanitarian" and Bostonian circles, that fact was once adduced as a reason why we should abandon this continent to its aboriginal possessors.

What everybody, soldier or civilian, who has become responsible for the good order of the Philippines, and who is therefore "charged with knowledge" about them, agrees about is not only that the sword must precede the olive branch, but that the display of force we make must be absolutely overwhelming. The dearest thing we do in the beginning is likely to be the cheapest in the end. It is really not to be thought of that we should be continually abandoning positions that we have taken, and which are of importance either to the strategic or to the political control of Luzon, because we have not the force to hold them. Gen. LAWTON's estimate of 100,000 men to hold the island may have been exaggerated. We must all hope it was. Gen. OTIS's present estimate of a force of 30,000 to be maintained at that point we must all hope is sufficient.

And yet it must not be forgotten that even this number is beyond that of the authorized peace strength of the United States Army, and almost half the authorized peace strength "provisionally" authorized by law. Senator GORMAN has done many public injuries in his time, and no public benefit that we are aware of; but we do not think he ever did a more crippling injury to his country than when he persuaded the body which he has persuaded to do so many disgraceful things to emasculate the Hull bill, which was really based upon an intelligent consideration of the National requirements. It must be remembered that every officer and man who joins the United States Army now does so in face of a distinct "notice to quit" on July 1, 1901. It must be remembered also that besides the necessity for a garrison in the Philippines there is the equal necessity for a garrison in Cuba and another in Puerto Rico. This leaves us less than the inadequate garrison we had before the war for domestic purposes, the necessity of which, as a National police, has just been demonstrated anew. We must hamper our administration of the West Indies, and we must strip ourselves of the protection for order which we may any day need at home, for the purpose of supplying the minimum of force we need in the Philippines.

This was the last piece of public mischief done in the Senate by a man who it is to be both hoped and expected will never be allowed to disgrace that body again by his membership. But, since Senator GORMAN did succeed in tying his hands, it is to be hoped that the President will not hesitate to use all the means that are left him to establish order in the Philippines, and that he will not only meet, but anticipate, the exigencies that may arise there. It would of course not be either the most agreeable or the most efficient course for him to issue a call for volunteers. But it will not be his fault if he is forced to that extremity, and the country will not fail to recognize that it is not. It is a vital necessity to maintain an overwhelming force in the Philippines. If we are in any danger of falling short of such a force, it will be the President's duty to use the inadequate means for meeting such a crisis that Congress has left him, and to use those means to the utmost. The people may be trusted to put the responsibility "where it belongs" that he has not been allowed means of meeting such a crisis that are at once more efficient and less disturbing.

CONGRESS AND ARMOR PLATE.

One result of the meddling of Congress with what it does not understand is seen in the failure to receive bids within the statutory limit for the armor plate of the new battleships and other vessels of war authorized by Congress. This failure will no doubt be set down by the more ignorant and weak-minded members of Congress to a "combination" among the makers of armor plate. But this will be only another illustration of the inability of our statesmen to apprehend the workings of the commercial mind.

If there had been any profit, even a moderate profit, in furnishing armor plate at the rate which Congress in its wisdom fixed upon, in complete and complacent ignorance of the actual conditions, as "about right," we may be very sure that the bids would not have been lacking. The beautiful scheme of a Government foundry for armor plate, in which considerations of a commercial kind were to have no place, and in which armor was to be made regardless of expense, by way of rebuking the greed of the regular manufacturers, has now mostly been abandoned. It will be interesting to see what Congress will do when it learns that the hard-hearted manufacturers will not furnish armor plate at its price. The acknowledgment that business men know their business better than Congress can teach it to them will of course not be made in terms. But any arrangement for getting armor plate at the market price will necessarily involve that acknowledgment. And meanwhile the country is, by the confession of Congress, in urgent need of the new men-of-war that Congress prevents it from having.

DIVERSIFICATION IN POLITICS.

The Secretary of Agriculture, as occasional interviews with that officer have shown, is an earnest advocate of the abandonment by the South of exclusive devotion to cotton or sugar or tobacco. He has made several visits to the South since he became Secretary of Agriculture, and wherever he goes in that section he has, with the earnestness of conviction, implored the people to diversify their agricultural efforts, to raise more food and less of the crops which are produced with the least effort or study.

The news from Marion, N. C., of a recent election must lead Secretary WILSON to assume that his admonitions have not fallen on barren ground in that State, which has been raising rather less food than it needed and more cotton than it could sell at a profit commensurate with the labor required to raise that staple. The City of Marion seems to have become interested in the notion of producing hogs. A majority of its inhabitants, according to the report which reaches us, have not been fully won over to the importance of displacing cotton by hog, and have even gone so far as to induce the City Council to pass an ordinance prohibiting hogs from enjoying the privileges of the streets, and banishing hogpens from the town limits.

The issue in the contest was made plain enough. The ticket of the advocates of diversification, who wished to remove all discrimination against hogs, was the "hog" ticket, and all the candidates were "hogs." The opposing candidates were "anti-hogs." The advantages of city hogpens were discussed and disputed. The personal liberty of the hog in Marion's streets was asserted with zeal by the "hogs," and was assailed by the opponents of hogpens with intensity and vigor. The "hogs" prevailed, W. B. RATCLIFF, "hog," being elected Mayor over J. A. McDONALD, "anti-hog," by a majority of some forty votes.

Hereafter, until Marion changes its mind, any citizen of Marion who desires to erect a hogpen in his back yard, or his front yard, if he so pleases, may do so; and any owner of a hog who can trust his beast to roam about the municipality may permit it to do so without putting a muzzle or a tag upon it. Meantime the neighboring farmers who have not fully accepted the gospel of diversification will learn from the hogkeepers of Marion how corn can be most economically sold by concreting it in pork, and how much more profitable it is to raise pork than to add to the oversupply of cotton at 5 or 6 cents a pound.

When Marion has given its object lesson to the surrounding part of North Carolina and the lesson of hog development has been thoroughly inculcated, we are assured that hogs will be excluded from the pleasant paths of that progressive town, and the hogpen, which a majority of its citizens have voted not to be unbearably odoriferous, will be driven out into the country. The farmers have the remedy in their own hands. Undoubtedly the farmers of McDowell County, if they have heard the advice of Secretary WILSON, are in the way of preventing further contests of this kind if they choose to compete with city folks in illustrating the advantages of diversification. If they will raise more hogs, the citizens of Marion will soon detect something unpleasant in the atmosphere about the dooryard hogpen.

KILLING BY CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

It is not surprising that the Christian Scientists should have been able to call together an audience of three thousand persons to hear Mr. NORTON's exposition and defense of their mummery. It is not even disquieting. In every community there is a certain percentage of persons reputed to be intelligent who are really feeble-minded. An arrest of mental development, an imperfection in their reasoning powers, or some obscure twist in their make-up leaves them peculiarly exposed to delusions and deceptions, and now and then separates them from the mass of their right-thinking contemporaries, who follow the line marked out by the safe average of human intelligence, while they themselves take to some foolish by-path.

These persons are active-minded. If they were mentally dull and inert they would do the world no harm. Being, however, quick enough and alert, save upon the one undefended side of their minds, they get to work to propagate the delusion of which they themselves are the victims, and among the wholly uneducated and ignorant, that is, among the class whose minds are undefended on every side, they find a congenial medium for the culture of the bacteria of charlatanry and humbug.

If these Christian Scientists dealt altogether with the spiritual part of man, if they pretended merely to cure suffering souls and fit them for immortal joys, the law would have nothing to say. The law of pretty much every civilized land sets up defenses behind which any sort of imposture may be practiced in the name of religion. Of this wide tolerance of religious belief the Christian Scientists are seeking to avail themselves against the visibly growing tendency on the part of the public prosecutors and the courts to hold their practitioners criminally responsible for the deaths they cause. "Christian Scientists in their practice eschew the use of drugs and never use medicine in any form," said Mr. NORTON in his address; "they cannot therefore be called practitioners of medicine. The healing of the sick through spiritual or mental methods is a part of their religion, and as such is no more a matter of legislation than prayer is."

Unfortunately Judges in some States and in England have been fooled by this deceptive reasoning, and looking at the name rather than at the fact have let Christian Science criminals go free. This was notably the case in the Rhode Island decision, the State vs. MYLOID, in which it was held that the use of Christian Science principles for the healing of disease did not constitute "the practice of medicine." Most mischievous use is made of this decision to delude the ignorant and protect the healers in the pursuit of their deadly trade.

The right way has been adopted in Nebraska. The statute of that State declares that "any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine within the meaning of this act who shall operate on, profess to heal, or prescribe for or otherwise treat any physical or mental ailment of another." Under that statute indictments of Christian Scientists are sustained. In Ohio convictions have been had also.

If any Judge with ordinary reasoning powers and a clear head would consider attentively the procedures of these healers we do not see how he could entertain any doubt as to whether the case before him involved religion or medicine. When a healer takes her place at the bedside of a patient delirious with pneumonia or at death's door with typhoid fever, carries on her incantations, and, upon the death of the unconscious and helpless patient, accepts a fee for the same, the court ought to be able to see that it is in much greater danger of shielding the practitioners of a heartless and deadly imposture by a weak and puerile decision than of interfering with the freedom of religion by a finding of exemplary severity. It will not do always to give old forms and ancient rulings the benefit of the doubt against modern intelligence and human progress.

The codes abound with enactments intended to protect the ignorant from the consequences of their weakness and the deceptions to which they are exposed. If we make laws to protect the public against spurious butter, why not make or enforce laws against spurious doctors? A quack is not less dangerous because he takes the name of the Saviour to hide his ignorance and cover his homicides.

In every State where existing laws regulate the practice of medicine and provide for examinations to determine the competence of intending practitioners the Christian Science pretenders can be made to quit their death trade without further legislation if the courts will strip off their religious disguise and see them in their true character as practitioners of medicine without a license and without any educational preparation to fit them for healing the sick.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In the days when the Spaniards knew less about the American Navy than they do now, it was their custom to deliver long and frequent lectures on the untidiness of our warships, on the incompetence of our officers to maintain discipline among the crews, and on the small amount of zeal and patriotism to be expected from sailors picked up at random in the ports of a dozen nations. This sort of nonsense, coming from a source whence accurate information on any subject whatever was then extremely scarce, created only amusement in American minds, particularly in the minds of those Americans who had ever had occasion to visit a Spanish man-of-war. It is an entirely different matter, however, and one much more serious, when, at this very late date, a paper like The London Naval and Military Record quotes from an English provincial journal accusations much like those formerly made by the Spaniards, and does not accompany its quotation with an expression of its instant disbelief. According to The Hampshire Telegraph, the ships of Admiral SAMPSON's fleet, while at Barbados lately, were "dirty and ill-kept," while the men "were permitted to lounge about and smoke at all times of the day," and "talked to their officers pipe in mouth." And The Naval and Military Record only "finds some difficulty" in accepting this as correct! Why, pray, couldn't it have declared that the picture was a ridiculous caricature, drawn by complete ignorance and peppered with impossibilities and misinterpretations? It might, for instance, have asked The Telegraph's critic on what day and at what hour of the day he made his observations. These are important questions, for a warship just in from sea cannot be expected, and is not expected by those who have a right to expect anything, to be spotless as to her decks or brilliant as to her brass. Then, as to the smoking and the pipes. Was the tobacco consumed while the men were at general quarters or in the dog watches and after meals? In the first case it would have been dreadful indeed, but in the second, the sailors not engaged in actual duty had a clear right to smoke, and were under no obligation to remove their pipes for the Admiral himself—if he approached them, and not they him. The man-of-war's man is not required in any navy to stand at attention through the whole twenty-four hours. In every navy he has certain periods of relaxation—periods that are his own. American naval discipline has vindicated itself too recently by results achieved to be made the object of careless attack, especially by Englishmen.

—San Juan Hill provided no severer tests of courage than those to which the Seventh Regiment was subjected in the streets of New York on Tuesday, and the composure with which the galling fire of hisses and epithets was endured—a fire, moreover, to which no response could be made—should have convinced the attacking army that, whatever the Seventh's faults may be, cowardice is not one of them. And the trial which the regiment underwent had been long expected—a fact that made it, not the easier, but the harder, to face. Face it they did, and as a reward, perhaps, they may not again have to encounter a demonstration of this particular kind. To charge the Seventh's men with personal timidity is merest folly. Only a little reflection on their course at the time when the country wanted volunteers is enough to show that at the worst they but erred in judgment. Long reflection, on the other hand, is not enough to show that the error in judgment was one which the American public will quickly pardon or ever forget. That public has, theoretically, no patience or understanding for the form of patriotism that makes conditions, that thinks of trifles like official rank and regimental identity in an hour when the Nation needs, or believes it needs, defenders. Certain very unpleasant, and, as experience has proved, very unnecessary, things would have befallen the Seventh if its members had volunteered as individuals, and allowed "the organization" to take the chances of war. Among those things, however, is not the thing that befell on Tuesday. Whether it was better to confront the one or the other is a question which the regiment is now engaged, doubtless, in deciding for itself. Its "organization," to be sure, is intact, but—what else is? And organization, after all, is a means, not an end. Most deplorable consequences almost always follow neglect to discriminate between the two, and until the Seventh Regiment can convince others as well as itself that it did not ignore that vital distinction, its honestly earned and thoroughly deserved popularity will remain a thing of the past, a topic for historians.

—Months not a few have passed since the war with Spain began, but still our soldiers in the field are complaining bitterly of the inferiority of their weapons to those of the enemy. It was humiliating enough when the foes were Spaniards; something harder to bear than humiliation is involved now that our antagonists are the half or wholly naked natives of the Philippines. A member of Company H, Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, writes under date of April 22: "We fought our way from Manila to Malolos with the old Springfield, while the insurgents were armed principally with Mausers, which are up-to-date long-range rifles. Every charge we made was under a heavy fire that we could not answer, because our guns would not carry to the enemy. When we would get within range the insurgents would 'vamose,' leaving their works, but not until they had inflicted loss on us, because they were better armed." That is well worth reading twice. Does it not show that if the attacking Americans had been able to shoot as far as the Filipinos, the dead and wounded on our side would have been very much less numerous than they were? The same letter says: "All this time the guns that were afterward issued to us were lying in the city in boxes. Then, when we received the twenty-five to the company, we were ordered back to do guard duty here at Cavite, and the Iowa boys, armed with the old Springfields, were ordered to the front." As comment on these mysteries the writer only adds: "There were certainly some things done that we cannot understand." There be people whose reflections would have taken another form than that.

—By selecting Memorial Day for firing one of their biggest blasts at a point where it would give the most offense to decent people, the destroyers of the Palisades made a really remarkable exhibition of their cynical indifference to enlightened public sentiment. While a considerable portion of their countrymen were engaged in honoring the memory of those who gave their lives for the Nation, these men were hard at work throwing down a monument about which have clustered for a century the sacred associations of our first army and our greatest hero. Indian Head fell in shattered fragments because stone of the same kind obtained elsewhere would cost a few cents more per ton. The blasters had no other motive. Probably they think of WASHINGTON kindly enough—if they ever heard of him—and probably they have no hatred for the beauties of nature—if they know that such beauties exist. They had the saving of pennies in mind. It's a worthy ambition, in its way, so this fashion of observing Memorial Day must not be regarded too harshly. After all, the people who permit, not the people who do, are the people deserving of blame.

—If THOMAS—better known as "TOM"—PAINE could have attended the unveiling of his bust in New Rochelle, the chances are that he would have been displeased by the evident trouble taken to make the ceremony as offensive to as many people as possible. The managers of the exercises first insulted the National flag by saying that something more indicative of peace was needed for draping the effigy of their hero, and then they wandered off into blasphemous criticism of a poem which, to the satisfaction of most of us, refers to GOD as the Author of Liberty. PAINE, whose taste was far from perfect, might himself have made the latter blunder, but he would never have been guilty of the former one. Why did not his admirers use their time to better advantage? Their obvious duty was to recall the often forgotten fact that PAINE was something more than, something besides, a foe of the orthodoxy of his day.

THE DEMAND NOTES OF 1861.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's TIMES Mr. G. W. Hopping attempts to instruct your readers in regard to the demand notes of 1861. In support of his assertion that an unlimited legal-tender quality (including receivability for customs and all other dues to the United States) kept these notes always at par with gold, he appears to rely mainly upon the reckless statements of one Judge Warwick Martin. It would have been wiser to ascertain the facts.

With a little research he would have found:

(1.) That there were never more than $60,030,000 of these notes issued;

(2.) That upon the suspension of specie payments on Dec. 30, 1861, they fell to a discount below gold;

(3.) That, so far from being favorably affected by the act of March 17, 1862, making them a legal tender for private debts, as well as receivable as theretofore for all public dues, the depreciation actually increased until during the period between July 12 and Sept. 6, 1862, they fluctuated between 7 and 11 per cent. below the value of gold;

(4.) That from the first suspension of specie payments they were never at par with gold until the end of February, 1863—after eleven-twelfths of the whole issue had been retired.

These facts effectually dispose of the contentions of many paper money men that if the "greenbacks" of 1862-64 had been receivable for customs dues as well as legal tender for all other purposes, they would never have depreciated. For if this character of "unlimited legal tender" was unable to keep less than $60,000,000 of currency from falling to 89 cents on the dollar, it seems altogether probable that its influence if spread out over $450,000,000 would have been almost inappreciable.

L. CARROLL ROOT.

New York, May 31, 1899.

INCREASED VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a resident of Manhattan, who bitterly opposed the consolidation with Brooklyn, I feel that I have a right to complain of the present situation. Those who supported the scheme or refused to vote must be assumed to have desired higher taxation, and they should not object now that they have got it.

Brooklyn was well known to be a poverty-stricken and forlorn community, anxious to make a thousand and one improvements, but unable to borrow a dollar for the purpose. To help it out of its difficulties, the wealthy City of New York was offered up as a sacrifice in such way that the taxation of the latter place has been doubled, without any possible benefit to itself. There was no escape, as the new charter, drawn by Seth Low, an ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, and his associates, and "jammed through" the Legislature by Platt, without even a chance for debate, directed that the valuations of old New York, then about 50 per cent., should be equalized with those of Brooklyn, then nearly or quite 100 per cent., and that the tax rate should be uniform.

Mr. Low ordinarily means well, and it is doubtful whether he understood what he was doing, but the others were shrewd men, and as Brooklyn was Republican, Platt's interests, of course, lay there.

An examination of the tax books now shows me that by reason of the increased valuation placed upon my home in Manhattan, in which I have long lived, and the raising of the tax rate to 2.65 per cent., my taxes will be increased this year from $300 to $600, a burden which I am unable to bear, and which will compel me to seek a home out of the State. Meanwhile, I find that both the renting and selling values of my house, in place of advancing, have declined considerably, probably because of forced sales of other similar property.

The mania for reckless expenditure which seems to possess the Republican party, combined with its power and determination in this State to throw every burden upon our unhappy city, must drive large numbers of our best citizens into active opposition, as a matter of self-defense.

Greater New York now pays 70 per cent. of the State taxes, besides contributing over $1,000,000 annually to the country schools, and yet it is allowed only one member of the State Assembly to each 60,000 of inhabitants, the rest of the State having a member to each 30,000, or exactly double representation. Under such a system the city is practically helpless, and the oppression and plundering will continue until we are driven to desperate remedies, and organize a separate State. When such separation occurs, and the hostile pressure of the country counties is removed, there can be no question that by the operation of natural laws political lines will alter materially here, and that a union of all respectable citizens will create a successful opposition to Tammany.

Then, and not till then, shall we have a decent and economical government, and spend our own money at home. X.

New York, May 30, 1899.

CLEAN AMERICAN WARSHIPS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your edition of to-day is a paragraph from The London Naval and Military Record quoting a statement made by a correspondent in the West Indies, to the effect that the six ships of Admiral Sampson's squadron, recently in that vicinity, were dirty and ill-kept, also that the discipline on board was very lax. The Record seems to doubt the statement regarding discipline, but says it is very probable that the ships were not as spick and span as British men-of-war would be. Do you consider this opinion of The Record's correspondent to be based on facts? The writer served some years in the Naval Militia of this State, and in consequence has been aboard a number of vessels of the United States Navy, and has yet to see an ill-kept or dirty ship, and has not seen any lax discipline. On the contrary, quite the reverse is the rule. The English sailors that have been ashore here at different times, while clean and neat, are no cleaner and not as trim as our own men. Our ships have always had the reputation of being the cleanest afloat. Similar statements by distinguished British and Continental naval officers have been made from time to time, both before and since the late war. I have always heard that discipline was very strict in Admiral Sampson's squadron. T.

New York, May 31, 1899.

RETALIATION AGAINST CANADA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A Washington dispatch of to-day, commenting upon retaliation against Canada, tells us that:

> "The Treasury Department has now two courses open. The first is the presentation of an amendment to the Tariff act largely increasing the duties on lumber and forest products imported into the United States from Canada.
>
> "There is possibly another course. A section of the Dingley act authorizes the United States Government, in cases where countries impose an export duty, to add the equivalent of such export duty to the import on such goods coming to the United States."

There is a homely old proverb, "It is not well to bite off your nose to spite your face." This is the way in which the Treasury Department proposes to get even with our neighbors across the border. Either of these two courses would have precisely this effect. By adopting the first we should not only increase the cost of lumber to our own people, but we should denude our own forests to a greater extent than we are now doing, dry up the tributary sources of our rivers more rapidly than ever, lessen our water power, and bring distress upon our farmers. The second method would tend to produce the same effects, and in addition would burden us with more taxation than the infamous McKinley tariff has already heaped upon us. All this might be avoided by simple reciprocity, allowing the free interchange of all the farm and fishery products and manufactured articles of both countries. The principal opponents of this beneficent scheme are a few lumber barons on our side, who employ Canadian labor to cut down and make lumber of American trees, and a few New England fishing smack owners who employ Nova Scotia men for their crews. That is the way in which a protective tariff works "for the benefit of American labor." JOHN CODMAN.

Mohegan, N. Y., May 27, 1899.

OUR ARMY IN THE PHILIPPINES INADEQUATE?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is obvious to my mind, and I believe to the public mind, that our army in the Philippine Islands is utterly inadequate to a successful suppression of the rebellion, or rather the resistance to Federal authority. Practically we hold nothing in the Island of Luzon outside of Manila. Soon the rainy season will suspend the campaign until Autumn, and when it is resumed we shall find that we have not only gained nothing, but will have to begin the campaign over again with an army reduced by casualties and sickness. The situation is vexatious, if not discouraging. But whatever may have been thought at first of the policy of a subjugating war by the United States in the Philippine Archipelago, it is now too late to indulge in the "tormenting cant of criticism," and every patriotic heart must sustain the honor of the flag.

Now, the remedy is, in my opinion, to call for the 35,000 volunteers authorized by the act of March 2, 1899, without longer delay. "All delays are dangerous in war." As soon as practicable (and this cannot be for several months) we should have a force of 50,000 soldiers in the Philippine Islands. Under present conditions the Filipinos can carry on their guerrilla mode of warfare forever. We should have an army, not only strong enough to whip the insurgents into submission to the authority of the Government, but adequate to hold every captured town and place. A force large enough to accomplish these objects would in the end justify the opinion of those who believe it would be the cheapest and most merciful policy.

Hitherto the President has prudently hesitated to exercise his authority under the act of March 2, but the time has come when he may feel that he can no longer postpone the exercise of the discretionary power vested in him. The country has sustained him from the first, and it will not, I believe, fail him in this.

FELIX ALEXANDER REEVE.

Washington, May 29, 1899.

THE MEXICAN VETERANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I perceive that by the new civil service rules just issued by President McKinley, which exempts about 4,000 officers by its operation, which may be filled, without examination or registration, by veterans of the Spanish-American, as well as those of the civil war, leaves the old veterans of the Mexican war out in the cold. The same fate awaits them in the State civil service, where they cannot claim the advantages of preference, as to percentage, accorded to others. So, too, in the late city ordinance as to licenses, which are accorded free to the young veterans, (?) while the poor old ex-Mexican soldier has to pay for the like privilege. Is this right? Did not the services rendered by the soldiers engaged in the Mexican war redound to the credit and material advantage of the United States? Were not the hardships encountered at that time, owing to the old style munitions of war, far greater than at present? The old flint-lock musket is now replaced by one much lighter; the same with the knapsack and cartridge box. And who is more entitled to the appellation of "veteran" than the ex-Mexican soldier, which is defined by the Standard and other dictionaries as "an aged ex-soldier." Although the few surviving must have passed the "three-score-and-ten" mark, there may be some fully able to fill positions in the city, State, or Federal service, who may not be competent to undergo a severe civil service examination in competition with the young men of to-day. A MEXICAN VETERAN.

New York, May 30, 1899.

QUESTION OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the two addresses lately made by clergymen of the Episcopal Church before the Church Club of Brooklyn on the subject of Sunday schools, the difference of the status of those within this Church should be explained.

In the Episcopal Church, Sunday schools hold the same relation to the parishes as, for instance, an altar guild, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and other cognate societies. All of these are under the absolute control of the rector or minister in charge of the parish. It is his duty to appoint every officer and teacher in his Sunday school, and he can remove any or all if he chooses without even giving a reason, if he sees fit.

Hence, for every Sunday school that has been or now is in this Church, the rectors and ministers always have been and now are, and are likely to be, wholly responsible. What they lack or fall short of is by ministerial permission, indifference, or neglect. It is at the fountainhead of authority, that can be arbitrary if need be, that alleged shortcomings lie. This is not a new statement, but one that the complaining clergy, and the woeful Bishops alluded to by Dr. Williams, have little heeded. The clergy at the Brooklyn Club so ready to cast aspersions on Sunday schools generally should have confined their remarks to what they participate in individually. How much more sensible and instructive it would have been to have described the model workings of the parishes conducted at Greenbush and in Bushwick Avenue, wherein their proper rectors, no doubt, are performing something that is far superior to that anywhere else. That would mean something after a right spirit. Will these reverend gentlemen try again?

CAROLUS.

New York, May 31, 1899.

"The Sun's" Change of Heart.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of May 28 your correspondent "Simplicicus" asks the reason of the change of heart of The New York Sun, which last Summer attributed the victory of Santiago to Schley, but which now refers to that commander in terms of profound contempt, and enthusiastically gives the entire credit of the victory to Sampson.

It is not difficult to find a reason for this change of opinion. Last Summer the high Republican authorities at Washington had not yet expressed their opinion on the claims of the two Admirals. The Sun is a good Republican paper, and its editor is on terms of personal friendship with Secretary Long, Senator Lodge, and other high Republican officials. Since last Summer the strong personal and political friendship existing between Secretary Long, Senator Lodge, and Admiral Sampson has completely blinded the first two gentlemen as to the merits of Schley, a Southerner, a Democrat, and one not personally intimate with either the Secretary or the Senator. Mr. Long tried hard to push Sampson ahead of Schley and make him a Vice Admiral, which, fortunately, outraged public opinion prevented, while Mr. Lodge wrote in Harper's an absurdly inaccurate account of the Santiago battle and of the naval events leading up to the battle, showing clearly the most unjust and ridiculous bias in favor of his dear friend Sampson. The Sun's change of heart is thus explained.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS.

New York, May 29, 1899.

How to Reduce Gas Bills.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with considerable interest the article that appeared in your esteemed paper of May 30 under the heading of "How to Reduce Gas Bills," and while I agree with your correspondent as to the benefits to be derived from the use of an automatic gas regulator, I would venture to forward a few corrections for publication.

Your correspondent states that any gas fitter or plumber can furnish or adjust a regulator. That is entirely incorrect. Gas regulators can only be had from gas regulator companies, who own patented machines. He also states that they can be bought from $5 up, which is also incorrect. All the regulator companies in Brooklyn, New York, Boston, Chicago, &c., do not sell the machines, but rent them. The rent is adjusted according to the amount of gas consumed, and is generally about one-third of the saving effected by the machine. The saving varies from 15 to 35 per cent., according to the pressure and condition of the pipes, &c., that exist previous to the attachment of the machine, the average saving being 20 per cent.

The writer is a local manager of a gas regulator company who desires that you will publish this in your valuable paper.

JAMES HAIR.

26 Court Street, Brooklyn, May 31, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Rather Give Than Receive.

"Penniless at last!" said she, to herself.

In the meanwhile the conductor stood looking moodily at the five copper coins.—Indianapolis Journal.

Not Attracted.

"I wonder why he doesn't buy him a seat in the United States Senate?"

"Maybe it's because a seat in the Senate isn't imported."—Detroit Journal.

The Lane's Turn.

Quite a number of the gentlemen who are interviewed on the Speakership question are running as hard as they know how for the choice committee Chairmanships.—Washington Post.

The Monkey Tongue.

"Prof. Garnier says that the monkey language has not more than twenty-five or thirty words."

"I suppose that 'old chappie' and 'deah boy' are among them."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Higher Joy.

"Well, did you have a good trip?"

"No. Merely sold a lot of goods to men that wanted them."

"What on earth do you consider a good trip?"

"Selling a lot of goods to men who don't want them."—Chicago Record.

THE DEAD SOLDIER BOY.

James Buckham in Zion's Herald.

He fell not in fierce battle,
  He died not in the fray;
Upon no shout of triumph
  His spirit passed away;
But weak and worn with fever,
  Of camp abuses bred,
Death took him, brave young soldier,
  Whom love and glory led.

A year ago—ah, pity!—
  How bright and brave his dream!
He saw the banners blowing,
  The bayonets a-gleam.
Then rang the longed-for summons,
  The beating of the drums.
Alas! the rose of glory
  That ne'er to blooming comes.

The brief, proud pageant over,
  In Southern camp they bore
The long and weary waiting
  For bays they never wore,
And there our soldier sickened;
  They missed him from his place—
No more toward fame or glory
  He turned his longing face.

But died he not a hero?
  Aye! noblest of the brave.
His life, all unrewarded
  By victor's palm, he gave.
His sacrifice the greatest
  That patriot can make—
He yielded his sweet manhood,
  Uncrowned, for country's sake.

Then o'er that wasted body
  Our shining banner spread,
And lay a wreath of myrtle
  Upon the soldier's head.
O mother, father, sweetheart,
  Ye are not all who weep—
Beneath the Nation's tablet
  Your soldier boy shall sleep!

JAMES NEALE PLUMB DEAD

Slayer of Alexander Masterton Expires at Bellevue Hospital.

WOULD NOT TAKE REMEDIES

He Was to Have Pleaded to the Murder Indictment Yesterday—Story of His Life and Crime.

James Neale Plumb, who on May 3 shot and killed Alexander Masterton at the Burlington apartment house, died at 8:56 o'clock last night at Bellevue Hospital, whither he had been removed in the afternoon, suffering from erysipelas of the face and head and gastritis. He became sick Monday in the Tombs, and yesterday afternoon he was so much worse that the Tombs physician, Dr. J. R. Campbell, having recommended it, removal to Bellevue was ordered. The development of the disease from which Plumb died was unusually rapid, partly on account of his obstinacy in refusing to take medicines prescribed.

In speaking of Plumb's illness yesterday, Dr. Campbell said: "Plumb has his own peculiar ideas about medicines and his own case. He absolutely refused to take the medicines I offered, even when he was told that the disease might penetrate the brain." Plumb was carried to Bellevue at 3:30 P. M. in a Tombs ambulance, and soon after his arrival gained a little strength. At 6 P. M. a relapse set in which resulted in death.

Plumb was on the court calendar to plead before Judge McMahon, in Part I. of General Sessions, yesterday morning, to the indictment for murder in the first degree, but when his condition was learned the pleading was postponed indefinitely. The body was placed in the Morgue, and Henry Thompson, Plumb's counsel, notified of his death.

The crime for which James Neale Plumb was awaiting trial when death intervened in his behalf was committed on the afternoon of Wednesday, May 3, in a room on the third floor of the Burlington apartment house, 10 West Thirtieth Street. Alexander Masterton, whom he killed, after the latter had met him by appointment at the Burlington, was a retired banker of Bronxville, seventy-two years old, and bore an excellent reputation. Plumb accused him, however, of having conspired for years to ruin him, and when he set out for the Burlington purposing to shoot Masterton to death he carried with him a voluminous typewritten statement, reciting wrongs which he said Masterton had done him in the course of many years, and declaring that "an outraged God" had selected him, Plumb, "as his chosen instrument of earthly vengeance" upon Masterton.

This statement gave a detailed account of events in Plumb's life, with which Masterton was connected, in the last ten years, accusing the latter among other things of having tried to alienate the affections of his wife and children, and to induce his daughter Marie to leave him, of concocting a scheme to marry this daughter to an Englishman, Ramsay Nares, whom Plumb bitterly denounced, and of arranging a marriage between his son, J. Ives Plumb, and a Troy woman whom the father also denounced. These things especially had preyed on Plumb's mind. He said in his statement: "I have borne with patience and fortitude the wicked persecutions and cruel insults that have been heaped upon me in public and in private, and I have suffered everything but death at the hands of this man, but in all these years I have never lost sight of the day when Alexander Masterton would make a personal accounting to me for the great wrong done me."

Plumb was sixty-five years old. In 1861 he married Miss Sarah Ives, the daughter of the late Abram Ives, who was at one time President of the Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank of this city, and who left a life interest in $600,000 to his daughters. Alexander Masterton was a trustee of Mrs. Plumb's estate. Plumb, in his statement, says that before his marriage Masterton denounced him to Mr. Ives as a professional gambler. From that time on, he claimed, Masterton intrigued against him, endeavoring to undermine his wife's confidence in him, and even paying a governess in Plumb's employ to poison the minds of the latter's children against him. Mrs. Plumb died in 1877, and the family went to live at Islip, L. I. In 1885 his son, J. Ives, was married, and on April 20, 1888, the day his daughter Marie attained her majority, both she and his daughter Lenita, left him, afterward being set against him, he believed, by Masterton. Marie married Mr. Nares that same day. Plumb also accused Masterton of having hired men to kidnap Lenita.

Both Plumb's daughters commenced litigation against him, the younger trying to have him removed as guardian and the elder suing for an accounting of money he had handled as their general guardian. Both of them failed. Masterton's friends say that Plumb was an extravagant man, and that his original enmity to Masterton was due to the latter's prudent administration of Mrs Plumb's affairs while she was alive.

A remarkable thing about the crime was, if Plumb's statement was correct, that he had not met Masterton face to face for ten years before the day he shot him. The meeting was arranged by Plumb, who wrote to Masterton telling him that he was going to Europe and must have a personal interview with him before he left this country.

The two men met in the Burlington about 1 P. M. on May 3 and were shown to a room. They were heard quarreling half an hour later, then a scuffle was heard, and next five shots. Then Plumb came out and made a futile effort to escape, being headed off by the Burlington employes. He was perfectly cool when arrested, and said that his statements would show why he had killed Masterton. It was found that four out of the five shots had taken effect on Masterton, and he died in a short while.

Henry Thompson, Plumb's lawyer at the time, said that his mind had become unbalanced by brooding on his wrongs.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Eugene Schutz, business manager for Chauncey Olcott for a number of years, was married on Monday to Miss May George of Hartford, Conn. Miss George has not been identified with the profession.

The Palace Roof Garden, located on the Grand Central Palace, will be opened to the public on June 19, when a vaudeville programme will be presented. In the event of rain during the season the performance will be transferred to the hall below.

Max Freeman, who has played the part of Chevalier de Brabazon in the revival of "Erminie" since it has been produced at the Casino, will sever his relations with the company at the end of its engagement Saturday night and will hereafter become the directing stage manager of the future Casino productions.

The one hundred and fiftieth performance of "Zaza," which will be given at the Garrick Theatre on Monday evening, will be commemorated by the presentation of a unique souvenir to every woman attending. After the performance David Belasco will tender the members of the company a banquet on the stage. There will be elaborate floral decorations and music by the theatre orchestra.

Manager Richard Dawney of Daly's Theatre received a cable message yesterday from Augustin Daly, in London, saying that his health is fully restored, and that the recent sensational stories circulated were greatly exaggerated. The long and successful run of "The Great Ruby," which has been presented since Feb. 9, will probably terminate its engagement in this city on June 10, or not later than June 17, after which the company will separate for the Summer, to organize again early in September for an extensive tour.

When Jefferson De Angelis is not engaged at the Casino rehearsing the new members of his company who will participate in the revival of his opera "The Jolly Musketeer" next Monday night, he occupies his time reading over volumes of manuscripts intended for new productions. While occupied in this work at his home, near Yonkers, Tuesday night beside an open window, the breezes blew the lace curtains over the gas jet, causing a fire which resulted in considerable damage and a severely blistered hand to the comedian.

Many of the outgoing steamers sailing for Europe yesterday carried among their passengers people who are prominent in both the musical and dramatic professions, prominent among them being Moritz Rosenthal, the pianist, who was on the Majestic. He closed his American tour last Saturday, which was a most successful one. He played in over 120 concerts, including orchestrals and recitals, his personal receipts amounting to over $80,000. Herr Rosenthal, for the next four years, will remain in Europe. On the American liner New York was Miss Yvonne de Treville, one of the prima donnas of the Castle Square Opera Company, accompanied by her mother. Others on this steamer were Lew M. Fields of Weber & Fields and his manager, Leo C. Teller, and George H. Primrose of minstrel fame. The North German Lloyd steamer Friedrich der Grosse carried Miss Julia Marlowe and Max Bleiman and sister.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

Return of Marchand, Dreyfus Revision Hearing, and Acquittal of Deroulede and Marcel-Habert.

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PARIS, May 31.—The French love heroes. Some millions of them look out for a hero as the Jews look out for a Messiah. They are inclined to regard Marchand as such a man; and he has many qualities befitting the character. M. Forain, the caricaturist, has taken him the gold medal voted by the Black and White Artists. Telegraphing them his impressions, he says:

"Marchand is a nobleman of God's creation. He looks a man whose heroism has been constantly and victoriously tested. He is a man of few words, but the little he says is packed with expression. One can see that he is straight, unsophisticated, and superior to the petty sides of life. His countenance is of ineffable sweetness, but careworn, and in his thoughtful moods severe and almost stern. His eyes are dreamy—the eyes of one used to reading a wide horizon and wondering what is behind."

The Government is taking care not to let Marchand be gobbled by the Nationalists. The Director of the railway terminus where he will arrive in Paris to-morrow has accordingly been instructed to exclude the public from the station, and only to admit the representatives of the Ministers of the Colonies and of Marine, of the Military Governor of Paris, of the Army and Navy Club, whose guests the Marchand Mission will be during their stay in Paris; of the Geographical Society, or of any other constituted bodies qualified to claim admission. Relations of members of the mission who can show police passes will be admitted, but the police have received instructions to prevent the presentation of flowers and to request those who wish to present them to send them to the Secretary of the Army and Navy Club.

Marchand made two speeches at Toulon. They were short and to the point. They had the ring of sincerity, and will enhance his popularity. One will make him the idol of the non-commissioned officers, he having, in justice to those of his mission, paid a tribute of admiration that must gratify the whole class.

Marchand is regarded by emotional people as the victim of Parliamentary Republicanism, and doubtless he thinks so himself. He is to meet with unusual honors to-morrow at the Ministry of Marine, where he is to enter by the Grand Door, opening on the Rue Royale, and to be received at once by the Minister, M. Lockroy. After an hour's conversation he will be the chief guest at a luncheon given in his honor. The other guests will be Vice Admirals, Generals of Marine Divisions of Marine Artillery, the Minister of the Colonies, M. Guillain, and Senators and Deputies prominently connected with Marine and Colonial affairs.

The medal which Mezieres tore from the Government in the Chamber of Deputies will be presented at dessert. M. Delcassé, the Foreign Minister, once said to Sir Edmund Monson, the British Ambassador to France: "There is no Marchand Mission." but on the medal is the inscription: "The Marchand Mission; from the Atlantic to the Red Sea; 1896 to 1899." The Government, in promoting Marchand from Captain to Major refrained from speaking of the march on the Nile. This omission was to avoid inflicting a 'pin-prick' on Queen Victoria. "From the Atlantic to the Red Sea" includes the Nile.

The anti-Dreyfusites are not convinced by the declaration of M. Ballot de Beaupre that Esterhazy is the traitor. Indeed, they are all the more obstinate in refusing to admit that Dreyfus is innocent, but the people are so tired of the affair that by the time Dreyfus has returned to France angry passsions will probably have subsided.

The Nationalist attacks on President Loubet are hotter than they were yesterday, but they will not come to much. The general situation is solid, if France keeps out of war, and this the republic wishes to do. All danger of war with England is over, thanks to M. Delcassé, and there is no immediate danger of war with Germany, although the tall talk of Gen. Herve at the Déroulède trial may irritate the Germans. A delegation of the Senate has called on M. Loubet to ask what the Government thinks of Herve's utterances.

The acquittal of Déroulède and Marcel-Habert is made to seem a slap in the face for the President. Déroulède is popular because he is the author of "Songs of a Soldier" and is thought to be a disinterested patriot. His counsel, Maitre Falateuf, with great art, constantly dragged in M. Loubet as a 'Panamist.' His drift was to find in the Presidential election an excuse for Déroulède's call upon Gen. Roget to march on the Elysée. A deeper reason was to inflict a blow on the republic, and especially upon the President, who insists that the Government must not meddle with the Dreyfus case, but must leave it to the Court of Cassation.

The anti-Dreyfus journals celebrate the acquittal this evening by illuminating. They announce on their window panes, with lime-light effects, the acquittal and "Loubet's discomfiture."

The boulevards are crowded and noisy, but not stormy. The verdict for Déroulède and Marcel-Habert will heighten the enthusiasm for Marchand, but as no important election is imminent and no war in prospect, all this does not signify.

EMILY CRAWFORD.

THE TRANSVAAL CONFERENCE.

President Krueger and Sir Alfred Milner at Bloemfontein.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State, May 31.—President Krüger of the South African Republic and Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of the Cape Colony and British High Commissioner for South Africa, have arrived here for their meeting to consider the demands of the Uitlanders.

President Krüger, on his arrival yesterday, was received by a guard of honor at the railroad station, which was decorated in his honor. He was welcomed by the President of the Orange Free State, M. T. Steyn, and the Cabinet. Salutes were fired and the Transvaal national hymn was played.

Replying to an address, President Krüger said he had come here to work for the welfare of the whole of South Africa and to discuss all questions, except the independence of the Transvaal.

Sir Alfred Milner arrived this evening. President Steyn and the members of the Cabinet of the Orange Free State were at the railway station to welcome him. Salutes were fired and the British national anthem was played.

As Sir Alfred Milner drove through the streets to his residence he received an ovation from the populace. On arriving at the house he found a large gathering assembled singing the national anthem and cheering Queen Victoria. An address of welcome was delivered, to which Sir Alfred made a brief but cordial reply.

DEATH OF MALACHI FALLON.

Some of the very old survivors of the Volunteer Fire Department of New York City probably remember dimly Malachi Fallon, who used to run with Engine No. 33, the "Black Joke," sixty years ago, and was in those days the handiest man with his two fists and one of the most dauntless fire fighters of the picturesque and famous organization. He died on May 24 in San Francisco, Cal., of which city he was the first Chief of Police, having retired after long and honorable service.

He was born in Ireland in 1815, but was brought up from childhood in New York.

He and William M. Tweed were privates together in the "Black Joke," which afterward became "Big Six."

In the fighting of fires and firemen, Fallon had his full part. He became Foreman of his company and a power in ward politics. He was one of the first Wardens of the Tombs Prison, and traditions say he was a model officer.

In the days of forty-nine he was a leader among the many New York men who went to the Pacific seeking adventures and fun, with a possible fortune added. His fame as a fearless, honest, shrewd, and rough-and-ready citizen went with him, and when the forces of order began to struggle to bring civilization from turmoil and exuberant criminality, Fallon was called out of the mountains, where he was prospecting, to be Chief of Police.

He appeared in red shirt and high boots, took the oath of office, and went to work with a sweeping arm. He held his place until he had brought quiet from chaos, when he resigned. He had a peaceful and comfortable old age, and died after a brief illness at his sister's home. He never married.

Two Sentences of Death for One Man.

SOMERSET, Penn., May 31.—S. Peter Meyers was to-day found guilty of murder in the first degree for shooting and instantly killing John Lenhart, who had been deputized by his brother, Nelson Lenhart, constable of Summit Township, to assist in arresting the defendant for murdering Michael Karney at Garrett, this county, on Sept. 20, 1898. Meyers was found guilty of murder in the first degree Sunday morning for shooting Karney. The Court will have to impose the death penalty twice on the prisoner. This is said to be without a precedent in the history of criminal jurisprudence in Pennsylvania.

RELATIONS WITH SWITZERLAND.

"The Most Favored Nation Articles" Terminated by This Country.

BERNE, Switzerland, May 31.—The United States Government has given notice of the termination of Articles 8 and 12 of the Commercial Treaty of 1850, and the Federal Council has decided to accept the situation. The articles will remain in force until March 23 next.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The particular articles of the treaty of 1850 which were terminated were what are known as "the most favored nation articles," the United States Government insisting upon their abrogation because they threatened to injuriously affect negotiations for reciprocity arrangements with other nations. Switzerland consented reluctantly, this Government insisting that otherwise it would terminate the existing treaty between the two countries.

Dr. Norman Shanks Kerr Dead.

LONDON, May 31.—Dr. Norman Shanks Kerr, the inebriate specialist, is dead.

Dr. Kerr was reputed the most skillful physician in England in the treatment of inebriety. He was President of the Society for the Study of Inebriety, and consulting physician to the Dalrymple Home for Inebriates. Among his works were: "Intemperance and Its Remedy," London, 1877; "Wines, Scriptural and Ecclesiastical," London, 1882, and "Inebriety: Its Etiology, Pathology, Treatment, and Jurisprudence," London, 1888.

Prince Arthur Must Live in His Duchy.

GOTHA, May 31.—The Diet has resolved that Prince Arthur of Connaught, heir presumptive to the throne of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, be called as soon as possible to take up his residence in the Duchy, receive a German education, and become personally acquainted with the conditions of his new home. Several of the speakers protested against the idea of the land and people of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha being treated as mere family heritages. Minister of State von Stringe urged that the matter be referred to a commission, but the Diet refused to agree to this.

Hospital Nurse Attempts Suicide.

LONDON, May 31.—A Canadian nurse, Miss O'Neil, said to belong to a leading New York hospital, attempted to commit suicide by shooting herself with a pistol this morning at the Hotel Metropole. The report of firearms was heard in her apartments, and when her room was entered Miss O'Neil was found sitting on a couch, with blood streaming from her head. Friends removed her to a private residence, and it is hoped she will recover. Overstudy is reported to have unbalanced her mind.

Presidential Election in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, May 31.—According to the latest advices as to the progress of the Presidential elections there have been only trifling disorders at two points in the entire country. Senhor Eduardo, the popular candidate for the Presidency, now lacks only 9,730 votes to complete the number requisite for a legal election, and there are forty-one provinces still to be heard from.

Queen Victoria's Eyesight.

LONDON, May 31.—The British Medical Journal to-day says it has the best authority for stating that the alarmist reports in regard to Queen Victoria's eyesight are erroneous, and that the rumors of a contemplated operation on her Majesty's eyes are mere inventions.

Two Killed in German Shipyards.

BERLIN, May 31.—The Director of the Germania Shipbuilding Yards at Kiel, Herr Hagen, fell to-day from the baptismal platform of the Ersatz Kaiser Wilhelm, which is to be launched to-morrow, and was instantly killed. One of the engineers, a man named Kranich, was killed by the falling of an elevator.

Lord Kitchener in Quarantine.

TRIESTE, Austria, May 31.—Lord Kitchener of Khartoum has been detained in quarantine here on board the steamer Semiramis, from Alexandria, where deaths from the plague have occurred.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, May 31.—Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., arrived for the season this evening.

The servants have arrived to prepare Mrs. William Astor's villa for occupancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll have returned from New York and are at their cottage for the season.

Henry G. Marquand is expected for the season to-morrow.

James J. Van Alen has gone to Canada for a month's fishing. He will return to Wakehurst for the season next month.

Mrs. Dickey has arrived at her cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones have arrived on the Narada, and will remain on the yacht for several days before taking possession of The Cloisters for the season. Last evening they entertained several guests at dinner on the Narada.

The Newport Golf Club will open for the season to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs have returned to New York.

Mrs. Stockton, wife of Commander Stockton, will entertain Admiral Sampson and the commanding officers of the fleet at dinner to-morrow evening.

Mrs. Zeigermeier, wife of Ensign Zeigermeirer of the Indiana, is visiting here.

Col. Reginald Norman has returned from Egypt.

Arrivals for the season this evening included Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop and Miss Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Brooks and Reginald Brooks, Mrs. J. R. Busk and family, James V. Palmer, George B. De Forest, and Miss Scott.

Mrs. Whitney Warren has returned from New York.

William Cutting, Jr., entertained a number of the officers of the fleet at dinner at the Muenchinger-King cottage this evening.

Mrs. George A. Converse entertained Admiral Sampson at dinner at her cottage this evening.

This morning Gov. Dyer, accompanied by Adjt. Gen. Sackett, Commander W. McCarty Little, and the staff, paid an official visit to Admiral Sampson of the flagship. The party was received with the usual honors. On June 30 the Admiral and as many of the officers of the fleet as can be spared will be the guests of the Squantum Club, where they will partake of a clambake. On the following day the Admiral and his officers will be the guests of the Hope Club of Providence, where a reception will be given in their honor.

Mrs. Weeks Not in Contempt.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 31.—Mrs. Susie Slater Weeks was brought from the county jail to-day and arraigned before County Judge Smith Lent in habeas corpus proceedings brought by her counsel, David H. Hunt, who sought to have Mrs. Weeks discharged on the ground that her committal to jail was illegal. Mrs. Weeks was appointed executrix of her grandmother, Lauretta Slater, and used $2,000 of the estate as her own money. At the final accounting before Surrogate Silkman he decided that the $2,000 which Mrs. Weeks had expended did not rightfully belong to her, and a decree was entered directing her to pay to different persons named the sum of $935. This Mrs. Weeks failed to do, and she was adjudged guilty of contempt. Justice Lent decided that she was not guilty of contempt.

Chile a Prosperous Country.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, May 31.—In his message to the Chilean Congress, on the opening of the Summer session, President Errazuriz asserts that the financial situation is prosperous, and that Chile is at peace with the whole world. The revenues are given as 110,000,000 pesos and the expenses of the Government as 102,000,000 pesos. The total imports are 102,000,000 pesos and the total exports 168,000,000 pesos. The message says that the exports of nitrate and copper have been largely augmented. Señor Errazuriz proposes the construction of railways and the opening of schools for "practical education." The message will make a very favorable impression upon the country.

Strikers Become Riotous in France.

MACON, France, May 31.—The strikers at Crouset are becoming riotous. They have been throwing stones at the horses of the gendarmes and have hurled lighted torches at the military guardhouse. Troops have been sent to protect the foundries.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The wedding of Miss Goodridge and Mr. John Iselin described in another column, was the social event of yesterday. Many of the guests already out of town drove over in drags to Riverdale from various parts of the country.

The ships went away with full passenger lists. Among those sailing on the New York not already mentioned were Mr. Archibald McCrea, Mr. T. Ashbly Blythe, and Miss Blythe, Mrs. Mary Cadwalader, Mrs. John Calvert, Mrs. Theodore Fox, Mr. Harold Fox, Mr. and Mrs. George Willing, Miss and Mr. Willing, and Miss Katherine Wistar of Philadelphia; Mrs. S. Warren Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George Lord Day, and Mrs. Wirt Dexter and Miss Dexter of Boston.

⁂

To-day being the 1st of June there are several weddings in and around New York. Miss Laura Thain, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Thain, will marry Mr. Albert Buckley Nichols at the residence of the bride's parents, 20 East Eighty-third Street. Miss Anna St. Clair Patterson, the daughter of Mrs. David Stewart, and Count Cesare Giovanni Baptista Giuseppe Francesco Alessandro Pio Maria da Conturbia will be married in Baltimore. Cardinal Gibbons will perform the ceremony. Count Vinci of the Legation in Washington will be best man. Miss Mary Patterson, the bride's cousin, will be maid of honor. Miss Martha Swift and Mr. George Gray Hollister will be married at Mamaroneck, and Miss Edith Hard, whose father is President of the Chatham National Bank, in this city, and Mr. Robert Osborn, at Nyack. Two very large weddings in the city will be that of Miss Elizabeth Jordan to Mr. Edward D. O'Brien, the son of Judge Morgan O'Brien, at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, and that of Miss Fanny May, the eldest daughter of the late Lewis May, and Mr. Myron Shafer, at the Temple Emanu-El. The wedding of Miss Smith, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kirby Smith, and Mr. Irving Benjamin will also take place this evening.

⁂

Mr. Frederic Bronson drove the Pioneer yesterday. The passengers were Miss Crawford, Miss Morton, Mr. and Mrs. R. St. John Walker, Mr. Alden Freeman, Mr. H. S. Bates, Miss M. L. Coley, Miss F. Becker, Dr. S. A. Becker, and Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Montgomery.

⁂

The Duke and Duchess d'Arcos left yesterday for Washington. The Duchess, who as Miss Lowery has many friends in New York, received quite a number of callers. The Duke was also a great social favorite at Newport and Narragansett for several Summers, when he was only an Attaché of the Spanish Legation at Washington. Both the Duke and Duchess will be at Newport on a visit this Summer.

⁂

Whatever seemed the element lacking at the Open-Air Horse Show here to make it an absolute social success was not wanting in Philadelphia. The Horse Show opened there on Memorial Day, and in the boxes were Miss Minnie Drexel Fell, Mr. and Mrs. Clement Newbold, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Warburton, Mrs. Ridgeway and Miss Ridgeway, Mr. and Mrs. George Elkins, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, Mr. and Mrs. Megargee Wright, and, in fact, all Philadelphia society now left in town. Of New Yorkers there were few, the inevitable Charles F. Bates being one of these. Exhibits were made by Mrs. Nino Hayes and Mr. Charles Bates of Westchester. The show will continue the week.

⁂

Last evening took place, at Marlborough House, the annual dinner given by the Prince of Wales to the members of The Jockey Club. There were forty-five guests, but not one was an American. Neither Richard Croker nor William Waldorf Astor was invited. Lord William Beresford, who has won large amounts of money with Tod Sloan, was a guest. The occasion was the night after the Derby. The famous silver service was used, and among the wines the sherry which has been kept in the royal possession since the days of George II. was served, together with 1864 champagne, Comet Madeira, and some very famous old port of 1812.

⁂

Owing to the many house parties and the general uncertainty of the movements of fashionable people, many of the announcements of entertainments in the country have not been fulfilled. Correspondents are apt sometimes to take for granted that which should but does not occur. Mrs. William D. Sloane, for instance, has been announced in all the prints as giving a house party at Lenox over Memorial Day. The "Willie" Sloanes, as they are called by their friends, have not yet opened their Lenox house. They have been confused with the John Sloanes, who had some people this week on a visit. There are as yet very few people at Lenox. Until last week the weather was most uncomfortable. Without any warning, a cold Spring was succeeded by a mid-Summer heat and then again by cold. The Giraud Fosters have arrived in town and were at the play on Tuesday evening. They go to Lenox very shortly. Although Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes are not at Lenox themselves, their house is kept open. The arrivals will begin this week.

⁂

Even people who were booked on the different ships did not leave. It has, owing to the prominence given to bookings, become the custom recently in society to travel incognito or not to book at all. This custom leads to many false announcements being made, as the lists are not to be depended upon.

⁂

The marriage of Miss Teresa Cheesman, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Hobart Cheesman of 171 West Ninety-Fifth Street, to Hermann Francis Korthener will be solemnized in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, West Fifty-Seventh Street, this evening, at 8:30 o'clock. Dr. Henry Lubeck, the rector, will perform the ceremony.

The bridegroom will be attended by his cousin, John Ewen of Spuyten Duyvil, as best man, and the bride by her sister, Miss Florence Palmer Cheesman, as maid of honor. Little Dorothy Howland Cheesman, the bride's youngest sister, will be flower girl. The ushers are to be William Sergeant of Spuyten Duyvil, a cousin of the bridegroom; Henry F. Peake, Frederick P. Delgado, Fritz Strothman, and Hubert Cheesman, a cousin of the bride. There will be an informal reception for relatives only at the home of the bride immediately after the ceremony.

A Romance of the War.

Another romance of the late war came to light yesterday by the announcement of the marriage of Lieut. Edward Fowler McGrotty of the Twenty-second Regiment and Catherine Amelia Spilman, which took place on May 27, 1898. When the war broke out and the Twenty-second Regiment went to Camp Black, and McGrotty with it, Miss Spilman was a frequent visitor there. The Lieutenant proposed and was accepted, and they decided to get married secretly. After the wedding at Hempstead, Mrs. McGrotty returned to her mother at the Plaza apartment house, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. On Lieut. McGrotty's return to New York he went to live with his parents, at 468 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street. The secret leaked out, and both families approved of the marriage, which was made public yesterday. Lieut. McGrotty is engaged in the real estate business.

SMART WEDDING IN BALTIMORE.

Mrs. David Stewart's Daughter to Marry an Italian Nobleman To-day.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—At noon to-morrow Miss Annah St. Clair Patterson, daughter of Mrs. David Stewart, will be married to Count Caesare Giovanni Battista Giuseppe Francesco Allessandro Pio Naria da Conturbia of Milan, Italy. The ceremony will be performed at the Stewart residence, corner of Charles and Preston Streets, Cardinal Gibbons officiating. It will be witnessed by about seventy guests, principally connections of the Patterson and Stewart families, and will be followed by a breakfast.

Miss Patterson has an elaborate trousseau, made in Paris. Her wedding gown is of white satin with a long train, the whole being covered with Point de Venice and rose point lace. She will wear a point lace veil, a family heirloom, and her only jewels will be a chain of pearls, the gift of the Count.

She will enter the drawing room with her stepfather, David Stewart, by whom she will be given away. Miss Mary Patterson Harris will be maid of honor and Miss Mary Patterson and Miss Ann De Butts Shaw will be flower girls. Count Vinci, Chargé d'Affaires of the Italian Legation at Washington, will be best man, and Redmond C. Stewart, W. Plunkett Stewart, Henry Patterson, and F. H. M. Birckhead will be the ushers. Masters Julian Leroy Ridgely and Patterson Harris will be ribbon boys.

Though the Count is said to be descended from a very old house in Europe whose representatives have long been numbered among the nobility, he has no advantage in birth and position over his future wife. Her mother, before her first marriage, was Harris, J. Wilson Patterson, and William Patterson, of this city, was a nephew of Mme. Jerome Patterson Bonaparte. Miss Patterson made her début in Baltimore about four years ago.

In 1897 she went abroad and joined at Rome her mother's sister, the wife of Pangirus Bey, who occupies a conspicuous position in the official life of the Italian capital. It was during this visit to Europe that she met the Count and their engagement was announced about three months ago.

Count da Conturbia came to Baltimore the latter part of April, and his fiancée arrived from the other side one week later. The Count also has the title of Marquis. He will sail with his bride the last of this month for Italy, and will go to his villa near Milan. Miss Patterson has an independent fortune, but her fiancé is not considered wealthy.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Iselin—Goodridge.

John H. Iselin and Miss Caroline Lydia Goodridge, youngest daughter of Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, were married yesterday afternoon in Christ Church, at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson. The Rev. Edward Goodridge, an uncle of the bride, officiated. The bride was given away by her brother, F. G. Goodridge. Only relatives and intimate friends witnessed the ceremony. Special trains left the Grand Central Station at 3 and 3:55 P. M., and carried out several hundred guests to the reception, held at Springhurst, the Summer home of the bride's mother.

The bride's gown of white satin was simply fashioned. The sleeves and yoke were of point lace, but the skirt was unadorned. A spray of orange blossoms fell across the front of the corsage. A veil of tulle and a bouquet of white sweet peas completed the costume.

Miss Charlotte G. Wyeth, the eight-year-old niece of the bride and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Edward Wyeth, was maid of honor. She wore white mousseline de soie over silk, with picture hat to match, and carried a bouquet of white sweet peas.

The bridesmaids were Miss Sophie M. Goodridge of Exeter, N. H.; Miss Ethel Iselin, a sister of the bridegroom; Miss Elizabeth Kilseyth Livingston, and Miss Emily Delafield. They wore white mousseline de soie over light-green silk and large white hats. The skirts were almost covered with bands of lace insertion, and each was edged with a tiny ruffle of the same material. The accompanying bouquets were of white sweet peas, inclosed in a fringe of smilax, and tied with green satin ribbon.

Henry Suydam Satterlee was Mr. Iselin's best man. The ushers were Warburton Gouverneur Iselin, a brother of the bridegroom; Austin Corbin, George T. Derby, Archibald Thatcher of Boston, William M. Benjamin, William S. Russell, and F. Laurence Lee.

The church was decorated with snowballs, locust blooms, and other white Spring flowers, massed against a background of palms. The ends of the top pews of the middle aisle were ornamented with a shaft of the flowers. The gardens of Springhurst furnished all of the decorations used both in the church and at the house.

The drawing room of the house was brightened by mauve orchids, which trailed over the top of the large bay window.

An orchestra played during the reception. The bridal gifts filled an entire room. Among the articles were a chest of table silver from the bride's mother, a silver tea set from the bridegroom's mother; a silver waiter, Adrian Iselin; a silver bowl lined with gold, F. G. Goodridge, and a diamond belt pin, Miss Morosini.

The newly married pair left at 5:30 for their honeymoon trip. The bride's going away gown was of dark blue cloth, with which she wore a large black hat trimmed with ostrich tips to match.

Among the guests at the reception were Mrs. Haslett McKim, Miss Alice McKim, Mrs. Woodruff Sutton, Miss Morosini, Mrs. Margaret Eyre, Miss Eyre, Mrs. Darwin P. Kingsley, Mrs. Charles Willing, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fairfax, Mrs. Edward P. McCrea, Mrs. V. B. Thompson, Miss Nellie Clarke, Miss Dudley, Mrs. L. M. Thorne, Miss Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. William Dodge, Mrs. Heman Dyer, Miss Dyer, the Misses Willing, Mrs. Maturin Delafield, Mrs. John Livingston Delafield, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Miss Mazie Delafield, Miss Julia Delafield, Mrs. Wood, Miss Melza Wood, Mrs. T. B. Woolsey, the Misses Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Lefferts, John L. Dudley, John L. Dudley, Jr., Rufus Thurley, Townsend Pinckney, and Dr. F. Le Roy Satterlee.

Glover—Osgoodby.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 31.—Miss Mary Lucile Osgoodby of New York and William Muir Glover of Montclair, were married here this evening in the Baptist Church, by the Rev. Dr. H. Allen Tupper. The bride is the daughter of George Melvin Osgoodby, a lawyer of New York City, and the bridegroom is a merchant of this place. Three ministers were to have officiated, but two were prevented from being present. One was the Rev. Mr. Brunner, a Baptist minister of Harlem, who is very sick.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Nevada Osgoodby of Elizabeth, N. J.; Miss Mary Russell of New York, Miss May Ballie of Rye, N. Y., and Miss Hazel Russell of New York. The maid of honor was Marie L. Stokem of New York. The flower girl was a niece of the bride, Miss Gladys Osgoodby. The best man was John G. Muir of Washington, D. C., and the ushers, William C. Davis, New York; Cornelius H. Paxton, New York; Warren D. Batting and John S. Tichenor, Montclair.

The Baptist Church was crowded with guests from New York City, Washington, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Elizabeth, N. J., and Montclair. After the wedding a reception was held in a handsome residence in Forest Street that Mr. Glover gave to his bride as a wedding present. It is furnished elaborately. A feature of the wedding was the décolletée dresses of the bridesmaids. Short sleeves were also worn. The presents were numerous.

Hanan—Hutton.

The marriage of Miss Georgia Elizabeth Hutton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert John Hutton of 232 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, and James Taylor Hanan, also of Brooklyn, took place at 5 P. M. yesterday in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, St. John's Place, Brooklyn. The rector, the Rev. George F. Breed, officiated. The bride was attended by Miss Bryan, as maid of honor, and Miss Agnes Bryan, Miss Helen Pitcher Woodward, and Miss Christine Burtenshaw, as bridesmaids. Dr. Probasco, who was to have been best man, was kept away by illness. Charles Scofield, Addison Hanan, Russell Whitlatch, and John Jennings were the ushers. The bride was given away by her father.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanan will go abroad in July for a year and a half of travel.

Hamilton—Seixas.

On Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock a very charming wedding was that of Miss Edith Raphael Seixas of this city and Mr. Ralph Bergen Hamilton of Buffalo at Trinity Chapel. The bride was attended by the maid of honor, her sister, Miss Helen Seixas. The best man was Mr. Walter Gray Pietsch of Chicago, and the six ushers were the old college friends of the bridegroom. Following the ceremony at the church there was a small reception at the Seixas home, on West Thirty-ninth Street. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have left for a short wedding tour, after which they will reside in Buffalo, the home of the bridegroom.

Butterworth—Stoddard.

NEW HAVEN, May 31.—At noon to-day, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ezekiel G. Stoddard, was celebrated the wedding of their only daughter, Miss Esther Ann Stoddard, and Frank Seller Butterworth, the well-known Yale athlete of the class of '95 and a prominent Yale football coacher. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Frederick Davies of New York. Many friends of the bride and bridegroom were present from out of town.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT MCADAM, aged eighty years, of the firm of Robert McAdam & Sons, cheese exporters of 6 Harrison Street, this city, died suddenly of heart disease at his home in Rome, N. Y., yesterday.

WILLIAM E. KIMBALL, son of William B. Kimball of Bristol, R. I., died at St. Vincent's Hospital on Monday afternoon. He was a lawyer, with an office in this city. He was stricken with apoplexy on Monday morning on West Eleventh Street, and was removed to the hospital in an ambulance.

MRS. MARY J. DODSON died yesterday at her home, 35 West Sixtieth Street, of Bright's disease. She was born in Millertown in 1824 and was the wife of Silas Dodson, an inventor who claimed to be the first to devise elevated railroads. The burial will be at Philadelphia in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

ALBERT PACK, the late Republican candidate for United States Senator, in opposition to Senator Burrows, died yesterday at his home in Detroit from the effects of a surgical operation. Mr. Pack was a close friend of Gov. Pingree. He withdrew his candidacy for Senator before a vote was taken.

GEORGE F. PUTNAM, formerly President of the American National Bank, and ex-President of the Kansas City Club, died Miss Alice Gerry of New York, and her father, who was a brother of Mrs. W. Hall from apoplexy yesterday at Kansas City, aged fifty-four. Mr. Putnam went to Kansas City from Haverhill, N. H., several years ago. He was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature for several years, and had been Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

Lieut. WILLIAM DE LANCEY BOUGHTON died on Friday at his home, 457 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street. Funeral services occurred last evening at 241 West Twenty-third Street. He was a member of the Loyal Legion. Among those at the funeral were Major Gen. Alexander Shaler, Justice Gildersleeve, Col. H. B. Masters, and Dr. J. C. Barron. Lieut. Boughton was born in Lockport, N. Y., in 1839, and enlisted at the outbreak of the civil war in the Forty-ninth New York Volunteers, serving on the staff of Major Gen. George W. Getty of the Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac. In 1867 he came to New York and engaged in fire insurance brokerage. Burial was at Greenwood.

SMITH SMITH died on Sunday at his home, 18 Vanderveer Street, Brooklyn. He was the oldest surviving Fourteenth Regiment civil war veteran. He was forty years old when he enlisted, in 1862. He served all through the war in Company E. Mr. Smith was a native of Brooklyn, and came of an old Long Island family of whalers and navigators. For generations it has been the custom to christen the first born of the family Smith. He became a messenger in the navy yard in 1850 and held the position until 1895, except while he was in the volunteer army. He was called the father of the old Fourteenth Regiment, and was a member of the regimental Veteran Association and of Rankin Post, G. A. R. The funeral services were held on Tuesday night. The burial, which was in Greenwood Cemetery yesterday, was attended by a delegation from Rankin Post. Mr. Smith leaves a daughter, a grandson, and a great-grandson.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Rienzi Beer

is the finest table beer known. C. TIELENIUS, Rathskeller, 2 Centre St.; Tel. 4144 Cortlandt. Bottling Dept. 634 West 34 St.; Tel. 439 38th St.

"Osceola," "Oneck," "Zuni."

E. & W.—All with rounded front.—E. & W.

A.—Carpet Cleansing, T. M. Stewart, 326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132—38th. Established 1863.

MARRIED.

ISELIN—GOODRIDGE.—At Christ Church, Riverdale-on-Hudson, May 31st, by the Rev. Edward Goodridge, D. D., Caroline Lydia, daughter of Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, to John Henry Iselin.

DIED.

BARNES.—At Washington, Conn., May 30th, Goodrich, youngest son of Richard Storrs and Hattie Barbour Barnes, in his 12th year.

Funeral at Washington, Conn., Thursday, June 1, at 5 P. M. Interment in Hartford.

BARTOW.—At New Rochelle, on Tuesday, May 30, in the 9th year of her age, Theodora, daughter of the late Theodoret and Sarah Marshall Bartow.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of her uncle, William H. Jackson, on Thursday, June 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.

CURTIS.—At her late residence, 35 East 39th St., New York City, Lucy W., widow of the late Jeremiah Curtis, in her 90th year.

Funeral service at her late residence, on Thursday, June 1, 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

FAXON.—Suddenly, at his late residence, No. 111 East 38th St., Wednesday morning, May 31st, Albert Eugene Faxon.

Funeral notice hereafter.

Chicago and Providence (R. I.) papers please copy.

GRATACAP.—On May 30th, Jane, widow of George G. Gratacap, in her 74th year.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son, John H. Gratacap, 986 East 175th St., Thursday, at 4 P. M. Interment at Greenwood Friday.

KIMBALL.—On Monday, May 29th, at St. Vincent's Hospital, William Eugene, son of W. B. Kimball, of Bristol, R. I., in the 56th year of his age.

Funeral private.

PATTERSON.—Jacob Morrill Patterson, suddenly, on May 31st, at his late residence, Fordham.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PLATT.—Suddenly, on the 29th inst., Katherin Meeker, wife of Clarence N. Platt, M. D., in her 35th year.

Funeral services at her late residence, 152 Franklin St., Astoria, L. I., on Thursday, June 1. Funeral private.

Bridgeport (Conn.) papers please copy.

SELKIRK.—On Tuesday, May 30, Ninian David Selkirk, beloved son of David and Jane Selkirk, aged 24 years and 3 months.

Funeral services from his parents' residence, 576 Park Place, Brooklyn, Thursday, at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.

Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY.

From Brooklyn Ferries by Electric or Elevated R. R. New York Office, 1 Madison Ave.

DEATHS REPORTED MAY 31.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth, May
AUSTIN, Delia, 354 E. 91st St	59	29
APPAL, Rosa, 75 Avenue C	6	30
BIEGE, Herbert, 12 Spring St	1	29
BRELSFORD, Jacintha V., 190th St. and Amsterdam Av	90	29
BADRA, Taube, 131 Suffolk St	78	28
BASSO, Maria, 12 Baxter St	28	30
BIOGGIO, Mary, Manhattan State Hospital	25	29
BURNS, Michael, 2,079 8th Av	71	29
BLEHR, Albert, 63 E. 122d St	25	30
BOOS, Edward, 610 W. 58th St	34	30
BALLER, Annie, 483 E. 81st St	59	31
CARTER, Annie, 25 Columbia St	50	28
CASELLA, Gerardo, 9 Crosby St	36	29
COOK, D. E., 207 W. 62d St	3	30
CRINNION, J., 2,396 2d Av	50	30
CAVANAGH, Annie, 243 W. 61st St	52	29
CASAZZA, Mamie, 370 E. 10th St	1	31
CURTIS, Lucy W., 35 E. 39th St	89	30
CLEARY, Johanna, Brooklyn	32	31
DUNN, Sarah, 399 8th Av	4	29
DANNERMAN, Kate, 952 Columbus Av	24	29
DODSON, Mary J., 35 W. 60th St	74	31
DI GIACOMOMO, J., 87 Elizabeth St	3	30
DUNN, Andrew J., 244 E. 132d St	36	30
EDWARDS, William, 2,334 2d Av	28	29
FRANK, Jennie, 57 Suffolk St	58	31
FIORNIO, Antonina, 622 E. 13th St	2	31
FRIEDHOFF, Mary, 400 5th St	48	30
FABRY, Rudolf, 639 E. 13th St	1	30
GRIMSHAW, James, Brooklyn	46	29
GESCHKE, Otto, 1,993 2d Av	26	28
GALLIGAN, Joseph, 528 E. 17th St	5	30
GALLAGHER, Bernard, 336 E. 25th	22	30
GLYNN, Margaret M., 559 W. 30th St	14	31
GARRUP, Rheinhold A., 2 Fulton St	32	29
HELM, Betsy, 628 Columbus Av	68	30
HAMANN, Frederick, 24 West End Av	37	31
HACKES, Dorothea G., 46 E. 75th St	4	31
JEFFERSON, Andrew, 404 E. 21st St	1	30
KEYS, Jemima, 105 E. 122d St	80	30
KING, Frank D., 53 Convent Av	64	28
KENNINGTON, James, 327 W. 43d St	29	28
KIERNAN, Thomas, 228 E. 121st St	37	29
KAELM, Alphonse, 260 Greene St	35	29
KESSEL, Rebecca, 105 Clinton St	1	31
KIMBALL, William, St. Vincent's Hos	55	29
LYONS, Marcus, 157 E. 105th St	75	29
LANDWEHR, Anthony, 572 10th Av	1	29
LINDSLEY, Adele M., 64 W. 88th St	47	30
MURPHY, Francis B., 334 W. 42d St	26	28
MORTON, Ellen, 537 W. 37th St	70	28
MOY, Sam San, 9 Doyers St	41	31
MOREHEAD, Thomas, 210 W. 20th St	1	30
McGINN, Annie, 79 E. 119th St	26	29
McCORMACK, Mary, 289 10th Av	22	29
McLOUGHLIN, T. L., 538 11th Av	4	30
O'KEEFFE, Ellen, 631 1st Av	57	29
O'SULLIVAN, Annie, 32 Renwick St	5	30
PLADWELL, Hattie M., 4 Warren St	29	29
PRATT, Thomas, 56 W. 58th St	2	30
QUINN, Patrick, 311 W. 13th St	32	30
ROGERS, John H., 120 W. 3d St	42	28
ROSA, Giulia, 39 1st St	1	30
ROEMHILD, A., 30 E. 126th St	22	30
ROSATI, Angiolina, 86 Chrystie St	4	30
RYAN, Thomas, 421 W. 26th St	68	30
STEIL, Jacob, 118 Forsyth St	45	28
SCHWARTZ, Reisel, 159 Ridge St	40	30
SLOMIACK, Max, 109 Norfolk St	15	31
SHINE, Agnes, 817 10th Av	1	29
SAVARESE, F., 211 E. 97th St	3	30
SPINO, Antonio, 10 Goerck St	4	30
SANDEI, S. M., 13 W. 84th St	74	30
TUCCO, Henry, 202 Avenue C	17	30
VALDES, Magdalena, 399 9th St	1	29
VAN WAYNE, John, 475 10th St	1	30
WALLACE, Margaret, 345 W. 48th St	70	31
WYATT, Martha, 1,976 2d Av	4	30
WILLIAMS, R. W., 215 E. 73d St	75	31
ZANELLI, Michelina, 16 E. 1st St	1	30
ZILZER, Heinrich, 239 E. 28th St	50	30

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth, May
AUTENREITH, Anne, 330 S. 1st St	72	30
BROOKS, Henry, 125 Livingston St	3	29
BURNS, Thomas, 1,256 Myrtle Av	3	30
BETTS, Mareb A., 27 Brevoort Place	75	29
BOYD, Arthur N., 421 Park Place	26	30
CASSIDY, Lester, 719 Union St	1	30
CLEAR, Ellen, 325 Rockaway Av	30	29
COOTE, Florence M., 304 Bridge St	1	30
COOGAN, Michael, L. I. State Hosp	65	29
EHLERS, Matilda M., 196 Marcy Av	44	27
FIORENTINA, F., 197 Irving Av	1	30
GEROLD, Mabel E., 229 Suydam St	1	29
HUGHES, Charles, St. Peter's Hosp	44	30
HERLITZ, C., 221 Johnson Av	66	29
HINGLE, Helen B., 286 Reid Av	3	30
HOEFLER, A., Kings Co. Almshouse	79	30
KRUMMENAUER, C., 200 Hopkins St	38	28
MORIN, John, St. Peter's Hosp	63	29
MULLEN, Ellen, 279 4th Av	50	29
MONAHAN, John, 277 Skillman St	60	28
MERZ, Ottilia, 688 Broadway	22	29
MORRILL, G. H. L., 4 St. Mark's Av	56	28
MUELLER, C. A., 187 Montrose Av	1	30
McGUINNESS, O., Kings Co. Hosp	49	27
NAGEL, Rosie, 511 Graham Av	16	29
PARKINSON, L. A., 263 Adams St	48	30
PRICE, S. H., 168 St. John's Place	88	27
PAGE, William G., 44 Ten Eyck St	1	28
RUSSELL, Sam M., 380 2d St	5	30
REINCKE, Robert F. C., 116 9th St	43	30
SCHERR, Henry, Jr., 228 Heyward St	1	30
SUTTON, W., Kings Co. Almshouse	1	29
SMITH, S. A., 573A Baltic St	75	30
THAYER, George G., 79 Taylor St	50	28
THOMPSON, J. L., 751 President St	38	29
TULLY, Luke T., 177 Butler St	42	30
VOLANTE, Anne, Kings Co. Hosp	22	27
WALL, Ella, 211 Hudson Av	2	30
WHITTAKER, Mary E., 1,279 Bedford Av	68	30

La Republique Francaise

vs.

Carl H. Schultz.

United States Circuit Court, Southern District of New York, for the Second Circuit.

Wallace, Circuit Judge:

Upon the proofs in this case it is clear that the name "Vichy" is not a trademark or trade name of the complainants in the strict legal sense of the term, but is a geographical name applied by them as well as various other owners of mineral springs at or near Vichy, in the Department of Allier, France, to designate the locality of origin and indicate the general characteristics of the waters. The bill can only be maintained upon the theory of unfair competition by the defendants in applying that name to the artificial mineral water manufactured and sold by them in this country. Canal Company vs. Clark, (13 Wall, 311;) Columbia Mill Company vs. Elkorn, (150 U. S. 460;) The Anheuser Busch Brewing Association vs. Piza, (23 Blatch., 254;) Newman vs. Alvord, (51 N. Y., 189;) Wotherspoon vs. Currie, (L. R. 5 H. L., 508-513.)

For fifty years or more artificial mineral waters approximating more or less closely in their ingredients and properties to the natural mineral water have been prepared and sold by the name of "Vichy" by manufacturers in Europe and in this country. **Natural waters lose their original virtues more or less when removed from their sources, while artificial waters manufactured under pressure of carbonic acid gas remain intact in all their ingredients.** Mr. Schultz began the manufacture of artificial water in New York City in 1862, and from that time until the present bill was filed, a period of thirty years, continued to make and sell it in large quantities here, advertising it as "Schultz's Vichy Water." His earliest circular to the trade in the record contains this statement: **"The mineral waters will be made with the greatest care and according to the best analysis known, so that they will not differ from the natural springs."** As was said of him in a quite similar case by Judge Coxe, (City of Carlsbad vs. Schultz, 78 Fed. Rep. 471,) "the case is devoid of any element of actual fraud, and the defendant has acted in good faith throughout." **His product acquired a high reputation for its purity, was prescribed extensively by physicians, and was considered by many to be preferable for therapeutical purposes to the natural waters.** It became popular as a beverage, being kept by druggists generally to be drawn from fountains, or syphon bottles, and sold by the glass. The labels used by Schultz were widely dissimilar from those used with the natural water. "It is apparent that he was solicitous to have the water identified with his name as its manufacturer; and that so far from attempting to palm it off upon the public as the natural Vichy water, he sought to commend it as **an artificial water, having substantially the ingredients and properties of the natural water, but of greater excellence and purity than the water made by his competitors.**

If any part of the public bought his product, supposing it to be the natural Vichy water, it was because they were ignorant or very careless.

Assuming that the use of the name "Vichy" in connection with the artificial water made by Schultz may be likely to divert to some extent sales of the water of the complainants, I do not think it has resulted appreciably in confusion between the two articles.

If it should be assumed, however, that Schultz's use of the name did tend to some extent to confuse the identity of the two articles, the case presents the question whether, after thirty years have elapsed, and without any interference on the part of the complainants, it is not too late to assert the right to an injunction. It is possible that the owners of the natural waters should not have known that wherever they were extensively sold the natural waters were [illegible] exclusively by the [illegible] waters had [illegible] purporting to [illegible] would be less [illegible] and acquiescence [illegible] were made [illegible] for artificial [illegible] lar to those [illegible] very late to [illegible] to suppress a course of business which originated innocently and has been generally adopted. Equity is loath to assist parties who have slept upon their rights, and [illegible] tion by others [illegible] The unexampled [illegible] in the present case [illegible] the action. Woodmanse & Hewit Manufacturing Company vs. Williams (1 U. S. Ap. 109;) Lane & Bodley Co. vs. Locke (150 U. S. 193;) McLaughlin vs. People's Railway Company (21 Fed. Rep. 574.)

The bill is dismissed with costs.

(Indorsed.)

United States Circuit Court, Southern District of New York, Second Circuit.—La Republique Francaise and Others, vs. Carl H. Schultz.—Opinion, Wallace, C. J.—United States Circuit Court, filed May 23, 1899. John A. Shields, Clerk.

(N. Y. Law Journal. Advertisement.)

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Crew of Lelia Smith Returned.

The Panama Railroad steamer Advance, Capt. Phillips, which arrived yesterday from Colon, brought five of the crew of the American schooner Lelia Smith, which was lost three weeks ago on the bar at the mouth of the Magdalena River. The schooner attempted to cross the bar when the water was low. [illegible] were taken to Colon for transportation to this country. Capt. Phillips of the Advance reports that on May 10, at about 3 P. M., while off Cape [illegible] of a woman. [illegible] and was dressed in light clothing.

GEORGE GOULD PLAYS POLO

His Lakewood Club Team Defeated by Philadelphians.

THE GAME WAS A CLOSE ONE

Collier and Dallett Do Good Work for New Jersey—Smith and Zeilan Stars for Philadelphia.

George J. Gould and his Lakewood Club polo team made their first appearance yesterday in a regular contest in the Polo Association's circuit of events. George Gould did play in his first match game about two weeks ago at Meadow Brook, on the Westchester Country Club team, but it was the first appearance of the Lakewood team as an aspirant for polo honors. The game was played on the field of the Country Club of Westchester, and the other team was the second of the Philadelphia Country Club.

A fair assemblage of spectators watched the sport, the Lakewood contingent being represented by Mrs. George J. Gould and her two sons, Kingdon and Jay, who have already acquired a practical knowledge of the game; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hamilton, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Robbins Walker. Among others present were W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Major J. C. Cooley, W. H. Sands, J. M. Waterbury, R. G. Cary, and Miss Beatrix Hoyt, the three-year woman golf champion of the United States. The polo teams lined up as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, 2D.	H'cp.	LAKEWOOD.	H'cp.
1—S. L. Bodine	2	1—George J. Gould	2
2—W. H. Smith	5	2—J. Dallett, Jr.	5
3—C. B. Zeilan	2	3—P. F. Collier	2
Back—J. F. McFadden	3	Back—H. L. Herbert	2
Total	12	Total	11

Philadelphia allowed Lakewood two goals at the start, and eventually won by the score of 11 goals to 9¾, Lakewood being penalized one-fourth of a goal for a safety goal. It was a close game, much closer than the majority of polo games, but the lively work was all in the last two periods, when the Lakewood men seemed to play a fast game.

In the first two periods the New Jersey men only scored 2 points, while in the next two they made 6. One of the latter was by Mr. Gould, and was the fifth point he has ever made in an association game. The ball was close to the posts, having been well carried up by Dallett, when Mr. Gould got a good strike at it and sent it between the posts. Young Kingdon and Jay danced with joy when they saw the good play, and watched the remainder of the game with heightened interest.

Of the eight goals earned by the Lakewood team Collier made four, Dallett three, and Mr. Gould one. Collier made some magnificent goals from side shots, and when he made two within six minutes in the last period, a loud shout of approval rewarded his work. Dallett also made many good plays and frequently carried the ball nearly the entire length of the field. The appearance of H. L. Herbert, the veteran Chairman of the Polo Association, was a novelty, as he has not taken part in a regular match for some time. He made an excellent back.

Smith and Zeilan were the stars for Philadelphia. They divided the eleven goals made by their team between them, Smith getting seven and Zeilan four. In the third period, during a hot ride down the field, Bodine fell from his horse, the animal slipping. Bodine kept hold of the bridle and was not injured.

The score summary is: Goals earned—Philadelphia, 11; Lakewood, 8. Allowed by handicap—Lakewood, 2. Lost by penalties—Lakewood, ¼ for a safety goal. Total—Philadelphia, 11; Lakewood, 9¾. Referee—E. C. Potter. Timer—F. H. Allen.

UNDER WATER 7 1-2 HOURS.

Capt. Louis Sorcho Claims to Have Broken a Record by This Performance.

Capt. Louis Sorcho, the deep-sea diver, who is employed with his wife at the Electrical Show at Madison Square Garden to give exhibitions of the utility of electricity in diving, last night established what he claims is the world's record for length of time under water. Capt. Sorcho remained under water from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 10:30 o'clock last night without once coming to the surface, and without any nourishment being passed down to him. He was relieved from thirst by taking the moisture from the inner plate of the helmet after opening the outer one to enable the moisture from the tank to form on the outside.

This record his manager, C. E. Postley, announced was fifty-two minutes ahead of the world's record, a Scotchman several years ago off the coast of Mexico having staid below for 6 hours and 38 minutes.

The performance was given in a large tank in the basement of the Garden. The tank was faced with plate glass, so that the diver was visible to the spectators at all times. Capt. Sorcho had fixed within his helmet a submarine telephone, from which he could talk to any part of the city, as the telephone was connected with the general circuit. Capt. Sorcho also gave an exhibition of the fish light, the submarine arc light, and his own invention, the deep-sea searchlight. He also showed how divers work among the ruins of a vessel at the bottom of the sea. A thermometer was kept in the water, the temperature varying from 65 to 78 degrees during the afternoon and evening.

LAUNCHING OF THE COLUMBIA.

Set for 8 P. M. June 10—Crews of New and Old Defenders Arrive.

BRISTOL, R. I., May 31.—The announcement was made to-night by Mr. Herreshoff that the Columbia will be launched at 8 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, June 10. At that hour the tide will be unusually high, and the launching can be done with the least effort. Should the weather be fine, the craft will easily be seen when she is launched, but photographers will not be able to use their cameras with any success. The launching will be public.

Twenty-eight men of the crew of the Columbia arrived from Deer Isle, Me., to-day, and ten of the crew of the Defender came from New York. These new arrivals bring the crews of each yacht to the required numbers.

K. A. C. Wins at Cricket.

MOORESTOWN, N. J., May 31.—The cricket team of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club encountered the local club here today and won by fourteen runs. The bowling on both sides was unusually good. F. F. Kelly and C. H. Clarke for the Knickerbockers and C. B. Wallace, A. C. Wood, and Smith for Moorestown all excelling with the ball. Run-getting in consequence was difficult, but G. A. Gittens, C. H. Clarke, and A. V. Clarke all obtained double figures in the first innings of the Knickerbockers and G. A. Gittens and J. F. Curran in the second, while for Moorestown C. J. Allen, J. B. Graff, and Smith did the best work with the willow.

Columbia Crews to Go to Poughkeepsie

The Columbia University crews will leave this morning for Poughkeepsie on a special train to practice for the race of June 27. All their shells and rowing paraphernalia will be transported with them under the personal supervision of Coach Dr. Walter Peet. The men will go into quarters about a mile and a half from Poughkeepsie. A number of students will accompany the crews.

International Collegiate Challenge.

NEW HAVEN, May 31.—Capt. Thomas R. Fisher of the Yale University track team said this morning that the formal challenge from the English universities, Oxford and Cambridge, for a meet in London with Yale and Harvard had just been received. Its contents will not be announced until after a conference between Yale and Harvard has been held.

Australians and Oxford at Cricket.

LONDON, May 31.—The Australians in the cricket match with Oxford scored 360 runs for four wickets down in their second innings and the match to-day was declared "drawn." Surrey to-day beat the Somerset eleven by an inning and 379 runs.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

LONDON CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Janowski, Tschigorin, Mason, and Cohn the Victors Yesterday—Pairing in the Minor Contest.

LONDON, May 31.—The second round of the international chess tournament was commenced at noon to-day, when the seventh round of the original schedule was adopted and the pairing was as follows: Teichmann vs. Pillsbury, Steinitz vs. Janowski, Lasker vs. Schlechter, Blackburne vs. Cohn, Mason vs. Bird, Tschigorin vs. Tinsley, Maroczy vs. Lee, and Showalter a bye.

At the adjournment at 4:30 Janowski had beaten Steinitz, Tschigorin had beaten Tinsley, and the other games were adjourned. Of these, Pillsbury had the better game against Teichmann, Mason had the better position against Bird, and the others were even. At the conclusion of the day's play the following results were recorded on the officia. score sheet: Lasker and Schlechter and Maroczy and Lee had drawn their respective games; Cohn had beaten Blackburne. Mason had disposed of Bird, and Teichmann and Pillsbury adjourned their game a second time, but Teichmann had got on even terms with the American champion.

The records of the players up to date follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bird	0	2	Pillsbury	1	0
Blackburne	0	1	Schlechter	½	1½
Cohn	2	0	Showalter	1	0
Janowski	2	0	Steinitz	½	1½
Lasker	1	1	Teichmann	0	0
Lee	½	½	Tinsley	0	2
Maroczy	1½	½	Tschigorin	1	1
Mason	1	½			

The American player, Marshall, who is playing in the one-round tournament, has won a game against Smith and lost one to Physick.

The pairing in the minor tournament, which is being played as a part of the International Chess Congress, has been arranged as follows:

First Round—Muller vs. Klimsch, Marco vs. Esser, Smith vs. Marshall, Physick vs. Tabuntschikoff, Erskine vs. Jones, and Mieses vs. Jackson.

Second Round—Tabuntschikoff vs. Erskine, Marshall vs. Physick, Esser vs. Smith, Klimsch vs. Marco, Mieses vs. Muller, and Jackson vs. Jones.

Third Round—Marco vs. Mieses, Smith vs. Klimsch, Physick vs. Esser, Erskine vs. Marshall, Jones vs. Tabuntschikoff, and Muller vs. Jackson.

Fourth Round—Marshall vs. Jones, Esser vs. Erskine, Klimsch vs. Physick, Mieses vs. Smith, Muller vs. Marco, and Jackson vs. Tabuntschikoff.

Fifth Round—Smith vs. Muller, Physick vs. Mieses, Erskine vs. Klimsch, Jones vs. Esser, Tabuntschikoff vs. Marshall, and Marco vs. Jackson.

Sixth Round—Esser vs. Tabuntschikoff, Klimsch vs. Jones, Mieses vs. Erskine, Muller vs. Physick, Marco vs. Smith, and Jackson vs. Marshall.

Seventh Round—Physick vs. Marco, Erskine vs. Muller, Jones vs. Mieses, Tabuntschikoff vs. Klimsch, Marshall vs. Esser, and Smith vs. Jackson.

Eighth Round—Klimsch vs. Marshall, Mieses vs. Tabuntschikoff, Muller vs. Jones, Marco vs. Erskine, Smith vs. Physick, and Jackson vs. Esser.

Ninth Round—Erskine vs. Smith, Jones vs. Marco, Tabuntschikoff vs. Muller, Marco vs. Mieses, Esser vs. Klimsch, and Physick vs. Jackson.

Tenth Round—Mieser vs. Esser, Muller vs. Marshall, Marco vs. Tabuntschikoff, Smith vs. Jones, Physick vs. Erskine, and Jackson vs. Klimsch.

Eleventh (and Final) Round—Jones vs. Physick, Tabuntschikoff vs. Smith, Marshall vs. Marco, Esser vs. Muller, Klimsch vs. Mieses, and Erskine vs. Jackson.

Tabuntschikoff, a competitor in the minor tournament, is a professor at Gatschina, Russia. He has a considerable reputation as a strong amateur. This is his first participation in an international contest.

CRUISER BROOKLYN'S INJURIES.

It Is Generally Supposed that She Struck a Sunken Wreck in the Channel on Tuesday.

The United States armored cruiser Brooklyn, which struck a sunken obstruction while rounding the Battery on Tuesday, on her way to the North River to fire a salute opposite Grant's Tomb, yesterday returned to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for repairs from her anchorage, off West Thirty-fourth Street. A preliminary examination of the injuries sustained by the warship was made by Naval Constructors Bowles and Smith yesterday, but the full extent of the damage cannot be determined until the vessel is placed in dry dock to-day. Neither of the Naval Constructors would make known the result of his examination yesterday.

The examination made by the officers of the ship, however, disclosed the fact that one of the frames on the port side, just forward of the midship section of the vessel, had buckled about eight feet from the keel plates. The keel plates are bent, and a number of rivet heads are broken. There is another damaged spot on the starboard side, about 50 feet forward from the other injuries, where a number of plates have been dented and rivets started. Considerable cement is cracked and several small leaks have been started.

As in the case of the battleship Massachusetts, which struck on Dec. 10 last at a spot not far from the place that the accident to the Brooklyn happened, there is a diversity of opinion as to the nature of the obstruction with which the cruiser collided. Capt. Theodore F. Jewell, commander of the Brooklyn, refused yesterday to give any theory for the accident. A gunner named Applegate and several other members of the crew, who were aft when the ship struck, have reported that immediately after the shock of the collision was felt they saw several pieces of timber and a lot of black mud rise alongside the ship. This is taken by the sailors as indicating that the cruiser struck a sunken wreck.

Capt. Jewell declared that the ship was about 400 yards off shore at the time of the accident, following the course of the channel and outside of all reefs. The Brooklyn was in twenty-eight feet of water, he said. The cruiser has a draught of twenty-five feet. There was no pilot on board, because the navigators of the ship were familiar with the shoals and channels laid down on the chart, and there was no need of a pilot's services. The Brooklyn returned to the navy yard without a pilot and met with no accident. Diamond Reef lay on the starboard side of the ship when she struck, and, considering this fact and the fact that the only injuries of consequence sustained by the cruiser are on the port side, the officers cannot understand how they could have been caused by the vessel striking the reef, a theory advanced by some. Lieut. Commander Hodgson, the navigator of the ship, who was on the bridge at the time of the wreck, is one of the officers of the opinion that the Brooklyn struck wreckage of some sort.

Pilots and shipping men familiar with the waters in which the Brooklyn sustained her injuries expressed themselves yesterday as disbelieving that a sunken wreck was lying in the channel, but were inclined to the theory that the vessel ran against Diamond Reef, which is located about 450 yards from the Battery in a line almost due south from South Ferry. This jagged bit of rock lies less than twenty-six feet below the surface in mean low water. It was originally considerably higher, but was cut down by order of the War Department. About two years ago surveys were made for a further removal of the reef, but this work has never been carried out. The course usually followed by vessels of the Brooklyn's draught in passing from the East River at low tide is through the channel lying between Diamond Reef and the sunken reef about 400 yards off the Battery. The depth of water in this channel at low tide is thirty-six feet.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Navy Department has received the following telegram from Capt. Jewell, the commander of the Brooklyn, relative to the accident sustained by that ship yesterday:

> In rounding the Battery this ship touched bottom. Damage does not appear severe, but sufficiently serious to require examination at the navy yard. Some frames bent and rivets leaking. Will return to the navy yard unless otherwise ordered.

The department immediately ordered the ship back to the yard and directed that a thorough examination be made. It is feared the Brooklyn will now be laid up in dry dock for many weeks.

The fact that the Brooklyn touched about the same place that the Massachusetts did some months ago, revived the talk at the Navy Department about the existence of an uncharted wreck somewhere thereabouts. Should such a wreck be discovered it would, of course, relieve the officers of the Brooklyn of blame, but it is noticed that Capt. Jewell remarks that his ship touched the bottom and mentions no sunken obstruction as he would have done had he known of such a thing.

It is possible that the examination to be made under the orders of the department of the condition of the Brooklyn may demonstrate at once that a wreck was struck, otherwise there would be a court of inquiry.

Gov. Roosevelt at the Hungarian Club.

Gov. Roosevelt was a guest of the Hungarian Republican Club at a banquet last evening. Gov. Roosevelt, who was greeted with hearty applause, said that during the campaign he had opportunity to learn something about the east side. In his visits to the Hungarian community he had found the people there to be a class who respected law and order, and that good Hungarians made good American citizens. They were also successful and honest politicians. He thanked them for the aid rendered to him in his canvass.

PURSE RACES AT BROOKLYN

A Careless Jockey Caused the Defeat of A. N. B.

ODOM RODE THREE WINNERS

High Order, Kirkwood, Admiration, Charentus, Montanic, and Pirate M. Won the Six Races.

Three victories in the saddle for Odom, two for McCue, and one for O'Connor made the record of the day's racing at the Gravesend track yesterday afternoon. Odom had an easy time winning with Admiration, a comparatively easy one winning with Montanic, and rode a really brilliant race when he won with Pirate M. in the last race of the afternoon. It was plainly his riding that won the latter race, for McCue had the better horse and, if he had attended strictly to business, instead of stopping to look around to see where the other horses were, he would have won his third race, instead of allowing Odom to do that trick. The race was nothing but a selling affair, but it was looked upon as a certainty for A. N. B., who was a strong favorite in the betting. A mile and a sixteenth was the distance, and at the end of six furlongs of the run A. N. B. was three or four lengths in front of the field, which at the time was led by Pirate M. and Holdon. He was into the stretch and straightened away for home with a big lead, when McCue stopped riding to turn around and have a laugh at the boys who were trying to catch him. That laugh of supposed triumph proved a costly one for the backers of the favorite, who should have gathered in all the shekels they had wagered, with a very comfortable increment besides. But while McCue was engaged in chortling over the other jockeys his horse got out of its stride, and the result was that Odom, who had never stopped riding for an instant, got up on the inner rail and stole the race with Pirate M., beating the favorite by about the width of one's hand. Then there was mourning in the camp of "Jack" McDonald and his friends and corresponding joy in that of the old Brighton Beach gateman, H. Warnke, who hasn't been so happy as he was yesterday since the day when a race won by Reclare showed him that he had a high-class mare that would win much of the coin of the realm for him.

Perhaps Jockey Clawson threw away a race with George Keene in a similar fashion and over exactly the same course, when O'Connor landed Charentus a head in front of the Whitney horse. But possibly George Keene quit in the stretch, just as he did in the race for the Brooklyn Handicap on Saturday last, and could not have won if Clawson had not stopped to look over the scenery in the rear of his horse, instead of looking for the winning post. At all events, he was beaten when it looked as if he should have won the race. The race was the fourth of the afternoon, had a field of six starters, of which George Keene was the liveliest sort of a favorite, and in which he seemed to outclass all the rest. Lothario was a starter and he was played a bit by his owner, "Pittsburg Phil," to beat the favorite. But he is a counterfeit, if yesterday's exhibition was a fair showing of his merits, which can hardly be believed after all that had been said as to his speed and his gameness. He showed neither yesterday and was beaten by Keene and Charentus by nearly a dozen lengths. George Keene and Hapsburg made the running in front of the party for a bit over a half mile, with Lothario and Charentus running like a pair a couple of lengths behind them. At the turn into the stretch Keene went to the front and seemed to be an easy winner, as he had a half dozen lengths the best of it when the horses straightened for the run home. But Odom had a game horse under him, and knew that a race is never ended until the winning post is reached. So he went after the leader, closed the distance between them very rapidly while Clawson was trying to get Keene to going again, and then "nosed him out" of a victory that should have been Clawson's unless, as is possible, the Whitney horse was stopping just as fast or faster than Charentus was closing.

Waring, who was played as a good thing for the opening dash for two-year-olds ran well and in front of his field for four of the five furlongs and then shut up to nothing, and High Order, who had been running in third place, went to the front and won very easily from Withers, who beat Lucky by a head for the place. Waring wound up in sixth place, and the last furlong made him stop almost to a walk. Premature, the favorite, and Midwood got away so slowly at the start that neither had any chance in the race.

Kirkwood had a practical walkover in the second race, in which Roysterer was the only one that could make even a fair showing against him.

Admiration, a maiden three-year-old filly, had things all her own way in the third race, a six-furlong dash, and warranted the support she had. Clonsilla, one of the outsiders, got the second place from L'Allouette, who, like Lambent, followed the leaders at some distance, the latter getting no very vigorous ride from the start, though it is possible that the weight was too much for her, as it plainly was for Cleophus. The latter showed none of that remarkable speed that had been characteristic of her during her past two years on the turf.

Montanic won his first race since he passed into the possession of J. J. Eakins, and the latter was the recipient of a host of congratulations from his army of friends. Montanic was the favorite in the betting, and beat his former stable companion, Inishfree, by a length. "Billy" Lakeland's Scorpio was a hot tip for the race, but he shut up in the stretch, and was fifth in the field of six at the end of the journey, beating only Col. Roosevelt, who has thus far failed to live up to anything like his reputation as a worker in the morning hours when there is no racing on hand.

The Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Weights of ten pounds below the scale. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—High Order, Eastin & Larabee's b. c., by Order-Tongese, 112 pounds, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1..........(McCue)

2—Withers, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 112, 9 to 2 and 8 to 5..........(W. Martin)

3—Plucky, The Regina Stable's b. c., 112, 20 to 1..........(O'Leary)

Pettifogger, 112, 16 to 5, (H. Martin;) Waring, 112, 6 to 1, (Sims;) Premature, 112, 2 to 1, (Taral;) Handicapper, 112, 150 to 1, (Scherrer;) Einus, 112, 60 to 1, (Odom;) Midwood, 112, 15 to 1, (Everett;) Belle of Lexington, 111, 60 to 1, (Foucon,) and Eileen Daly, 109, 30 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by three lengths; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won $1,000 in 1898 or 1899. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Weights 8 pounds below the scale. Non-winners of $750 in 1898 or 1899, not having won at this meeting, allowed 7 pounds; of $500, 12 pounds. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48¼.

1—Kirkwood, M. L. Hayman's ch. c., 3 years, by George Kinney-Tocsin, 96 pounds, 3 to 5 and 1 to 5..........(McCue)

2—Roysterer, O. L. Richards's br. c., 3, 101, 5 to 2 and 2 to 5..........(Odom)

3—Howard Mann, E. P. McDonald's b. h., 6, 109, 15 to 1..........(Taral)

The Gardner, 3, 90, 50 to 1, (Mitchell;) Handpress, 4, 111, 25 to 1, (W. Martin,) and Tanis, 6, 108, 100 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won cleverly by four lengths; five lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For mares, three years old and upward. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Non-winners of $1,500 in 1898 or 1899, not having won at this meeting, allowed 5 pounds; of $1,000, 10 pounds; of $600, 17 pounds. Six furlongs. Time—1:14.

1—Admiration, Sydney Paget's br. f., 3 years, by Kingston-Hypocrite, 96 pounds, 9 to 5 and 4 to 5..........(Odom)

2—Clonsilla, The Goughacre Stable's ch. f., 4, 111, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1..........(Spencer)

3—L'Alouette, R. T. Wilson Jr.'s b. f., 4, 111, 4 to 1..........(McCue)

Lambent, 6, 119, 7 to 2, (A. Clayton;) Theory, 3, 96, 7 to 1, (O'Conner;) Cleophus, 5, 129, 8 to 1, (Maher;) Whiplash, 3, 113, 15 to 1, (Songer;) Onondaga's Pride, 3, 108, 100 to 1, (Neumeyer,) and Our Annie, 3, 96, 100 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; a similar distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, only $5 if declared to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48.

1—Charentus, O. L. Richards's b. g., 5 years, by Charaxus-Contenta, 102 pounds, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1..........(O'Connor)

2—George Keene, Sydney Paget's b. c., 122, 3 to 5 and 1 to 5..........(Clawson)

3—Lothario, G. E. Smith's b. c., 3, 109, 9 to 2..........(Songer)

Hapsburg, 3, 98, 12 to 1, (Odom;) Mariti, 4, 92, 50 to 1, (Mitchell,) and Pacemaker, 4, 97, 50 to 1, (Bradford,) also ran and finished as named.

Won driving by a head; ten lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won $1,000. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third; non-winners of $750, not having won three races of any value, allowed 7 pounds; maidens, 14 pounds. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Montanic, J. J. Eakins's b. g., by Montana-Walnut, 112 pounds, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5..........(Odom)

2—Inishfree, Marcus Daly's ch. c., 115, 7 to 2 and even..........(Clawson)

3—Lampglobe, Johnston & Skinner's ch. c., 115, 12 to 1..........(Clayton)

Erwin, 112, 8 to 1, (Taral;) Scorpio, 108, 4 to 1, (Doggett,) and Colonel Roosevelt, 108, 8 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by a length; five lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48¾.

1—Pirate M., H. Warnke's ch. c., by Pirate of Penzance-Minnehaha Belle, $1,000, 101 pounds, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2..........(Odom)

2—A. N. B., J. E. McDonald's br. c., 100, 7 to 10 and out..........(McCue)

3—Holdon, E. Peters's ch. c., 102, 6 to 1..........(Clawson)

Miss Patron, 96, 12 to 1, (O'Connor;) El Mido, 105, 60 to 1, (Shaw;) Ed Tipton, 101, 15 to 1, (Mitchell,) and Holland, 96, 10 to 1, (R. Lewis,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a very short head; three lengths between second and third.

Entries for Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Six furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Zanone	115	Harry Reed	106
Bannockburn	113	General Shafter	98
Primate	112	St. Lorenzo	98
Ortoland	111	Morose	98
Dr. Parker	108	Big Indian	93
Varus	108	Bessie Taylor	93

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds which have not won $2,000. One mile and a sixteenth.

Greatland	118	Approval	110
Lackland	113	Manlius	110
Glengar	113		

THIRD RACE.—The Bedford Stakes, for two-year-olds. Four and one-half furlongs.

Misericordia	112	Red Path	102
Flaunt	110	Affect	98
Kitchener	108	Eileen Daly	97
Shoreham	106	Fluke	97
Rochester	105	Mischievous	97
Shrove Tuesday	102		

FOURTH RACE.—The Parkway Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth

Don de Oro	120	George Boyd	112
Filigrane	116	Azucena	105
Handball	114	King Barleycorn	98
Previous	114	Jeannot	92

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies two years old. Five furlongs.

Dangerous Maid	111	High Gale	104
Laureatea	111	Manvilla	104
Star Chime	111	Gertrude Lodge	104
The Amazon	111	Shrove Tuesday	104
Neda	104	Jugglery	104
Hathor	104		

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase handicap. The full steeplechase course.

Olindo	162	Floraline	142
Governor Budd	159	Colonel Bartlett	135
Royal Scarlet	146		

Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—Racing results at Latonia:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; selling. Lost Time, 100 pounds, (H. Williams,) 6 to 1, won; Col. Cluke, 97, (Boland,) 15 to 1, second; Winker, 102, (Beauchamp,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:26. Blenheim, Zolo, Howitzer, Rip Van Winkle, Discipline, King Elkwood, Master Ford, and Leetka also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile; selling. Countess Irma, 109 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 6 to 5, won; Almante, 106, (McJoynt,) 6 to 1, second; Dashaway, 104, (Boland,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:48¾. Orme, Assassin, Nellorine, The Naulahka, Meggs, The Doctor, and Merry Barnes also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Albert Vale, 107 pounds, (E. Ross,) 8 to 5, won; Otto H., 100, (L. Rose,) 15 to 1, second; Elkins, 115, (J. Matthews,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:48. School Girl, Prince Zeno, True Light, Sue Nell, and Violet Parsons also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Salvarse, 108 pounds, (N. Turner,) 8 to 5, won; Mayme M. M., 103, (J. Matthews,) 11 to 5, second; Synia, 105, (E. Ross,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:49. Bannie, Cringe, Ethel Davis, Mattie Haley, Emma Smith, Becky Ban, Coanza, and Lyre also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five furlongs. May Jane, 110 pounds, (N. Turner,) 3 to 2, won; Lady Elite, 110, (J. Matthews,) 8 to 5, second; Clara M., 105, (Beauchamp,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:06¼. Cheat, Edna Gerry, Hattie Fox, My Butterfly, Princess Fredora, Ponchant, and Vain Glory also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; selling. Tolstoi, 103 pounds, (Aker,) 10 to 1, won; Mizsoura, 105, (E. Ross,) 2 to 1, second; Nepper, 105, (Harshberger,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:26¼. McCleary, Beekman, Barton, Scrivener, Jeril, and Tate's Creek also ran.

YALE-HARVARD BOAT RACE.

Committee of Arrangements Announces Its Final Plans.

Justian W. Curtiss, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the Yale-Harvard boat race, issued a statement last night, giving full details concerning the forthcoming intercollegiate events. The races are to be on June 29. The freshman race will be rowed up stream with the tide, and is to be started at 10 A. M. If it is necessary to postpone the freshman race it will be postponed until the morning of June 30, not earlier than 10 A. M. and not later than 2 P. M. If it is again necessary to postpone the race it will be rowed not earlier than 4 P. M. nor later than 7 P. M.

"The substitutes of the university will row at 3:30 P. M. down stream with the tide. The race will be rowed with four-oared shells, carrying a coxswain. If it is necessary to postpone the substitute race, the future time and conditions in regard to the course shall be decided by the judges representing the two colleges on the referee's boat.

The university race will be rowed downstream with the tide at 4:30 P. M. The race will not be started after 7 P. M., should a postponement be necessary from 4:30 P. M., unless by mutual consent of the Judges representing the two universities on the Referee's boat. If it is impossible to row the race on June 29 it will be postponed until June 30.

No boats besides those carrying the officials will be allowed to follow the course except the launches of the competing crews.

Two observation trains will be run; one on each side of the river. The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has just completed a line on the east side of the river from New London to Norwich. The New London Northern Railroad, of course, will have an observation train the same as in previous years. The two trains, one on each bank, will certainly be a new and striking feature.

THREATENED RAILROAD STRIKE.

President Maxwell and Men of the Central of New Jersey to Confer To-day.

There is talk in Jersey City and along the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey of the possibility of a strike which will tie up the road. All depends, it is understood, upon a conference which is to be held to-day between President Maxwell of the road and a committee of the men.

About a month ago each employe of the company received a form which he was supposed to fill out with answers to questions which would give a pretty complete history of the man and his duties. There was considerable opposition, and only a very small percentage of the men sent in the papers properly filled out. A subsequent order commanded the men to obey the first one on pain of dismissal, but in spite of this no more men sent in the blanks.

Instead, a committee of employes called on President Maxwell to protest against the order. This committee represented the different unions to which the employes of the road belong. Mr. Maxwell, it is said, announced that he would deal only with the men as individuals and not through their organizations. This has brought things to a head.

It is said the company has been calculating upon a sweeping reduction in its forces and to follow the policy of the Lackawanna Road, which, like the Central, is largely a Vanderbilt concern, and that the blanks were intended to show just what men might be discharged.

COLORED SAILORS DANCE.

The picnic and midsummer night's festival of the United States battleship Indiana social club given last night at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, seemed to illustrate very clearly that the color line exists in the navy.

Not a white sailor was present. The black man who took tickets explained that the colored men of the Indiana had organized the club, and that none of the whites had joined it.

A few white people from the city attended, the men dancing with their hats on. At 11 o'clock there were about a dozen couples on the floor with an equal number of spectators and ten solemn-looking waiters in the galleries. The colored sailors danced uncovered.

Control of Diamond Match Company.

CHICAGO, May 31.—The Journal says that Edwin Gould has received $1,000,000 from the Diamond Match Company for a controlling interest in the Continental Match Company. Mr. Gould will, it is said, be elected a Director of the Diamond Match Company. It is also stated that a resolution will be adopted by the Directors of the Diamond Match Company recommending the issuance of $3,000,000 more capital, one-third to go to Mr. Gould, an equal amount to be used in acquiring the plants of smaller competitors, and the other million to be offered to the present shareholders at par. The Continental Match Company owns factories at Passaic, N. J., Ogdensburg, N. Y., and Kankakee, Ill.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Are Beaten by Cincinnatis at the Polo Grounds.

LOCALS' RALLY WAS TOO LATE

The Brooklyns Keep Up Their Gait and Win Again from the Louisvilles—Other League Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	28	11	.718
Boston	24	13	.649
St. Louis	24	14	.632
Chicago	24	15	.615
Philadelphia	21	16	.568
Cincinnati	20	16	.556
Baltimore	21	17	.553
Pittsburg	15	21	.417
New York	15	22	.405
Louisville	12	26	.316
Washington	12	27	.308
Cleveland	8	20	.285

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cincinnati, 5; New York, 4.
Brooklyn, 7; Louisville, 1.
Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 1.
Baltimore, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Pittsburg, 5; Washington, 1.
Boston, 16; Cleveland, 10.

Games To-day.

Cincinnati in New York.
Louisville in Brooklyn.
Cleveland in Boston.
Chicago in Philadelphia.
St. Louis in Baltimore.
Pittsburg in Washington.

Another defeat was administered to the New Yorks by the Cincinnatis at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, but it was anything but an easy victory. The locals made a big bid for victory in their last inning, and for a while the Cincinnati team was nervous, but the game ended when Davis struck out, while there were two bases occupied. Two runs had been scored, bringing the locals' count within one of the visitors'.

Grady's stupid baserunning in the third cost a run, while a wild throw by Carrick in the third helped the visitors to one run.

A noticeable drawback for the home team was the absence of Hartman, the regular third baseman. Puhl, who replaced him, did poor work.

Wilson, who again played first base in place of Doyle, was very much in the game. He made four hits, scored two runs, and batted in a run. Davis's two hits were timely, each sending in a run. O'Brien, in left field, covered a lot of ground yesterday. Indeed, at times he covered the ground that belonged to the regular third baseman. Foster was allowed to take his old position in right field, and did well. He made three hits, one of them resulting in a run.

The New Yorks' one run in the first inning resulted from Wilson's two-bagger and Davis's single. The visitors got a run in the third on hits by Smith and Beckley, aided by Carrick's wild throw to second. In the locals' half of the third Wilson made a hit after two men were out and scored on Davis's three-bagger. Gleason, the next batter, could not bring Davis in.

Two hits, by Miller and McPhee, Peitz's sacrifice, and a fumble by O'Brien in trying to stop Miller's hit, were responsible for the Cincinnatis' two runs in the fourth. The visitors got another run in the seventh on Steinfeldt's three-bagger, followed by Corcoran's hit, and in the eighth Wood's double and Beckley's single added another run to their score.

In the locals' half of the ninth Warner batted for Puhl, and was easily retired. Foster got a hit and Colcolough, who replaced Carrick, hit safely. Van Haltren's grounder forced Colcolough, but Foster scored. Corcoran then missed Grady's grounder and Van Haltren got to third. He scored on Wilson's hit. Davis struck out.

H. A. Bonnell, who has been Secretary of the New York Club since Andrew Freedman has been President, resigned yesterday. He will take a vacation, and then enter business. Mr. Bonnell will remain in office until his successor is chosen. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf.	1	0	1	0	0	Wood, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Grady, c.	0	2	5	1	0	Smith, lf.	1	2	3	0	0
Wilson, 1b.	2	4	11	0	1	Beckley, 1b.	0	3	6	1	0
Davis, ss.	0	2	2	6	0	Steinf'dt, 3b.	1	2	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0	Corcoran, ss.	0	1	3	3	1
O'Brien, lf.	0	1	4	0	1	Miller, cf.	1	2	3	0	0
Puhl, 3b.	0	0	1	2	1	McPhee, 2b.	1	1	2	1	0
Foster, rf.	1	3	1	0	0	Peitz, c.	0	0	7	3	0
Carrick, p.	0	0	0	1	1	Hawley, p.	0	0	1	2	0
*Warner	0	0	0	0	0						
†Colcolough	0	1	0	0	0						
Total	4	13	27	12	4	Total	5	13	27	10	1

*Batted for Puhl in the ninth.
†Batted for Carrick in the ninth.

New York..........1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2—4
Cincinnati..........0 0 1 2 0 0 1 1 0—5

First base by errors—New York, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Left on bases—New York, 9; Cincinnati, 9. Bases on balls—Off Carrick, 2. Struck out—By Carrick, 3; by Hawley, 7. Three-base hits—Davis, Steinfeldt. Two-base hits—Wilson, Wood. Sacrifice hit—Peitz. Stolen bases—Davis, Foster, Miller. Hit by pitched ball—Foster, Puhl. Wild pitch—Hawley. Passed balls—Grady, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Andrews.

BROOKLYNS AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

They Defeat the Louisvilles by Some Good Hitting.

The Brooklyns scored an easy victory over the Louisvilles at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. After the first inning the game was devoid of interest, the Brooklyns getting five runs by good batting. After that Dowling had the Brooklyns guessing. Hughes pitched a fine game, and but for two consecutive hits in the opening inning the Louisvilles would have been shut out. The score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hoy, cf.	1	2	3	0	0	Casey, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0
Clark, lf.	0	2	5	0	0	Keeler, rf.	2	1	1	0	0
Dexter, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Kelley, lf.	0	1	1	1	0
Powers, 1b.	0	0	1	0	0	Jones, cf.	1	2	2	0	0
Wagner, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0	Dahlen, ss.	1	1	3	2	2
Decker, 1b.	0	0	7	0	0	McGann, 1b.	1	0	10	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	1	0	0	Daly, 2b.	1	2	2	3	0
Leach, ss.	0	0	3	3	2	Grim, c.	0	1	5	1	0
Kittridge, c.	0	0	2	2	0	Hughes, p.	0	0	1	6	0
Dowling, p.	0	0	0	2	1						
Total	1	5	24	9	3	Total	7	9	*26	14	2

*Hoy out; hit by batted ball.

Louisville..........1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Brooklyn..........5 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 ..—7

Two-base hit—Dahlen. First base by errors—Louisville, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Louisville, 4; Brooklyn, 3. Struck out—By Dowling, 2; by Hughes, 4. Stolen bases—Jones, McGann, Daly. Sacrifice hit—Wagner. Bases on balls—Off Dowling, 2; off Hughes, 3. Double plays—Grim and Daly; Hughes, Daly, and McGann; Hughes, Dahlen, and McGann. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Andrews. Attendance—2,000.

Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The Philadelphias did not have out their regular team to-day, and the result was an easy victory for Chicago. Delehanty and Lajoie were unable to play and an injured leg compelled Flick to retire after the sixth inning. Score:

Chicago..........0 2 3 0 1 0 0 0 0—6
Philadelphia..........0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Base hits—Chicago, 11; Philadelphia, 7. Errors—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Nichols; Philadelphia, Frazer and Nichols. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald. Attendance, 17,000.

Baltimore, 4; St. Louis, 3.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—Baltimore won a close and exciting game from St. Louis today. At several stages a hit would have turned the tide of victory, but at critical points McGinnity, the Baltimore pitcher, was invincible and his backing of the most brilliant order. The Baltimores won by consecutive hitting in the fourth and fifth innings. Score:

Baltimore..........0 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 ..—4
St. Louis..........0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1—3

Base hits—Baltimore, 8; St. Louis, 12. Errors—Baltimore, 1; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Baltimore, McGinnity and Robinson; St. Louis, Powell and O'Connor. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr. Attendance, 1,355.

Pittsburg, 5; Washington, 1.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Pittsburg hit the ball hard and often while the Senators' batting was weak and poorly placed, the result being an easy victory for the visitors. The fielding was good on both sides. Score:

Washington..........0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1
Pittsburg..........0 0 0 0 2 2 0 1 ..—5

Base hits—Washington, 4; Pittsburg, 10. Errors—Washington, 1; Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing and McGuire; Pittsburg, Rhines and Bowerman. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Warner. Attendance, 2,600.

Boston, 16; Cleveland, 10.

BOSTON, May 31.—Although Cleveland made seven runs in the first inning, the Bostons closed the gap and won out by heavy batting. Each team made frequent changes and replaced both batteries by new ones. Score:

Boston..........3 5 2 1 0 0 5 0 ..—16
Cleveland..........7 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—10

Base hits—Boston, 18; Cleveland, 16. Errors—Boston, 1; Cleveland, 5. Batteries—Boston, Hickman and Bergen, Lewis and Clarke; Cleveland, Stivetts, Hughey, and Zimmer. Umpires—Messrs. Burns and Smith. Attendance, 1,800.

Other Games.

At Princeton—Pennsylvania State College, 4; Princeton, 3.
At Rochester—Rochester, 3; Montreal, 2.
At Fordham—Fordham College, 13; University of Maryland, 3.
At Syracuse—Toronto, 10; Syracuse, 4.
At Richmond—Richmond, 8; Paterson, 5.
At Lancaster—Lancaster, 7; Newark, 1.

Queer Defense in Separation Suit.

Susan G. Fryatt applied yesterday to Justice Jenks of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for alimony and counsel fee in her suit for separation from Edward K. Fryatt. She alleges non-support. His lawyer asserted that he was a hen-pecked husband. He cannot get work, he claims, and his wife, who has an income of $300 a year, is constantly reminding him of her superior wealth. At her suggestion he bought a piano on the installment plan, and then she refused to let him play on it except at specified times, and only then when he had made the beds and done the housework nicely. In addition to this, Mr. Fryatt alleges, his wife's brother and father drew up a long set of rules directing him how to treat his wife. Justice Jenks said he would like to see these rules, and the lawyer promised to furnish him with a copy.

Minnesota and the Speakership.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 31.—Six of the seven Congressmen met in this city and decided to support Gen. D. B. Henderson of Iowa for Speaker. Congressman Eddy, the absentee, will vote with his colleagues.

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Jersey City Store:
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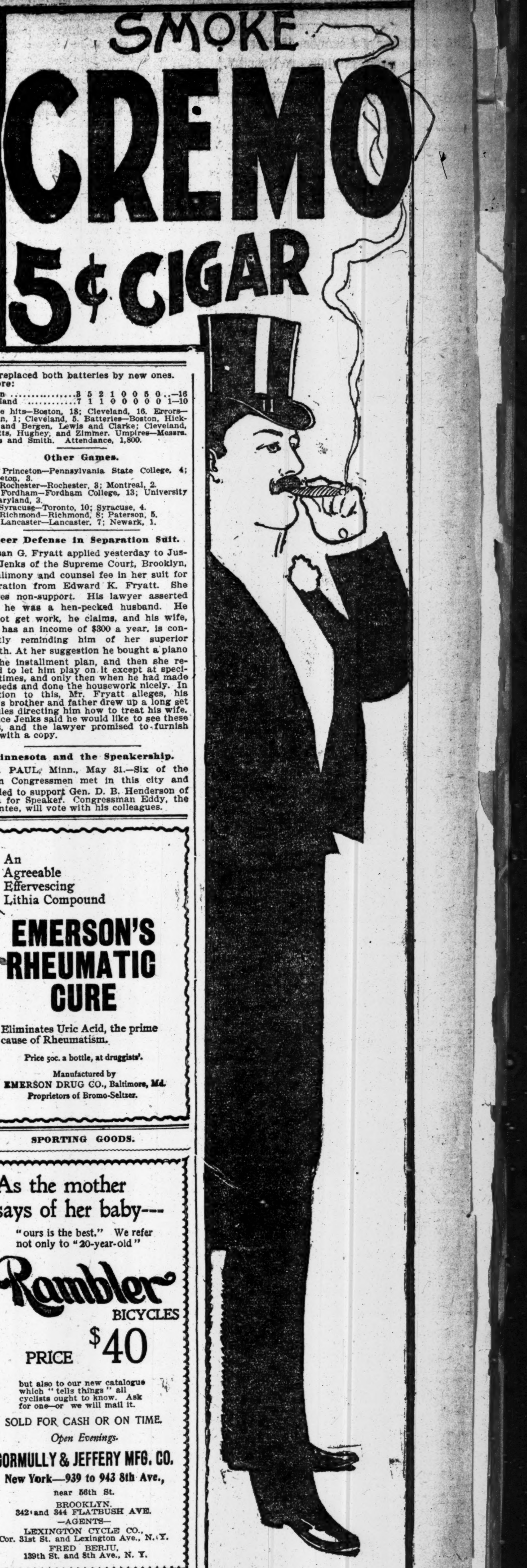

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT,
NEW YORK.

Mrs. Leiter in Vaudeville.

Mrs. T. Benton Leiter of Chicago has definitely decided to become an actress, and to-day she will sign a contract to make her first professional appearance in vaudeville next Monday at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre, in a one-act piece entitled "A Stolen Kiss." After her appearance at Mr. Proctor's down-town theatre she will be seen at the Pleasure Palace in Fifty-eighth Street. Mrs. Leiter arrived in this city about three weeks ago, and announced at the time that she intended to go on the stage, in order to create an income to secure sufficient funds for the proper treatment of her husband, who at present is in a sanitarium in Illinois, a sufferer from brain trouble, brought on from overwork in the interest of his uncle, Levi Z. Leiter, who refused his nephew financial assistance because he displeased him.

Justices Fuller and Brewer Sail.

Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller and Associate Justice D. J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, members of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission, which meets in Paris late this month, sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the steamship Majestic. They seemed disinclined to discuss their mission abroad, further than to say that they expect that the boundary dispute will at last be settled by treaty. They would not express their views on National affairs. Chief Justice Fuller is accompanied by his wife and son.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE MEETS

The Gratuity Fund System to be Strengthened and Improved.

MORE THAN $7,000,000 PAID OUT

Status of the State's Canals Fully Explained—The Financial Report Shows Prosperity.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the New York Produce Exchange President Brainard made an address, and reports were made by Treasurer E. C. Rice and the Finance Committee, of which E. T. Barrows is Chairman.

Referring to the finances of the Exchange, Mr. Brainard said that the gross income—$313,480.21—was a decrease from 1897-8 of $605, and the gross expenditures—$254,679.50—an increase over the former year of $22,537.18.

Much of this increase is due to $18,004.00 spent in enlarging the electric light plant and in repairs and fixtures. The net surplus of the fiscal year is $58,491.18.

Reference in the address was made to the late Thomas G. Wells, a valued member of the Committee on Information and Statistics. The Relief Committee during the year collected and disbursed $6,238.50, of which $2,587.50 went to the Red Cross Society.

Speaking of the Gratuity Fund, Mr. Brainard said that seventy-four members died, and the gratuity was paid by sixty-seven assessments and seven payments out of the fund. Of this year's surplus, $47,152 has already been paid by the Exchange into the fund. Mr. Brainard recalled the efforts made to alter the gratuity system, so that the payments should not exceed the resources, and the appointment of a special committee to receive suggestions on the subject. This committee is still active. Mr. Brainard added:

> Much has been said in criticism of the gratuity system. The payment of assessments has been a considerable hardship to some of our members. It has been found necessary to pass amendments to remedy defects brought to light by experience. The purpose and effect of these amendments has been in each instance to further strengthen the system and preserve its integrity. It must be remembered that since the system has been established there has been paid, (including the amount now due, but awaiting final action of the Trustees,) to the families of deceased members over $7,000,000. In many instances this gratuity has stood between the beneficiary and absolute want. Many members, believing absolutely in the integrity of the system, have let pass the time when they could make other provision for those dependent upon them.
>
> In view of the present agitation there is a natural anxiety to know how far the by-laws governing the system can be modified by amendment. The committee should first of all settle this question in so far as it can be by legal opinion, by having it passed upon by the highest legal authority obtainable. When the committee shall have completed its task and submitted its final report, we ask the earnest and thoughtful consideration of the same which the labor involved in its preparation entitles it to.

Trade during the fiscal year Mr. Brainard said had been healthy. Only one member of the Exchange was posted as unable to meet his obligations. The cash value of the receipts of commodities dealt in on the floor of the Exchange amounted to $422,707,217, an increase over the preceding year of $1,099,260.

"Although," Mr. Brainard said, "the railroads are making some efforts to regain a portion of the lost trade of New York, yet on the whole the loss in export commerce of the port is serious and threatening. At a recent session of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, held in this city, witnesses representing the railroad interests stated that the loss in trade at this port is partially due to the fact that cars at other competing Atlantic ports can be unloaded directly into the steamship. This is undoubtedly one of the causes; and, with the maintenance of the differential, is operative in diverting trade. But the remedy for this lies with the railroads and merchants interested in this port. New York should have the same facilities as are given to other ports. There exists no reason why grain should not be transferred from the cars direct into ocean steamers, except private interests."

On the subject of canals President Brainard stated that the policy of the State regarding canal enlargement still remains in an unsettled position, while the question is one of absorbing interest to the Exchange. The members hope that Gov. Roosevelt's committee will report a plan or policy on the subject that will be satisfactory. On the cost of the canals President Brainard made this assertion:

> The canals have not, up to the present time, cost the State one cent; on the contrary, there is a large balance to their credit. The State received from tolls, up to the time they were abolished in 1882, $134,648,900. The entire cost of construction and maintenance up to 1895 was $102,345,123, or $32,303,777 less than the amount realized from tolls. Deduct from this the cost of the $9,000,000 improvement, together with maintenance to date, and there is still from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 to the credit of the canals. For two years past, and for the first time in its history, the Erie Canal has ceased to be a factor in wheat transportation, other than as a regulator in rates of freight. Previously it fixed the rate and carried on an average more than 50 per cent. of the ex-lake wheat shipments to New York.

Mr. Brainard added:

> An object lesson is to be learned from Canada. At a cost of upward of $40,000,000 that Government has just completed the deepening of the St. Lawrence Canal system to a depth of fourteen feet. The terminal facilities at Montreal have been greatly improved, elevators erected, &c., and it is the expectation of those interested that a considerable portion of the export grain which formerly has gone by this and other United States ports will be diverted to that route.

In conclusion, Mr. Brainard congratulated the Exchange on the success of its efforts for over ten years to have the new Custom House located on the Bowling Green site.

The Produce Exchange Election.

The annual election of officers of the New York Produce Exchange will occur next Monday. A caucus of members, at which nominations will be made, will be held at the Exchange to-morrow afternoon. It is said that Vice President Elliot T. Barrows will head the ticket and will not be opposed

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.86¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	.06¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K. prime	.34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef hams	19.50
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	8.50
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.25
Butter, Western creamery	.18½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	16.75

CHICAGO, May 31.—Flour firm; No. 2 Spring wheat, 76½@77½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 72@76½c; No. 2 red, 79@80c; No. 2 corn, 33¼c; No. 2 yellow, 34c; No. 2 oats, 24¼@25c; No. 2 white, 28c; No. 3 white, 26½@27½c; No. 2 rye, free on board, 58@60c; No. 2 barley, 36@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.02; Northwestern, $1.04; prime timothy seed, $2.25; mess pork, per barrel, $7.85@$7.90; lard, per 100 lb, $4.90@$4.92½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.40@$4.65; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅞@4⅞c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.80@$4.85; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf, $6.02; granulated, $5.52.

COTTON.—Conditions prevalent at the Cotton Exchange, following the resumption of business yesterday, were anything but satisfactory. The volume of business was very small, although the market showed a generally firm undertone at a slight average advance in prices. The foundation of the improvement, such as it was, was the favorable character of the English advices, especially the feature of large spot sales of cotton at Liverpool, aggregating 30,000 bales for two days, closing at an advance of 1-32d, while futures in the English market were also higher. Another favorable factor was the encouraging quality of advices from cotton goods makers and markets. But business became rather slow on 'Change after the market had opened steady at an advance of 1@3 points, with a short-lived interval of activity early in the session, based on covering and moderate investment buying following the bullish feeling awakened by the English cables. Subsequently the market tamed off and assumed local characteristics. The withdrawal of outside support was abrupt and marked. An easier interval followed under cautious liquidation, as crop accounts were not uniform, although, in the main, they were bearish. There was some complaint of damage to the young cotton in Eastern Texas and in Arkansas as the result of worms and from grass accumulations. There was scarcely any variation to prices after the opening, and very little trading, with the market finally quiet at unchanged prices to a net advance of 1 point.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	5.88	5.89	5.87	5.87@5.88
July	5.93	5.93	5.91	5.90@5.91
August	5.93	5.93	5.91	5.91@5.92
September	5.89	5.90	5.80	5.88@5.89
October	5.93	5.94	5.93	5.92@5.93
November	5.95	5.95	5.94	5.94@5.95
December	5.99	5.99	5.99	5.99@6.00
January	6.03	6.04	6.02	6.02@6.03
February	6.06	6.06	6.06	6.05@6.06
March	6.11	6.11	6.09	6.09@6.10
April	6.13	6.13	6.13	6.12@6.14

Spot cotton in the local market closed steady, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 6¼c for middling upland and 6½c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6 9-16c and 6 13-16c, respectively, last year. Total sales of 2,570 bales included 2,300 bales for delivery on contract, 200 bales for export direct shipment, and 70 bales to spinners.

LIVERPOOL, May 31.—Spot Cotton—Good demand; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 14,000 bales; receipts, 7,000 bales; American, 3,000 bales; middling upland, 3 13-32d. Futures opened quiet, buyers at last night's prices; closed quiet at ½@1-64d net advance from Monday night; December-January, 3.20½s; January-February, 3.20@3.21; February-March, 3.21½s; March-April, 3.22s; June, 3.21½b; June-July, 3.21½b; July-August, 3.22b; August-September, 3.22v; September-October, 3.21½b; October-November, 3.21b; November-December, 3.20½s. Manchester—Yarns quiet but steady; cloths, small inquiry.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	85⅝	85⅝	83¾	....
July	83⅞	84 1-16	82 15-16	83½
September	82¼	82⅝	81⅜	82¼
Corn—				
May	40	40	39⅝	....
July	38⅞	39¼	38⅞	39¼
September	39	39¼	38⅞	39¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	77⅝	78⅛	77	77¼
July	78⅛	79 7-16	78	78⅝
September	78⅝	79	77⅝	78⅝
Corn—				
May	32⅝	33⅝	32⅞	33⅝
July	33	33⅝	32 15-16	33 7-16
September	33⅝	34⅛	33 5-16	33⅝
Oats—				
May	25	25	24	24⅝
July	22⅝	23¼	22 13-16	23 1-16
September	20	20⅛	19⅝	20 3-16

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—After its strong advance on the curb Monday, the wheat market started off yesterday along the same lines of bullish developments, and for the greater part of the day remained in a strong position, with a sharp advance at one time, in the afternoon, to 84 1-16c for the July option. At the same time such an advance could hardly fail to invite liberal realizing, and sales of this character several times during the day, most notably in the last fifteen minutes, produced violent reactions, and left the market finally very much unsettled, at 3⅛@3¼c advance over Saturday's official close and about 1⅛c higher than the last curb figures of Monday afternoon. The Southwest and big Chicago traders, as usual, led all upward movements, the motive being continued very unfavorable crop news, particularly from Indiana. Supplementing this influence, at the start were reports that drought in Southern Russia had made a total failure of the Winter wheat crop and was threatening the destruction of Spring wheat likewise. Later Broomhall advices also spoke discouragingly of the Roumanian rye crop. When added to good foreign buying and strong cable news, the early combination of influences from abroad were considered quite favorable to the bull movement, which developed on this side. Subsequent advices, however, from European markets were not so stimulating, as Liverpool lost part of its opening 3¾@4¼c advance over Saturday's close, and left off 2¾@4d higher. French markets opened from 25 to 65 points higher, but closed weak at 25@40 points advance, on all positions except May wheat, which was 70 points lower. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 86¼c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 86¼c, to arrive, and 86½c, spot; No. 2 red, 83¼c, elevator.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 31.—Flour—First patents, $4@$4.10; second patents, $3.80@$3.90; first clears, $2.90@$3. Bran—In bulk, $9.25@$9.50.

CORN.—No. 2 corn closed at 40¾c, free on board, afloat, spot, and to arrive.

OATS.—No. 2 oats closed at 31c; No. 3 oats, 30c; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3 white, 32c; track, mixed, 30½@32½c; track, white, 33@37c; No. 2 white, clips, 34c.

RYE.—No. 2 Western, 64½@65c, and No. 1 Western, 65@65½c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 60c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY.—Feeding, 38c, and Malting, 45@47c, both cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.10@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.60@$3.75; Winter patents, $3.90@$4.10; Spring clears, $3.10@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.10@$3.20; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.65@$2.75; no grade, $1.65@$1.70. RYE FLOUR.—Good to fair, $3.10@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.25@$3.50. CORNMEAL.—Kiln dried, $2.05@$2.20, as to brand. BAG MEAL.—Fine white, 95c; fine yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 82@84c. FEED.—Spring bran, bulk, $15; sacks, to arrive, 200 lbs, $14@$14.25, lake and rail; sacks, spot, $15.25@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $16.25@17.50, latter white; fine, $15; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $15.75@$16.50; hominy chop, $14.50@$15.50; oil meal, $23@$23.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 31.—Wheat in store: No. 1 Northern, May, 73c; July, 74⅜@74½c; September, 73⅝c. On track: No. 1 hard, 75¼c; No. 1 Northern, 74¼c; No. 2 Northern, 73¼c.

DULUTH, Minn., May 31.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, and May, 79⅝c; July, 79⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, and May, 76⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 72⅝c.

MILWAUKEE, May 31.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 79c; No. 2 Northern, 77½c.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.25@$8.75; family, $10.50@$10.75; short clear, $10@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—$19.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¼c; 180 lb, 5¼c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 5¼@6c; 10 lb, 5¼c; 12 lb, 5c; 14 lb, 5c; pickled shoulders, 4¼c; pickled hams, 8¾@9c; Western greens, 7½c; Western S. P., 8c; city greens, 8c. TALLOW—City, 4 9-16@4⅝c; country, 4⅝@4¾c. LARD—$5.25; city lard, $4.95; refined lard, South America, $5.85; Continent, $5.35; Brazil, kegs, $7; compound, city, 4⅝c; Western, 4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5⅝@5¾c; city lard stearine, 6@6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, May 31.—Beef—Extra India mess, 60s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 45s. Bacon—Long clear, 30 to 35 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s 6d; long clear, 35 to 40 lb, 29s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 26s 3d; American, refined, in pails, 26s 9d. Butter—Finest United States, nominal; good, 65s. Cheese—American finest white, 50s; colored, 47s; ordinary, new, 46s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 23s; Australian, in London, 25s 3d.

COFFEE.—Business at the Coffee Exchange was very slack in the way of speculation. The general situation showed weakness. Cables were unsatisfactory from Havre, Hamburg, Rio, and Santos; all these markets reported lower prices. Rio and Santos also reported burdensome receipts, which, in connection with already heavy visible supplies, caused spot buyers to flatter themselves upon their protracted policy of procrastination. The market for futures opened quiet, with prices unchanged to 5 points lower, and subsequently showed a weak undertone, with an entire absence of outside speculative interest, while local sentiment, bearish enough to begin with, was restrained from taking a practical turn, in the way of short sales, owing to the low prices already current, and to the additional fact that the market is supposed to be already somewhat oversold and subject to the possibility of a round-up of the shorts upon the appearance of anything like bullish news. The market was finally easy, 5 to 15 points net lower. Total sales reached 17,250 bags. Spot Brazilian coffee was inactive and weak, closing rather weak at ⅛c decline. No. 7 Rio, invoice lots, 6¼c, and jobbing parcels, 6⅝c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.75@4.80
July	..	..	..	4.80@4.85
August	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90@4.95
September	5.05	5.05	5.00	4.95@5.00
October	5.15	5.15	5.05	5.00@5.05
November	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.05@5.10
December	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.35@5.40
January	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.35@5.40
February	5.45	5.45	5.55	5.40@5.45
March	5.60	5.60	5.50	5.45@5.50
April	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.60
May, 1900	5.60	5.60	5.60	....

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 6$650; stock, 320,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market net ¼@½ pfennig decline. Havre—Coffee market closed net unchanged to ¼f lower; total sales, 7,000 bags. January, 35.75; February, 36.00; March, 36.00; April, 36.25; May, 36.50; June, 34.00; July, 34.25; August, 34.50; September, 34.75; October, 35.00; November, 35.25; December, 35.50. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 7$300; exchange, 7 29-32d; cleared for the United States, 10,000 bags; stock, 236,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 4⅛c; molasses sugar, 4c.

WOOL.—BOSTON, May 31.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow of the wool trade: "The wool market has been distinctly quieter the past week. There have been some sales to manufacturers on the new level of values recently established, but consumers are not buying heavily at the advanced quotations. Prices rule firm. In the country there is much excitement, higher prices being paid for the new clip than the wools could possibly be sold for at the seaboard markets on to-day's level of values. It is hinted that if the markets abroad continue firm, a considerable amount of the new clip may be taken for export; that is, if domestic consumers do not come up to the price at which wool is held here. The sales of the week in Boston amount to 3,456,000 pounds domestic and 979,000 pounds foreign, making a total of 4,435,000, against a total of 6,688,000 for the previous week and a total of 2,135 for the corresponding week last year. Sales since Jan. 1, 1899, amount to 100,726,800 pounds, against 50,483,310 pounds last year at this time."

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $7.20, and in bulk, $4.70; Philadelphia, bbls, $7.15, and in bulk, $4.65; refined, cases, $7.95; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed oil—Prime crude, 20½c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 18@19c; prime Summer yellow, 25c; off Summer yellow, 24@24½c; butter grades, 28@30c; prime white, 29@30c; prime Winter yellow, 30@32c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 40@42c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16.75; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $15; steel rails, $24.50; pig iron warrants, $11.75; lake copper ingot, $18.50; tin, $25.70; exchange, lead, $4.47½; brokers' lead, $4.25; spelter, $6.75.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.90; tar oil, barrels, $3.60. Spirits of turpentine, 42@42½c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.40@$1.42½; E, $1.45; F, $1.50; G, $1.60; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.90; M, $2.20; N, $2.35; W G, $2.65; W W, $2.95.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 31.—Spirits of turpentine, 38c. Resin—Quotations: A, B, C, D, 90c; E, 95c; F, $1.05; G, $1.10; H, $1.15; I, $1.40; K, $1.50; M, $1.95; N, $2; W. G., $2.25; W. W., $2.50.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 31.—Turpentine, 37½c. Resin, A, B, C, D, E, 90c; F, $1; G, $1.05; H, $1.10; I, $1.30; K, $1.40; M, $1.85; N, $1.90; W. G., $2.15; W. W., $2.40.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 31.—Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing. Resin, 90@95c. Crude teurpentine, $1.35, $2.30, and $2.40. Tar, $1.30.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Poor to choice steers, $4.50@$5.50; oxen, $3.30@$5; bulls, $3@$4.10; choice fat bulls, $4.25@$4.40. CALVES—Veals, $4@$6; extra veals and tops, $6.25@$6.37½; buttermilks, $3@$3.50; city-dressed veals, 8@10c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Common to choice sheep, $3.75@$5; yearlings, $4.37½@$6.37½; lambs, $5.75@$8. HOGS—$4.10@$4.20; choice State hogs, $4.25.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

LUCAS THOMPSON & CO.—Schedules in the assignment of Lucas Thompson & Co., importers of linen at 40 Lispenard Street, show liabilities of $6,357, nominal assets of $2,368, and actual assets of $1,594.

CHARLES BREWSTER.—Louis Hanneman has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Charles Brewster by Judge Hascall of the City Court on application of Frank D. Somers, a creditor.

THADDEUS A. JUDSON.—William E. Wyatt has been appointed receiver for Thaddeus A. Judson by Judge O'Dwyer of the City Court on application of Charles Fleisch and others, creditors. Mr. Judson was formerly proprietor of the restaurant at 1,118 Third Avenue, but retired from business on March 1.

PUERS & KIENTZ.—Justice Beekman in the Supreme Court has appointed Emil Pensel receiver of assets of Puers & Kientz, bakers, of 257 Seventh Avenue, in a suit brought by Jacques Puers against Leon Kientz, his partner, for a dissolution of the firm on account of dissensions between the parties. The firm was formed on March 1 last.

SUZANNE DROESHOUT.—Suzanne Droeshout, doing business as Suzanne Doria, a dressmaker of 60 West Thirty-seventh Street, has made an assignment to George H. Ball. Dowe, Murray & Hartridge, attorneys for the creditors, say that the liabilities are $14,000 and nominal assets $8,000. The firm was formerly Doria & Cicot. Miss Cicot was lost in the disaster which befell the steamer La Bourgogne.

Out of Town.

ZENO C. SPENCER.—Zeno C. Spencer, who was formerly interested in several large corporations in Michigan, has filed a petition in bankruptcy at Chicago. His liabilities are $78,000; assets, $28,000. The principal creditors are O. S. Garretson of Buffalo, for $40,000 and the National Bank of Battle Creek, Mich., $18,000.

HENRY MILLER.—Henry Miller has filed a petition in bankruptcy at Zanesville, Ohio. He gives his liabilities as $358,787 and assets nothing. This great liability comes from his connection with an abandoned railroad project known as the "Old Calico" Railroad.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday by David Sherman, residing at 140 West Twenty-ninth Street, showing liabilities of $7,034 and no assets.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday by Alden Benedict, an actor, of 1,186 Broadway, with liabilities of $8,100 and no assets. The largest creditor is the H. C. Miner Lithographing Company, which holds Benedict's notes for $2,500, and has, in addition, a claim of $5,000 for merchandise and printing.

Abraham H. Smith, Albert Smith, and Simon Smith, formerly members of the firm of Smith Brothers, at 709 and 711 Broadway, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $7,517 and assets of $119. The claims are all prior to 1892, and all barred by the statute of limitation.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Louis Weintraub, Samuel Golden, and Benjamin Lewis, members of the firm of Weintraub & Golden, dealers in boys' and children's clothing at 22 Clinton Place, by Brigham, Lawrie, Mann & Co.; A. D. Juilliard & Co., and Stevens, Sanford & Handy. The claims of the petitioning creditors aggregate $1,854. They allege that the firm of Weintraub & Golden, while insolvent, transferred to the State Bank of New York $3,500 of accounts, and that they also removed their stock of goods and office furniture.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Charles A. Pearson, formerly proprietor of the Graham House, at Eighty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, now residing at 472 Central Park West. The petitioning creditors are the Shwarzschild-Sulzberger Company, David Scott, and Moore & Haberstroh. They claim that he sold the hotel on Feb. 1 last to Elizar A. Knox, receiving $5,000 in cash in part payment and that, being insolvent, he immediately turned over this amount to Edward V. Loew, with the intent to prefer him over other creditors

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

The following discharges in bankruptcy were announced yesterday in the United States District Court, Judge Brown: Emma L. Armstrong, Isaac Axelrod and Wolf Horowitz, Jacob Axelrod, Jacob Bernheim, Louis Borgenicht, Abraham Cohen, Annie Devine, Edward S. Ellis, Samuel Fisher, Leo L. Gabriel, Nathan and Abraham Schwab, Edward Grabenstein, James H. Gray, Frank Hermann, Jacob Herman, Solomon Jacobs, Max Jorisch, Harry Leventhal, Frank Meuer, Isaac M. Michael, Louis G. Muller, Jacob Pell, Nathan Redlich, Solomon Rosenfield, William H. Ryer, Samuel and Louis Salomon, Abraham Schwab, Michaelis Simonson, and Solomon H. Wartelsky.

Objection to Walton's Petition.

The application of Francis T. Walton, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on April 10 with liabilities of $39,774 and no assets, for discharge from his debts, under the uniform bankruptcy law, on the favorable report of Royal S. Crane, referee, came up before Judge Brown, in the United States District Court yesterday. Upon objection by one of the creditors, the further hearing in the case was adjourned for one week to give the objecting creditor time to perfect his claim. The objection was entered by Julius Lehman of 237 Broadway, as counsel for the Koelker estate of Philadelphia, whose claim is for $14,000, and was made on the ground that petitionor had concealed his assets and had also transferred his property with a view to beginning proceedings in bankruptcy.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARNOLD, Frank—George Cowen	$34
BECKMAN, Leonard—A. B. McDonald	101
BURSLEM, Godolphin—G. Edwards, executor	413
BOESSNECK, Otto and Hugo E., also Herman Broesel—Jules Warnier and another	127
BREWSTER, Walter F., also Augusta and Ichabod Garrison—Morris Badt	288
BREFSTER, Walter F., also Augusta and Ichabod Garrison—Morris Badt	130
BREFSTER, Walter F., also Augusta and Ichabod Garrison—Morris Badt	182
BLUMBERG, Meyer S., and John L. Oberg—C. M. Rosenthal, costs	71
BENSON, James J.—G. Blass	60
BERGER, Emil, surviving partner, &c.—M. Harris	371
BAER, Max, and Jacob Enoch—C. L. Smith, costs	76
BARKER, Charles W.—R. R. Sebring and others	84
CARNEY, Francis J., executor, &c.—C. E. Wright, administrator, &c	14,077
CHISLING, Michael—George W. Kingston and another	269
CLOYD, William N.—C. H. Nicoll	89
CARTY, James, and James Ward—S. Oppenheimer and others	235
CORNELL, Alonzo B., and Charles H. Worthen—G. R. Williams	233
CRAGE, Donato A., and William E. Tench—John H. Roebling's Sons' Company	1,431
CHISLING, Michael, and Michael Cowen—A. S. Miller and another	183
CLARK, Horace M.—Park & Tilford	277
CUFF, Patrick A.—F. A. Carr	155
CROSIER, Seymour—John Minder	330
CROSIER, Seymour—Isaac Fox	124
BITTNER, Frederick J. and Andrew—P. Frapin and another	97
EKART, Charles—F. B. Hawkins and another	322
FERGUSON, Hial C.—J. J. Neville	461
FRAZEE, Ellis C.—H. Voigt	42
GILBERT, Frank W.—William T. Hookey	1,843
GIBBONS, Peter—The Brush Electric Illuminating Company	483
HUERSTEL, Edmond — Bronx Borough Bank	119
HAYMAN, Samuel M.—J. E. Linde Paper Company	65
HOCKENJOS, Robert — Fuchs & Lang Manufacturing Company	141
JOHNSON, Eugene W.—G. H. Downey	121
J. M. GUNST DISINFECTING COMPANY—J. M. Gunst, as President, &c	48
KAPLAN, Herman by guardian—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	119
KNADELHANS, Emil—W. Abeles	23
KLINKOWSTEIN, Alexander — M. A. Denike	103
KRIEGER, Frederick—F. Lange	51
LOUD, Richard H.—C. H. Nicoll	89
LANG, Lena—R. Gruhn and another	28
LOEFGEN, John N.—J. Haverstadt	292
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—Lucy Kiernan, costs	108
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—Isabella T. Jackson and another	1,094
MANNION, Patrick—J. & M. Haffen	1,287
MARTIN, Price A.—C. Brickelmaier	107
MAURER, Aurora, and Milton C. Quinby—John Decker	261
NEW YORK LUMBER CORPORATION—D. O'Sullivan	273
O'CONNOR, William S.—C. H. Nicoll	116
PETRY, Henry—C. Weber	430
PULLMAN, Lillie M.—G. H. Pullman	122
PALMER, William A.—G. F. Brown	1,186
PHYSIOC, Joseph A.—William H. Harrison, executor, &c	1,465
PROCTOR, James H., and E. B. Black Proctor—G. Mygatt	145
REILLY, William J.—James A. Deering	1,533
ROBERTS, Daniel G.—W. Thorp and another, costs	108
RYAN, William F.—R. Gordon and another	89
SCHWORER, Albert—Herman Fromme	1,022
SMITH, William R.—Celestine Leto	173
SMITH, William R.—A. L. Leto	311
TRAINA, Salvatore—R. Hill	118
THOMAS, George H.—F. N. Le Baron	129
ULLMER, Emma—B. Loewy	50
WOODS, Granville T.—Elmina Carlough	648
WOODS, Granville T.—Elmina Carlough, costs	56
WERTHEN, Charles H.—G. R. Williams	47
THE AMERICAN INVESTORS' COMPANY—C. W. Pope	317
THE QUILL CLUB WHEELMEN OF America—R. J. Masbach	18
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—George S. Crum	1,083
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Livingston C. Smith, administrator, &c	1,083
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—James W. Blackett	1,079
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—James O'Connell	1,261
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—M. Schneider, administratrix	171
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—T. Rooney	313
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—R. T. Harrison	358
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. K. Sharkey	350
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—New York Manufacturing Company, Limited	55

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, June 1.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Equity calendar.

5—Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis vs. Boker.
50—Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis vs. Boker.
55—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
28—Christian vs. Smith.
34—Same vs. same. Issues of law in suits at law.
9—Hoertel vs. Tuck & Sons.
10—Bry vs. Lupton.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—State Bank vs. Parsons.
2—In re Connell.
3—Tanenbaum vs. Schattman.
4—Cox vs. Hanks.
5—Woolf vs. Lally.
6—Montgomery vs. Stoddard.
7—Mawson vs. Williams.
8—Megroz vs. Morison.
9—Decker vs. Dudley.
10—O'Brien vs. Emigrant Ind. S. Bank.
11—De Rigo vs. Lithauer
12—Lanzer vs. Menguille.
13—Cushing vs. Chambers.
14—People, &c., vs. Mercantile Credit G. Co.
15—H. F. Taintor Mfg. Co. vs. Emdin.
16—Merrill vs. Peerless Coupler Co.
17—Reardon vs. Kelly.
18—Morrill vs. Klaber.
19—Giles vs. Bohm.
20—Randell vs. Lederer.
21—Toplitz vs. Levering.
22—Barry vs. Klingman.
23—Enwell vs. Hill.
24—Cutolo vs. Cutolo.
25—Galante vs. Galante.
26—Ghighone vs. Bini.
27—Kohler vs. Jacobs.
28—Hojer vs. Mahan.
29—Goddard vs. Hall.
30—Pearson vs. Cuthbert.
31—Holt vs. Holt.
32—In re Appleby.
33—In re O'Neill.
34—In re Mayor, &c.
35—British & Foreign Marine Ins. Co. vs. Calef.
36—Markowitz vs. Barth.
37—Koch vs. Frank.
38—People, &c., vs. Sherman Bank.
39—Martin vs. Martin.
40—Pulsk vs. Pomerantz.
41—Silverstein vs. Haight.
42—Hoehler vs. Kerrin.
43—United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers vs. Zeiler.
44—Kubischta vs. Kubischta.
45—Strauss vs. Strauss.
46—Scheinigur vs. Lieder.
47—Wilkinson vs. Wilkinson.
48—Schell vs. Freise.
49—People, &c., vs. Baul.
50—Perry vs. Levenson.
51—Jones vs. Brown.
52—Ives vs. Ellis.
53—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Nelson.
54—Streubel vs. York.
55—Harris vs. same.
56—In re Karsch.
57—In re Fulton Av.
58—Schuhoff vs. Lantry.
59—Schmidtke vs. Moebus.
60—Burke vs. Kearney.
61—Brady vs. Scannell.
62—City of New York vs. Lamson Con. Store Service Co.
63—Carey vs. Moore
64—McGowan vs. McGowan.
65—Jackson vs. Sullivan.
66—Mehegan vs. Scannell.
67—Burke vs. Burke.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Preferred causes. Calendar clear.

9564—Felts vs. Payn.
9416—Steers vs. Crowell.
8019—Chase vs. East River Sav. Inst.
4512—Corto vs. Mayor, &c.
4727—Gomez vs. same.
7700—Sinclair vs. same.
6623—Duffy vs. Union Ry. Co.
7172—Kokeritz vs. Nostrand.
9277—Kleiner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9497—Halpert vs. Halpert.
9006—Fay vs. Ernst.
5018—Harris vs. Hass.
5971—Spellman vs. Muehlfeld.
8225—Beckley vs. Smith.
8909—Mauson vs. Williams.
9398—Einstein vs. Dunn.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Varnum, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1382—Contested will of Annie Sutherland.
Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.
Caroline E. Hollister,
Abram C. Hull,
John W. Ambrose,
Charles H. Linsley,
Phebe J. Thompson,
William Devene,
Frederick F. Thompson.
At 11 A. M.
Ann Hanify,
Catherine Costello.
At 2 P. M.
George Boeger,
Emil Herbert,
Elizabeth S. Morean,
John Albert.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. and must be placed upon chambers clerk's calendar before that hour to entitle them to be argued. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and O'Connor for the People.

1—Maggie Neller.
2—William R. Baker.
3—Morris Unruh.
4—Frank P. Lawson.
5—Theodore G. Mayer.
6—John Davis, John L. Rogers.
7—James Morton.
8—Emma Buguful.
9—Jacob Kohler.
10—Isaac Goldberg.
11—Joseph Henderson.
12—Patrick Lenahan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and McCann for the People.

1—Julius Kupatt.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Sullivan for the People.

1—George Ross, Charles Crispie.
2—George Henry.
3—Louis W. Rowe.
4—Morris Sosinsky.
5—Rudolph Fink.
6—Charles Jackson.
7—Charles Isola.
8—Patrick Callaghan.
9—Luigi Mauri.
10—James A. Boylan.
11—James Fay.
12—James F. Hogan.
13—Patrick Dowdell.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Turnure vs. Dunker—Michael J. Kelly. Daab vs. Goldman—George C. Austin. Monks vs. Majewski—William G. Davies.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Wallach, Goldhammer, Charles, Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund vs. Broadbelt—Sidney J. Bowen. Stillman vs. International Power Storage Company—Lawrence E. Sexton. Matter of Pennefether—John E. Ward.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Jacques Guess vs. Leon Kientz—Emil Pensel. Anna D. Bliss vs. Catharine E. McKeown—Louis A. Seitz.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Eastern District of New York.—Common law calendar. —Before Thomas, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

13—Burke vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
15—Tancredi vs. same.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Maria Anna Woefle, James Evers, and Andrew J. Miller.
The accounting of August Schwerter, George Graeff, John McCormick, and Jacob Stahler.
The revocation of probate of Mary Monahan.
The administration of Maria Gunn.
The estate of Benjamin G. Swanton.
The real estate of P. V. R. Stanton.
No contested calendar.

MEETINGS.

EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the members of the Educational Alliance will be held at the Vestry Rooms, Temple Emanu-El, at the corner of Fifth Av. and Forty-third St., in the City of New York, on the 5th day of June, 1899, at 8:15 P. M., for the purpose of considering an Agreement between the Educational Alliance and Hebrew Free School Association of the City of New York, bearing date May 8th, 1899, signed by a majority of the respective Boards of Directors of said corporations and under their respective corporate seals, providing for the consolidation of such corporations and prescribing the terms and conditions thereof and the mode of carrying the same into effect, and of acting on said Agreement in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 472 of the Laws of 1899 of the State of New York.

Dated New York, May 16th, 1899.

FELIX M. WARBURG, Secretary.

HEBREW FREE SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the members of Hebrew Free School Association of the City of New York, will be held at the Vestry Rooms, Temple Emanu-El, at the corner of Fifth Av. and Forty-third St., in the City of New York, on the 5th day of June, 1899, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering an Agreement between the Educational Alliance and Hebrew Free School Association of the City of New York, bearing date May 8th, 1899, signed by a majority of the respective Boards of Directors of said corporations and under their respective corporate seals, providing for the consolidation of such corporations and prescribing the terms and conditions thereof and the mode of carrying the same into effect, and of acting on said Agreement in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 472 of the Laws of 1899 of the State of New York.

Dated New York, May 12th, 1899.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Secretary.

BOARDERS WANTED.

"HUDSON RIVER."—Delightful shady place, near elevated; best accommodations for gentlemen; moderate. PRIVATE, Box 157 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

42d, 55 West, Hotel Parkview,

overlooking pretty Bryant Park; splendidly furnished, airy rooms, suites; baths; $5 week upward; elevator; board optional.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady giving up housekeeping would like to secure a place for a girl as chambermaid or parlormaid, or waitress alone; present employer can be seen. 3 Park Av., from 2 to 4 Thursday and Friday.

CHAMBERMAID.—For a young woman as chambermaid, or as chambermaid and assistant waitress. Apply, for two days, at present employers, 208 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires situation for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. Apply at 5 East 9th St., on Wednesday and Thursday from 9 until 12 o'clock.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as first-class cook; permanent place in country preferred; best references from last employer, who may be interviewed. 443 West 52d St., grocery store.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By German woman as good plain cook and laundress in American family; city or country. 316 West 41st St., one flight, left.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent cook in private family; city or country; best city reference; personal reference if desired. M. R., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a Protestant; in a private family; city or country; best country and city reference. 425 9th Av.

COOK.—By competent cook. Call at present employer's, 22 East 45th St., Wednesday or Thursday, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

COOK.—By a good family cook; best city references; good baker; wishes to go to the country. M. F., Box 274, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a girl as cook in a small, private family; country preferred. 218 West 36th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and WAITRESS.—A lady desires to place thoroughly reliable housemaid and waitress; 6 years' reference. Present employer's, 303 West 72d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady desires a position for a first-class laundress. Call, Thursday, between 10 and 12, at 39 East 33d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thorough laundress in private family; can be seen at present employer's, 111 East 35th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress in private family. 129 East 54th St.; last employer's.

Nurses.

NURSE.—French; middle-aged; superior infant's nurse; takes charge from birth, or care for baby under two years; has lived with some of the best New York families, and is highly recommended. 131 West 29th St.

NURSE.—By a young French girl as nurse to growing children; capable to teach French; willing to assit with chamberwork; good sewer; willing and obliging; best city references. Lallemand, 143 West 16th St.

NURSE.—As nurse to invalid or elderly lady; has had careful experience; no objection to traveling; good references. L. Mayson, 32 East 37th St.

NURSE.—By refined young girl as nurse to grown children; good sewer; would assist with light chamberwork; best city reference. 208 East 36th St.; ring Hayen's bell.

NURSE.—By competent person as nurse; can take entire charge of baby; no objection to traveling; best reference. 70 West 51st St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By young English Protestant as seamstress and light chamberwork; country preferred. B. S., 200 West 53d St., 7th Av., parlor flat.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—First-class; or as chambermaid and seamstress; Protestant. Call at former employer's, after 11 o'clock, 47 West 47th St.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly competent waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork. Present employer's, 43 West 73d St.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; several years' city reference in private families. B. R., 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress. Call Wednesday at present employer's, 24 East 49th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER, or BUTLER and VALET.—A lady wishes to recommend her late butler; age, 34; tall; good city references. William, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER, &c.—By an Englishman as butler, or butler and valet; three, two and a half, and three and a half years' best of references; gentleman can be seen. C. B., 1,269 Broadway.

Caretakers.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman and gardener; understands the care of gentleman's place; best of references; Protestant. Thomas Moffat, 302 West 148th St.

CARETAKERS.—By man and wife to care for gentleman's city house for Summer; wife as good cook and laundress. Lydon, 495 3d Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Brought up in a gentleman's stable; skillful city driver; single; good appearance; aged 31; best of references; city or country. Carl Nelson, 174 Lexington Av.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to place his coachman, who has been in his service for the past nine years. Call or address M., 844 7th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Scotch; single; is thoroughly competent in all branches of gardening; on private place; good references. D., Box 7, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

NURSE and COMPANION.—As nurse and companion to chronic narcotic, mental, physical, or invalid; unexceptionable references; thorough masseur; willing; sober; shaves, valets, travels. Nurse, 107 East 46th St.

WATCHMAN.—By a sober and steady middle-aged man as watchman; night or day; references given. Address H. H., 431 Metropolitan Av., Brooklyn.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residence in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 840 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

PAINTER, &c.—Painter, decorator, paperhanger, and tinter of many years' experience, being prepared and able to meet all requirements; work for landlords, agents, private, &c.; best city references; lowest prices. Robert Arnstein, 1,322 3d Av., near 76th St. "L" Station.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent and experienced middle-aged nurse; must have the best references. H. B., Times Office.

WANTED—A waitress to go to the country for the month of June. Apply at 14 West 20th St., Wednesday and Thursday.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED FOR A SPECIAL SUMMER campaign. THE SATURDAY EVENING POST—established by Benjamin Franklin in 1728—now published by The Curtis Publishing Company, proprietors of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, is offered to subscribers, for one year only, for $1.00—the regular price is $2.50. This offer is for the purpose of a quick introduction, and will be withdrawn September 1st. The regular price of $2.50 will be maintained after that date. We will give a good commission for every subscriber secured, and distribute $3,000 September 1st among the 176 best agents. $500 will be given the person sending the largest number of subscribers at $1.00 each per year. At this special low subscription price thousands can be easily secured. Address THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED—For the "Life and Achievements of Admiral Dewey," by Murat Halstead; size 8x10; nearly 600 pages; 200 illustrations; beautiful book; only $1.50; agents clearing from $6 to $50 a day; enormous demand, for Dewey is coming home; big profits guaranteed; freight paid; credit extended; outfit free. National Book Concern, Dept. 12, Chicago.

DRY GOODS.

GOOD CHAMOIS GLOVES THAT FIT AFTER washing as well as before are certainly most desirable. Our Lorette chamois possess this quality. Price 65c. pair. JAMMES, 4 West 37th St., near 5th Av.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

2,000 NOTE HEADS FOR $3.25,

with your card neatly printed, linen paper, delivered in boxes. Samples gladly sent. D. A. HUEBSCH & CO., "we print everything," 31 Rose St., City.

YACHTING.

FOR SALE.—Thirty-foot cabin topsail sloop; Eastern type, seaworthy; overhauled and refitted. DAVENPORT, 15 Wall St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

STATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

(NOTICE PURSUANT TO TITLE XII., CHAPTER 556, Laws of 1894.)

A competitive examination of candidates for the State Scholarships in Cornell University, falling to the County of New York, will be held at the Hall of the Board of Education, No. 146 Grand Street, in the City of New York, on Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1899, commencing at 9 A. M.

Candidates must be at least sixteen years of age, and of six months' standing in the common schools or academies of the State during the year immediately preceding this examination, and actual residents of this State.

No person should enter an examination unless prepared to accept a scholarship should one be awarded.

The examination will be upon the following subjects, viz.: English, History, Plane Geometry, Algebra through Quadratic Equations, and either Latin, French, or German, at the option of the candidate.

There will be as many candidates appointed from this county as there are Assembly Districts in this county. Candidates will become entitled to the scholarships in the order of merit.

Dated at New York City, this twenty-fifth day of May, 1899.

JOHN JASPER,
Borough Superintendent of Schools, City of New York, Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

EXCURSIONS.

WESTPOINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex). 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier. 8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier. 9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Iron Steamboat Co.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.

Leave 22d St., N. R., Hourly, 9:00 A. M. to 7:00 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, N. R., Hourly, 9:30 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.
Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, Hourly, 10:40 A. M. to 8:40 P. M.
Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

INSTRUCTION.

MORSE & ROGERS' SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
(J. H. Morse's.)
423 Madison Avenue, N. Y.

English, Classical, and Mathematical courses. Thoroughly Graded for Boys from 8 to 18. Individual training for younger pupils; woodwork. Applications received now for Fall term.

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HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT
Ethical Culture Schools

Boys and girls fitted for any college. Tuition, $200. Examinations for free scholarships June 2 and 3. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

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HOME, BOARDING, AND DAY SCHOOL FOR Girls, 607 Fifth Av.—College preparation. Superior musical advantages. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles Huntington Gardner.

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GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OPEN ALL SUMMER.
250—WEST 23D ST.—250

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HOTEL STRAUBINGER, WITH DEPENDANCE AUSTRIA.

In the centre of the city, beautiful situation; 220 elegant furn. salons and bedrooms. Lift, electric light. Baths from the celebrated Gastein Thermal Spring. Greatest comfort, moderate prices.

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One of the handsomest and best first-class hotels on the Continent. C. H. FOELL, Proprietor.

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Royal Hotel et d'Angleterre.
1st-class; Electric Light; Lift.
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FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN—Swan Hotel.—Hotel where Bismarck and Favre settled the Treaty of Peace, 1871. Patronized by His Majesty the German Emperor. Electric Light, Hydraulic Lift. Pension at moderate prices. Propr., Eduard Stern.

Wiesbaden HOTEL NASSAUER HOF. Splend. rebuild & enlarged.

BINGEN O/RH., HOTEL VICTORIA. 1st cl. Terrace overlooking Rhine

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MALCOLM C. ANDERSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 974.

To the creditors of Malcolm C. Anderson of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Malcolm C. Anderson was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 31, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE BLUMENTHAL, bankrupt. No. 878.

Notice is hereby given that George Blumenthal, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 31, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 14, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

New York, May 31, 1899.

NO. 869—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JULIUS FRIEDMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Julius Friedman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 29th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee.

New York, May 31, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ERNEST W. HOFSTATTER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Ernest W. Hofstatter of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Ernest W. Hofstatter was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 31st, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of AARON LAITIN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—No. 1010.

To the creditors of Aaron Laitin of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Aaron Laitin was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, referee, 71 Broadway, New York City, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 12 noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 29, 1899.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN THE matter of the voluntary dissolution of the MERCANTILE BENEFIT ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK a final judgment and order was entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County on the 12th day of May, 1899, dissolving said corporation, and that by said order and judgment I was appointed permanent receiver thereof, and have duly qualified as such.

I do hereby require:

First—All persons indebted to said corporation to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to me as such receiver, at my office, No. 100 Broadway, (Fifteenth Floor, American Surety Building,) Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by the 1st day of July, 1899, and to pay the same to me.

Second—All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me as such receiver, at my office, as above specified, by the 1st day of July, 1899.

Third—All creditors of such corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me, such receiver, at my office as above stated by the 1st day of July, 1899.

Fourth—All persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said corporation to present the same in writing and in detail at the place aforesaid on or before the 1st day of July, 1899.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, May 19, 1899.

THOMAS P. WICKES,
Receiver, etc.

EDWARD S. HATCH, Attorney for Receiver, 100 Broadway, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County, the 23d day of May, 1899, notice is hereby given that the Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, a domestic corporation having its principal office at No. 49 South Washington Square, in the City and County of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the Court House in said County of New York on the eleventh day of July, 1899, at ten thirty o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls."

Dated New York, May 23d, 1899.

THE HOME FOR FALLEN AND FRIENDLESS GIRLS, by Z. Stiles Ely, President.

MANIERRE & MANIERRE, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

my25-1aw6wTh&jy6

IN THE MATTER OF THE VOLUNTARY DISSOLUTION of the MILITARY CLUB OF NEW YORK.

The undersigned, Receiver of the above-named corporation, gives notice that a general meeting of the creditors of said corporation is hereby called to be held at the office of said Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 26th day of July, 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting all accounts and demands for and against said corporation and all open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of said Receiver declared.

Dated May 24th, 1899.

AVERY D. ANDREWS,
Receiver of the Military Club of New York.

EDWARD WELLS, Jr., Attorney for Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New York, on the 16th day of May, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORSE BURTIS, lately doing business in the City of New York, to produce the same, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, John J. Spowers, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Morse Burtis, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 112 John Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1899.

Dated New York the 16th day of May, 1899.

JOHN J. SPOWERS, Assignee.

P. Q. ECKERSON, Attorney for Assignee, No. 99 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

my18-1aw6wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Miles Beach one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New York, on the 16th day of May, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. SPOWERS, lately doing business in the City of New York, to produce the same, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, John J. Spowers who has duly been appointed assignee of said William H. Spowers, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 112 John Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1899.

Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1899.

JOHN J. SPOWERS,
Assignee.

P. Q. ECKERSON, Attorney for Assignee, No. 99 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

my18-1aw6wTh

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—WILLIAM J. BURKE, plaintiff, against IRA M. MILLER, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated New York, May 3d, 1899.

GEO. D. BEATTYS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 31 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Ira M. Miller: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, bearing date the 31st day of May, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 1st day of June, 1899.—Dated June 1st, 1899.

GEO. D. BEATTYS, Attorney for Plaintiff.
31 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

je1-1aw7wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMPION, JEREMIAH J., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH J CAMPION, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October next—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of March, 1899.—JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Administrator. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Administrator, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m23-1aw6mTh

DIMON, SUSAN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. DIMON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1899. ROSALIE DIMON LOCKWOOD, LUDOVICA DIMON MORRILL, CHARLES L. DIMON, Jr., Executors. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executors, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. f16-1aw6mTh

DRAPPELDREI, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS DRAPPELDREI, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 184 East 79th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of March, 1899. CLARA DRAPPELDREI and JOHN JOHN JOCHNER, Executors. CHARLES J. GERLICH, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 184 East 79th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh2-1aw6mTh

FREEBORN, ELIZABETH L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH L. FREEBORN, formerly Elizabeth L. Cate, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of January, 1899. FRANK W. FREEBORN, Administrator. WELLMAN & GOOCH, Attorneys for Administrator, 15 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

HARDENBERGH, EMILY IRENE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry J. Hardenbergh, Josephine E. Leeds, Sarah E. Lockwood, Charles W. Minor, Emily C. Minor, Charlotte Josephine Leeds, Emily Irene Leeds, Clemine Pearson Leeds, Charles Henry Leeds, Edward Francis Leeds, John Stanley Leeds, Beatrice Mary Leeds, Dorothy Leeds, Henry James Leeds, the husband and heirs and next of kin of EMILY IRENE HARDENBERGH, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Henry J. Hardenbergh of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Emily Irene Hardenbergh, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twentieth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorney for Petitioner, 220 Broadway, New York City.

ap27-1aw6wTh&je8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varum, a Surrogate of the County of New York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES A. SACKET, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1899. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executors. JOHN A. WEEKES, Jr., Esq., Atty. for Executors, 58 Wall Street, New York City.

je1-1aw6mTh

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

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320 Broadway.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS..............$2,750,000

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

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Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.
For Investment or on Margin.
Members N. Y. Consolidated Exchange.

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Atlantic & Pacific Western Division Incomes
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234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL..................$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Management of ESTATES a SPECIALTY, for which REAL-ESTATE MORTGAGES are always kept on hand.
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FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Secretary.

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Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
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Wanted—Brunswick & Western 4s.
FOR SALE—Southern investments and real estate loans, paying 5 to 12%
STOCKS—BONDS—WHEAT ON MARGIN.
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NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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FINANCIAL.

ISSUE OF $750,000 FIVE PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE ELECTRIC RAILWAY DEBENTURE GOLD BONDS.

Payable in the year 1929 at par, or redeemable upon previous notice from the Company in May or November in any year at the price of $525 for each $500 bond in New York.

The NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY of NEW YORK, THE UNION SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY of CINCINNATI and the St. LOUIS TRUST COMPANY of St. LOUIS have been authorized by THE AMERICAN EQUIPMENT COMPANY, the railway contractors, to receive subscriptions for (1,500) First Mortgage Gold Bonds, each of $500, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, such interest payable in gold and free of all United States taxes, in the months of May and November in every year.

PRICE OF ISSUE $475 EACH $500 BOND.

(Equals 15 per cent. interest for first year, and 5 per cent. thereafter.)

Payable $25 on application, $50 on allotment, and $400 one month after allotment, less 5 per cent.; or payable $5 on application, $10 on allotment, and balance in eight semi-annual payments of $50 secured by the Bond, maturing coupons attached to the Bond will be credited to the purchaser on their due dates less 5 per cent. interest per annum on deferred payments. Any payment can be anticipated to save interest. Half yearly coupons will be attached to each bond. The bonds will be to bearer, but may be registered in holder's name.

The bonds are secured and rank as First Mortgage Bonds of the

KANSAS CITY, BONNER SPRINGS & TOPEKA RAILWAY COMPANY, OF KANSAS.

Length of railway, 68 miles single track under construction. The traffic, from which it is estimated, when in full work will yield as follows:

Freight (gross)	$500,000.00
Passenger (gross)	360,000.00
Total	$860,000.00
Freight, operating	$333,333.00
Passenger, operating	240,000.00
Total	$573,333.00
Freight, net	$166,666.00
Passenger, net	120,000.00
Total	$286,666.00

Almost eight times more than sufficient to pay the annual interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds now issued.

The American Equipment Company has taken the contract from the Kansas City, Bonner Springs & Topeka Ry. to build the railway from Kansas City to Topeka for an average price of $24,000 per mile, including bridges, and has agreed to accept in payment therefor two thousand acres of land, together with the stock of the Kansas City, Bonner Springs & Topeka Railway Company, and its First Mortgage Gold Bonds, issued not to exceed $15,000 per mile, and guaranteed to be a first mortgage on its completed railway not to exceed that amount, free and clear of all liens and claims whatever, by a certificate attached to each Bond and signed by the National Surety Co., of New York, agreeing to indemnify the holder of such Bond for an amount equal to the face value thereof in default of such being the case.

In accepting the contract the American Equipment Company has had executed an Indemnity Bond in favor of the Kansas City, Bonner Springs & Topeka Railway Company, for $100,000, in default of its not being able to complete the road between Kansas City and Topeka inside of six months from the first day of May, A. D., 1899, according to terms and specifications.

With reference to the great commercial value of the Kansas City, Bonner Springs & Topeka Railway when in full operation, no better evidence need be offered than the following letter from Messrs. John W. Moore, President Kansas City Board of Trade; L. M. Miller, President Zenith Milling Co., and G. L. Brinkman, President Kansas City Milling Co., a committee of business men requested to report on the merits of the enterprise.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 1st, 1899.
JAMES L. BROWN, Esq.,
PRESIDENT THE AMERICAN EQUIPMENT COMPANY.

DEAR SIR:—At the request of various parties desiring to become interested in a profitable enterprise, we, the undersigned, were chosen to investigate the merits of a proposition to build an electric railway up the Kansas Valley to the City of Topeka, by the way of Forest Lake, Bonner Springs and Lawrence, reported as follows as the result of our investigation:

FIRST, That the line projected by the Kansas City, Bonner Springs & Topeka Ry., and for which most of the right-of-way has been secured, is the only practical route for an electric railway between these cities.

SECOND, That the territory through which this line will pass is one of the most productive in the United States, yielding on an average per annum of 5,000 car loads of Potatoes, 4,000 of Fruit, 2,000 of Stock, and almost as many car loads combined of dairy and manufactured products, such as Flour, Paper, Merchandise, Etc.

THIRD, That the Kansas City wholesale houses almost entirely supply the cities of Lawrence and Topeka with their provisions and merchandise.

FOURTH, That the rate of freight charged by the trunk lines now operating between these points is almost as much as the rates charged by the same lines from Kansas City to the Mississippi river or St Louis, a distance of 300 miles or five times the distance between the same point and Topeka, a fact which is due to these cities not being located on the Missouri river, the baseing point designated by all American railways for establishing rates in this section of the country.

FIFTH, That for the foregoing reasons we consider with the better facilities afforded by an electric line stopping wherever required, the same would command the major portion of the traffic mentioned.

SIXTH, That conservatively figuring on the basis of rates now charged, the estimated earnings from freight traffic can be safely put at $500,000 gross per annum, or, after allowing the usual 66 per cent. for operating expenses, $166,000 net.

SEVENTH, That the necessity of such a line for passenger travel is apparent from the following facts, which should assure the earnings from that source, viz.: The cities to be connected have a combined population of 300,000 people; Topeka, the capital of the State, being at one end of the line; Lawrence, the seat of the Kansas State University, in the centre, and Kansas City, the metropolis of the West, at the other end; facts which cannot help but create constant travel between these cities if afforded the proper facilities.

EIGHTH, That Forest Lake, a distance of fifteen miles from Kansas City, and through which this road passes, is the largest and most convenient pleasure lake in the vicinity of these cities, and which, without doubt, would be of great commercial value to this enterprise.

NINTH, That the picturesque and fertile valley through which this line will pass would soon develop into suburban homes, a development which has been neglected by these cities for want of proper transportation facilities.

TENTH, That from the passenger traffic now existing between these cities, we figure on a conservative basis the estimated earnings from passenger traffic should be $360,000 gross, or allowing 66 per cent. for operating expenses, $120,000 net.

In summing up all of the above facts, together with all other circumstances connected with such an enterprise, we feel justified in recommending it to all who may desire a profitable investment, provided the same is not Bonded and Stocked to exceed $30,000 per mile.

Yours truly,
JOHN W. MOORE.
L. M. MILLER.
G. L. BRINKMAN.

The following letter from the Hon. W. S. Cowherd, Congressman and Ex-Mayor of Kansas City, Mo., may be of interest.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3rd, 1899.
JAMES L. BROWN, Esq.,
PRESIDENT AMERICAN EQUIPMENT CO.

DEAR SIR:—I have examined the statement signed by Messrs. John W. Moore, L. M. Miller and G. L. Brinkman of Kansas City, Mo. While I am not sufficiently posted to give an opinion of my own as to the value of the enterprise, I do know that the gentlemen whose names are mentioned above are men of the highest standing in this community, both for personal integrity and business judgment.

Yours respectfully,
W. S. COWHERD.

The estimated cost of constructing the railroad over the right of way secured by the Kansas City, Bonner Springs & Topeka Ry. is given in the following letter from Mr. W. H. Stalnaker, Chief Engineer of that Company:

KANSAS CITY, KANS., April 1st, 1899.
JOHN W. McDANIELD, Esq.,
PRESIDENT K. C., B. S. & T. RY.

DEAR SIR:—At your request I submit in reduced form my estimate cost of constructing the Kansas City, Bonner Springs & Topeka Ry., which in most points agrees with the estimate furnished you by Messrs. Tuttle & Pike, the Kansas City engineers:

Roadbed, Bridges and Stations	$1,050,000.00
Overhead Electric Construction	185,590.00
Power Plant, Steam and Water Power	100,000.00
Distributing Power Stations	25,000.00
Rolling Stock and Equipment	250,000.00
Total	$1,610,590.00

The above estimate is made on a standard guage railroad, with light grades, and suitable for heavy freight traffic as well as fast passenger traffic, also equipped to be operated by steam in the event of insufficient water power.

Yours truly,
W. H. STALNAKER, Chief Engineer.

The Attorneys of the Kansas City, Bonner Springs & Topeka Ry. report as follows on the issue of Bonds now offered:

KANSAS CITY, KANS., April 24th, 1899.
ISAAC H. ORR, Esq.,
TRUST OFFICER ST. LOUIS TRUST COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

DEAR SIR:—We hereby certify we have carefully examined all particulars connected with the organization of the Kansas City, Bonner Springs & Topeka Ry. Company, and the issue of bonds now made, and find everything in order and strictly in conformity with the laws of Kansas, under which this Company is chartered.

Yours truly,
HUTCHINGS & KEPLINGER,
SAM'L MAHER,
Attorneys.

THE ST. LOUIS TRUST COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS, MO., have accepted the Trusteeship in behalf of the Debenture Bondholders. By the Deed of Trust the complete mortgage is not to exceed $2,000,000, which provides for a double track, also any extensions necessary, and the Trustees will not allow the said Bonds to become negotiable in excess of $15,000 per mile of railroad, nor deliver any part of said Bonds until each mile covered by such amount is completed and turned over to the Company free and clear of lien or any claim whatever.

Copy of the First Mortgage Bond is printed on the prospectus, and certified copies of the Deed of Trust and letters shown in the prospectus can be seen at the Offices of the TRUST COMPANIES heretofore mentioned as authorized to receive subscriptions.

The subscription list will open MONDAY, June the 5th, and close on or before TUESDAY the following week at twelve o'clock noon.

Application will be made in due course to the New York Stock Exchange for an official quotation.

An allotment will be made as early as possible after the close of the subscription, and in case of no allotment the deposit will be returned in full immediately.

In default of payment of the respective installments at their due dates, the allotment and any previous payment will be liable to forfeiture.

The Gold bonds will be issued and exchanged for scrip certificates as soon as practicable after the final payment is made.

Applications should be made on the form accompanying the prospectus, and together with a check for the amount of the deposit, be forwarded to the Trust Companies designated, who will also furnish prospectuses and forms of application if requested.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and its Terminal Companies,

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
ANGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

COLUMBIA COPPER CO.

A well-developed Copper Property of immense resources, located in the heart of the largest dividend-paying district of Arizona, and surrounded by the richest copper mines of the country.

A limited amount of stock offered at

$5 Per Share

Par $10. Full paid and non-assessable.

Mail orders, accompanied by check, filled in the order received.

CAMERON & NOYES,
Stocks and Bonds,
27 STATE STREET,
Boston, Mass.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 6

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JULY 17, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that forty (40) of the Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows:

60	138	384	474	601	674	866
80	220	396	475	606	696	922
89	248	402	558	659	777	934
96	262	430	561	651	781	954
101	302	464	588	663	796	
132	318	470	599	665	820	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due August 1st, 1899, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice Pres't.
NEW YORK, May 8th, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the forty (40) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
R. D. LANKFORD,
Of Georgia Pacific Railway Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing August 1, 1899, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of August, 1899, at par.

Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. Hyde,
Second Vice President.

SUGAR.
WILL THE DIVIDEND BE CUT?

You will remember that March 1st we made you a special offer regarding information on Sugar, guaranteeing a 5 Point move in your favor if you acted upon our advice. You will also remember that we advised the purchase of Sugar at 139. Our predictions proved our ability to put you on the right side of this stock.

Our proposition now is: Beginning Monday morning next we will give you a TWO WEEKS' TRIAL of our daily mail or telegraph service to include all information on Sugar for Ten Dollars; or we will give you the information regarding Sugar, telling you when to buy or sell, for which we will charge you

ONLY $5.00.

If you do not take a
FIVE POINT PROFIT ON OUR ADVICE
we will give you the following week's daily advice
FREE OF CHARGE.

A small fortune can be made on this stock if you get on the right side, and a small fortune can be lost if you get on the wrong side. Whether the

DIVIDEND IS OR IS NOT CUT

you want to be on the right side, and we can put you there. Make remittance to-day by Express, Postal, or Telegraph money order.

JNO. H. KIMBALL & CO.,
NO. 50 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company
[OF CALIFORNIA.]
First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds,
Notice of Redemption.

Notice is hereby given that the First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of 1893 will be redeemed to the amount of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) now in the sinking fund applicable to such redemption, and bids are hereby invited for the surrender thereof at prices to be named. Bids for the surrender of such bonds for redemption will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, Room 13, Hobart Building, San Francisco, up to the 5th day of June, 1899, at noon.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. J. L. WILLCUTT, Secretary. San Francisco, Cal., May 3d, 1899.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE Michigan Peninsular Car Co.

are requested to communicate with the undersigned, in order to protect their interests, in view of the attempt of the company to force the payment of the principal of this issue.

F. J. LISMAN & CO.,
30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

JUNE DIVIDENDS.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF
N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY,

JUNE 1ST, 1899.
Boone, Ia., Water Works.
Clark Co., Wash., Funding; Refunding.
Clinton, Ia., Independent School District, School Funding.
Creston, Ia., Independent School District, Refunding.
Danville, Ills., School Building.
Decatur, Ills., School Building.
Dubuque, Ia., Water Co. 1st Mortgage Gold.
Galveston, Tex.
Guthrie Centre, Ia., Water Works.
Henry Co., Ills., School District No. 1 School Building (Galva.)
Jefferson, Ia., Water Works.
Jessamine Co., Ky., Turnpike.
La Salle, Ills., School District No. 2.
Lexington, Ky., Refunding.
Menard Co., Ills., Court House.
Norfolk, Va., Atlantic City Ward Improvement.
No. Yakima, Wash., Funding.
Ogden, Utah, School.
Onawa, Ia., Electric Light.
Remington, Ind., Water Works.
Warren Co., Ia., Refunding.
Wilmette, Ills., Fire Engine House; School Refunding; Street Lighting.
Winnetka, Ills., Refunding.
JUNE 2D 1899.
Groton, So. Dk., Water Works.
JUNE 6TH, 1899.
White Co., Ind., Court House.
JUNE 10TH, 1899.
Ft. Dodge, Ia., Independent District Refunding.
JUNE 15TH, 1899.
King Co., Wash., School District No. 99 (So. Seattle.)
JUNE 17TH, 1899.
Pierce Co., Wash., School District No. 3.
JUNE 22D, 1899.
What Cheer, Ia., Independent School District Refunding.
JUNE 30TH, 1899.
Nappanee, Ind., Water Works.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
New York.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN JUNE ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER JUNE 1, 1899, AS FOLLOWS:
Albion Gas Light Co.
Alliance Water Co.
Boise City & Nampa Irrigation Land & Lumber Co.
Chattanooga Water Works Co., Cons'd Mtge.
Chicago, Burlington & Northern R. R. 6 per cent. 2d mtge.
Columbia Gas Light Co.
Commonwealth Water Co. of New Jersey.
Connellsville Water Co.
Carolina Central R. R.
Elwood Water Co., Ind.
Fairmount Coal & Coke Co.
Huntington Water Co.
Johnston City Water Bonds.
Kearney City Water Co.
Merrill City Water Works Co.
Midland Terminal Co.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent.
Muncie Water Co.
Napanee Water Works Co.
New Philadelphia Water Co.
New Castle Water Co., City of.
People's Street R'y Co., Scranton, 5 per cent. Gen'l Mtge.
Sharon R'y Co.
Sheldon Axle Co.
Scranton, City of.
Wichita Water Co., Cons'd Mtge.
JUNE 16, 1899.
St. Joseph Water Co.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

Coupons due June 1, 1899, on the following bonds will be payable at the office of this Company on and after that date:

United States Mortgage and Trust Co., Series E	4s
Ohio State University	4½s
City Gas Company of Norfolk	6s
Garfield Water Company 1st	6s
Spring Lake, N. J.	5s
Territory of Arizona, Capitol Building	5s
L. I. R. R. General	4s
L. I. R. R. Debenture	5s
L. I. R. R. Stewart Line	4s
Brooklyn & Montauk 2d	5s
Everett, Washington, Funding	6s
Sullivan, Ind., Water	5s
Nyack, N. Y., Water	4s
Council Bluffs, Ia., School	4½s
Potomac Electric Company	5s
American Market Company 1st	6s
Snohomish County, Washington, S. D., No. 1, Funding	6s
Snohomish County, Washington, S. D., Nos. 5, 50, 52, and 59.	
Ballard, Washington, Funding	6s
Clarke County, Washington, Funding	6s
Clarke County, Washington, S. D., No. 43.	
Cowlitz County, Washington	6s
Pierce County, Washington, S. D., No. 32.	
Pierce County, Washington, Funding, 6s, Series Nos. 4 and 5.	
Pierce County, Washington, S. D., Nos. 5 and 67, Series A	6s
Skamania County, Washington, Funding	6s
City of Minneapolis, Minn.:	
Perm. Improvement	4s
Library	4½s
JUNE 15TH, 1899.	
City of Minneapolis, Minn.:	
Perm. Improvement Revolving Fund	4s
Library	4s
JUNE 20TH, 1899.	
City of Minneapolis, Minn.:	
Perm. Improvement	4s

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.,
New York, May 27, 1899.

The coupons due June 1, 1899, on the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, will be paid on and after June 1, 1899, on presentation at the office of the New York Security and Trust Company, No. 46 Wall Street, New York City.

The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.
By A. MARCUS, Treasurer.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office.
Mobile, Ala., May 27, 1899.

Coupon No. 40 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due June 1, 1899, will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New York. HY. TACON, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
45 Wall St., May 29th, 1899.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company maturing June 1st, 1899, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date. C. G. HEDGE, Vice President and Treas.

THE FIRST MTG. COUPONS OF THE SECOND Avenue Traction Co. of Pittsburg, due June 1st, 1899, will be paid at the Banking Houses of Alex. Brown & Sons, Baltimore, and Brown Brothers & Co., New York.
(Signed) ROSS W. DRUM, Asst. Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.

Coupons maturing June 1st, 1899, from bonds of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co. will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York. F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

Union Trust Company of New York

80 Broadway.
New York, March 23d, 1899.

The undersigned, the Trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the CECILIA BRANCH, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from CECILIA STATION to LOUISVILLE, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this Company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($55,000) due on March 1, 1899, and that the undersigned, not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, on notice and request by the undersigned, did, on the 23d day of March, 1899, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of Fifty-five Thousand Dollars, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

6,	97,	203,	364,	532,	640,	764,	906,
8,	103,	234,	379,	544,	646,	772,	955,
31,	122,	242,	409,	572,	681,	794,	957,
64,	166,	251,	459,	577,	682,	805,	980,
70,	188,	257,	468,	582,	687,	874,	985,
74,	193,	309,	484,	608,	702,	901,	988,
77,	196,	310,	522,	628,	716,	905.	

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1899, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y. City

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER JUNE 1ST, 1899:
American Cotton Oil Co., Div., 3% Preferred Stock.
Blackford County, Ind., Court House 5s.
Cin., Rich. & Ft. Wayne Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Dividend 1¾%.
Dunkirk, Ind., Street Improvement 6s.
Edinburgh, Ind., Water Works 6s, and Principal Bonds Nos. 11 and 12.
Evansville, Ind, School Refunding 5s.
Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s.
Marion County, Ind., County 5s.
Pueblo, Col., Municipal 6s.
Pendleton, Ind., School 6s.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s, Series F. Second Mortgage 7s, Series M.
West La Fayette, Ind., Water Works Co. 6s.
June 5th.
Greenfield, Ind., Improvement Bonds.
June 7th.
Greenfield, Ind., City 6s, Series No. 2.
June 10th.
Marion County, Ind., Refunding 4s.
June 12th.
Hancock County, Ind, Funding 5s.
June 15th.
Whitley County, Ind., Court House 5s.
June 19th.
Greenfield, Ind., Improvement Bonds.
June 20th.
Decatur County, Ind., Annual 6s.
June 30th.
Indianapolis, Ind., Refunding 4s, Series C.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, April 12, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 1, 1899, the same to be paid June 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on May 10th, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on May 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on May 22d, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, April 12th, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on May 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on May 22d, 1899.

On June 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT OFFICE OF
Farson, Leach & Company,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
JUNE 1ST, 1899.
Albuquerque, N. Mex., School.
Alexandria, Indiana, School.
Cleburne, Texas, School.
Connersville, Indiana, Electric Light.
Creston, Iowa.
Kirkwood, Illinois, Water.
Klititat Co., Washington, School District No. 9.
McIntosh Co., N. Dakota.
Montpelier, Indiana, Funding.
Multnomah Co., Ore., School District No. 31.
Northfield, Vermont, Electric Light and Power.
South Bend, Indiana, Improvement.
Spring Valley, Illinois, School.
Wallington, N. J., Street Improvement.
JUNE 15, 1899.
South Bend, Indiana, Improvement.
JUNE 21ST, 1899.
West Indianapolis, Indiana, Funding.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company.

The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of profits of 1¾% on the preferred stock of this Company, payable at our office as transfer agents of the Company, on the 15th day of June, 1899. The transfer books will be closed on the 7th day of June, 1899, at 2:15 P. M., and will reopen on the 16th day of June, 1899, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on the 15th day of June, 1899.

BARING, MAGOUN & COMPANY,
Transfer Agents.
New York, May 31, 1899.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
Coupons payable at our office,
66 Broadway, June 1, 1899:
Beech Creek Equipment Trust 5s.
Berkeley Oval 2d 6s.
Berkeley Oval Swimming Bath and Gymnasium 1st 5s.
National Pyrogranit Company 6s.
Tuscaloosa Belt Railway Co. 1st 6s.
Washington Central R'way Co. 1st 4s.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.
Six Per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds.
New York, May 20, 1899.

Coupons of the above bonds, due June 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after that date by the company at the office of the Transfer Agents, Messrs. THOMAS & POST, 71 Broadway.

SAM'L THOMAS,
TREASURER.

New York Security and Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
COUPONS PAYABLE JUNE 1ST.
Atlanta Gas Light Co.
City of Dallas, Texas.
Flushing, College Point Elec. Ry. Co.
Lincoln Co., Wash., Bds.
Newtown Ry. Co.
Oregon R. R. & Nav. 4% Bonds.
Venice & Carondelet Ry. Co.
Columbia Southern Ry. Co. 1st M. 5%s.

NATIONAL GRAM-O-PHONE COR.
20th Consecutive (1%) Monthly Dividend.

Executive Office, 874 Broadway, May 26th, 1899. Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the above-named Corporation has declared the regular monthly dividend (Number 20) of ONE PER CENT., on its Capital Stock, payable June 15. Transfer books will be closed from June 5 to June 16. O. D. LA DOW, Secretary.

Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway Co.

The coupons maturing June 1st, 1899, upon the First Mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid, on and after that date, at the Lincoln National Bank, New York.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, May 20th, 1899.

The Coupons due June 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the Cahaba Coal Mining Company, will be paid at maturity, at the Fourth Natl. Bank, New York City. J. BOWRON, Treas.

Kewaunee, Green Bay & Western R. R.

Coupons due June 1, 1899, will be paid at the office of the Company, 40 Wall St., New York City. MARK T. COX, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Bank of New Amsterdam,
BROADWAY AND 39TH ST.
New York, May 31, 1899.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held on the 3d instant, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Samuel D. Babcock,	Richard A. McCurdy,
John S. Barnes,	Elihu Root,
Frederic Cromwell,	Thos. F. Ryan,
Frank Curtiss,	John A. Stewart,
Thomas Denny,	Louis Stern,
R. M. Gallaway,	J. Edward Simmons,
G. G. Haven,	F. D. Tappan,
Al. Hayman,	John T. Terry,
A. D. Juilliard,	Frank Tilford.
R. V. Lewis,	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. Frank Tilford was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. R. R. Moore was unanimously re-elected Vice-President.
G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
Mills Building, 15 Broad St.
New York, May 31st, 1899.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, held at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, May 31st, 1899, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:
COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON,
HENRY HART,
ISAAC E. GATES,
EDWIN HAWLEY,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
GEORGE H. MACY,
RUSSELL SAGE,
GEORGE J. GOULD,
R. P. SCHWERIN.
JOSEPH HELLEN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, together with that of three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at No. 175 Broadway, in the City of New York, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of June, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
C. J. OBERMAYER, Secretary.

Office of The Consolidated Gas Co. of Baltimore City.
Baltimore, May 13th, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of Two per cent. on the Capital Stock was declared, payable on June 1st, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the close of business May 16th, 1899.
JOSEPH W. CLARKE, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
May 31	682,217
To date this year	89,586,603
Corresponding date last year	43,776,626

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

May 31	$4,216,700
To date this year	$494,012,410
Corresponding date last year	$330,673,660

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 3½@4; at six months, 3½@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co.	1	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Canadian Pacific	1¼	Reading 2d pf.	⅞
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	½	St. Paul & Duluth	1
Nat. Steel pf.	1½	St. Paul & Om.	¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & F. pf.	2	Lake Erie & W. pf.	½
Am. Smelt. & R.	3⅝	Louis. & Nash.	1⅝
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	2½	Manhattan Con.	4
Am. Cotton Oil	1¼	Met. St. Ry.	11¼
Am. Malt. pf.	1	Mexican Central	1⅛
Am. Steel & W.	3¼	Minn. & St. L.	3¼
Am. Sugar Refs.	5⅝	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	3½
Am. Tin Plate	⅞	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1¼		
Am. Tobacco	3¾	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Am. Steel Hoop	3¼	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2¼
Anaconda Copper	4½	Mobile & Ohio	3
At., T. & S. F.	1	National Biscuit	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅜	National Lead	1½
Balt. & Ohio	1⅞	National Steel	1⅛
Balt. & Ohio pf.	¾	N. J. Central	1⅝
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	5⅛	N. Y. Air Brake	10
Brunswick City	2¼	N. Y. Central	1¼
Canada South	1	N. Y., O. & W.	1
Cent. Pac., as. pd.	2⅝	Norf. & West.	¾
Ches. & Ohio	1⅛	Norf. & West. pf.	¾
Chi. Cons. Tr.	1	Northern Pacific	1⅝
C., M. & St. P.	1⅜	North. Pac. pf.	1⅜
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Ore. R. R. & N.	2¼
C., B. & Q.	2¼	Pacific Mail	1
Chi. Gt. West.	¼	Penn. Railroad	½
Chi. & N. W.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	2½
Chi., R. I. & P.	1⅝	Pressed S. Car	2½
Chi. Term. Tr.	1¼	Pressed S. C. pf.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Pullman Car	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅜	Reading 1st pf.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	3¼	St. L. & San F.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	St. L. S. W.	1⅜
Consol. Gas	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	2⅝
Consol. Ice	1¼	Stand. Dist.	1¼
Cont. Tobacco	4⅞	Southern Pacific	2¾
Cont. Tob. pf.	1	Southern Ry.	¾
Delaware & Hud.	1⅜	Southern Ry. pf.	3⅛
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	1¼
Federal Steel	2¾	Texas & Pacific	½
Federal Steel pf.	⅞	Twin City R. T.	1
General Electric	½	Union Pacific	1¼
Glucose Sugar	1⅝	Union Pacific pf.	1
Great North. pf.	2¼	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Illinois Central	2	Un. Bag & Paper	2½
Int. Paper	3	Un. B. & Paper pf.	1½
Int. Paper pf.	1	Wabash pf.	¾
Int. Silver	1	West. Union Tel.	1
Iowa Cent. pf.	2⅝	Wis. Cent. pf., w. i.	½
Laclede Gas	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., B. & N. 5s	1	N. Y. C., L. S. 3½s, r.	1
Den. & R. G. 4½s	1	Ulster & Del. 5s	1½
H. & St. J. con. 6s	1⅜	Wheel. & L. E. 1st	1¾
L. & N., N. & M. 1st	1		

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	1	Leh. V. of N. Y. 1st	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf.	1	Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	1
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s	11½	Pr. & Gamble 1st	4½
E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	1½	St. L. S. W. 2d	1⅜
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

In contests waged yesterday on the Stock Exchange bear speculators had the better of it. Quotations under pressure receded materially. In the list of net changes for the day declines were very generally the rule. From start to finish the market was subject to attack—not in a few quarters, but throughout the whole list.

This weakness in the market seemed to be surprising to most observers. It was disclosed that conspicuous traders were not only still short of stocks but were inclined to add largely to their short contracts. One operator of more or less consequence, credited at the end of last week with conversion to the bull side, appeared again as an aggressive seller for the short account, though at the close of the day's business his agents in the Street were again announcing that he had become convinced that money was surest for those who bought stocks.

⁂

Of news developments not one disclosed during the day involved anything discouraging or even faintly unfavorable. An important railroad did report a decrease in gross earnings, but coincident was the showing that natural economies had so far cut down operating expenses that net earnings represented a gain.

Much the most ado upon the bear part was made over the representation that yellow fever had broken out down South. Not only Louisville and Nashville but the entire market was under pressure on this account. This, of course, has a strange sound to men of sense, but the fact of it and the record of it showed very clearly in the course of prices yesterday, for not only Southern properties were affected but street railroad stocks in New York, the shares of railroads in the far Northwest, and iron and steel and coal properties, Sugar Trust, and the Tobacco Trust—all were smitten and smashed. Unreasonable! but nevertheless the day's accomplishment.

⁂

One notable fact in yesterday's transactions was that commission house business was practically at a standstill. At least 90 per cent. of the day's business represented professional ventures. Even when the market was weakest relatively small liquidation showed in investment quarters.

⁂

In many ways and emphatically there continues to be suggested the theory that those interests which are of most financial consequence in Wall Street are in reality co-operating with traders who seek to bring lower market values. If this be true—and not one or two facts, but a score, indicate it—there is in current weakness merely the preliminary to activity and strength far-reaching. Indeed, it is difficult among the veterans of Wall Street to-day to find many who doubt that current irregularity and weakness are merely the results of manipulation, brought about chiefly to enable "the right people" to accumulate lines of securities preparatory to the development of an old-fashioned buoyancy. It is one of the noteworthy features of current Wall Street business life that virtually every man of position and experience there is confident that great betterment is ahead. They recognize that progress is being scored in every commercial and industrial quarter, that prosperity is almost the universal National rule; and they do not hesitate in their belief that such business conditions as now rule must bring much market value improvement. And it is difficult to find weak spots in the logic of this expectation.

⁂

Warranting the raids and recessions of yesterday not one single business development appears. It was a market wholly professional. There was weakness because Wall Street's strongest men were willing for passing reasons to have weakness. Such strong men are not vacillating, not doubtful; they are not liquidating. In a little while, when they have accumulated the stocks they want, they will be showing ample confidence and aggressiveness—and the market then will be as buoyant as they and their followers care to have it.

LONDON OPERATIONS.

London traded in about 45,000 shares on both sides of the account in this market yesterday. The bulk of the foreign operations were on the buying side, arbitrage purchases amounting to about 35,000 shares. The greater part of this was Louisville, upon which London seemed to be unusually bullish. The Union Pacifics, Southern Railways, and Ontario and Western were also taken for foreign account. The London selling was in the Northern Pacifics, the Atchisons, and St. Paul. Arbitrage brokers quoted London correspondents as saying that the talk of crop damage is now having some little effect upon speculative sentiment abroad, but that the general feeling upon Americans is bullish. The London settlement was not productive of any developments. The carrying rate on Americans was 4 and 4½ per cent.

OUT-OF-TOWN SELLING.

Houses with out-of-town connections were all heavy sellers yesterday, and this pressure was felt most by the Granger and new industrial stocks. Chicago was aggressively bearish, and, as was to have been expected in view of the strength of the wheat market, speculators in that city were heavy sellers of both the Grangers and the Steel shares. Philadelphia and Boston also sold quite a lot of stock in this market. There were reasons for believing, however, that not all of this out-of-town selling was for the account of out-of-town speculators. One important Wall Street firm, which has been a heavy seller during the past week, is said to have used out-of-town houses for the purpose of liquidation, the greater part of the selling orders having been sent to other cities to be telegraphed back and executed in this city.

SUGAR TRUST'S DIVIDEND.

Sugar Trust was the most active stock on the list yesterday, and was also one of the weakest. After getting up to 148¼ early in the day, it broke below 140 in the last hour, and closed with a net loss of nearly 6 points. Most of the selling of Sugar was done by the traders, but there was also considerable long stock thrown upon the market. Boston was quite a heavy seller, and local commission houses also threw over a good deal of stock in the last two hours. This latter selling looked like forced liquidation.

The bears on Sugar were clamorously positive that the next quarterly dividend is to be much less than the usual 3 per cent. They insist that the trade war has made inroads upon the company's surplus too large to be ignored, and a rumor was started yesterday that several of the Directors have already been consulted by Mr. Havemeyer as to the advisability of their cutting the 12 per cent. rate or of passing the next dividend altogether. No official intimation as to the probable amount of the dividend is obtainable, but many people usually having good Sugar Trust information confidently predict that the regular 3 per cent. would be declared.

In some quarters yesterday more importance was attached to the coming examination of President H. O. Havemeyer by the Senatorial Industrial Commission than to the dividend question. It was intimated that Mr. Havemeyer's testimony is not likely to show a very healthy state of affairs, either in the sugar trade or in the trust itself.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

The professional element on the Stock Exchange was aggressively bearish in Brooklyn Rapid Transit yesterday, and the traders' selling brought about a good deal of liquidation by commission house clients. In this latter selling there were evidences of liquidation where accounts were in bad shape, as well as of stop-order executions. It looked as though the bears on the traction stocks had singled out Brooklyn as the easiest target and as the stock through which the public could be most easily reached. On the decline Flower interests were moderate buyers, but they showed no disposition to steady the stock. Brooklyn Rapid Transit's report of largely increased earnings during the Memorial Day holidays and of an increase for the thirty days of the month amounting to more than $160,000 had no effect whatever upon the stock. Brooklyn was in good demand in the loan crowd last night, and there were indications of an extended short interest in the stock.

GRANGERS UNDER PRESSURE.

Further reports of crop damage advanced wheat quotations yesterday and led to considerable selling of the Granger stocks in this market. Traders professed to find significance in the fact that most of the selling of the Western railroad shares came from Western cities and took this as an indication of the authenticity of crop damage rumors. Both Chicago and St. Louis sold large amounts of the Granger stocks. Burlington got down from above 130 to 127, St. Paul dropped below 122, Rock Island sold at 108¼, and Atchison preferred at 53½. All of the stocks made net losses of more than 1 per cent. Burlington's April statement showing a decrease in gross and a small increase in net earnings was used as a bear argument on that and on the other Granger shares. The people who watched the market for all of the Granger issues, however, said that very little long stock came out on the decline and regarded the selling as largely for the short account.

YELLOW FEVER TALK.

Reports of yellow fever at New Orleans was influential in Louisville and Nashville, Southern Railway, and, in fact, all Southern stocks. Up to 12 o'clock Louisville received good support from the arbitrage houses, who took 20,000 or 25,000 shares for London account. Subsequently, however, the stock weakened and declined with the general market, getting as low as 64¼ and losing between 1 and 2 points for the day. Chicago and St. Louis were rather heavy sellers of Louisville, and local traders also used the yellow fever talk as their argument. There was comparatively little commission house selling on the decline.

MANHATTAN'S DECLINE.

Manhattan Elevated went down with the rest of the traction stocks yesterday and made a lower price than has been reached for some time, selling at 104. Selling by traders and forced liquidation by commission houses was responsible for the stock's weakness. On the decline, however, Manhattan was well taken by brokers understood to be acting for insiders, as well as for Metropolitan Street Railway interests. In fact, the buying in Manhattan seemed to be better than that in any of the other local stocks. As was the case with all conspicuous shares, stop orders were responsible for the one or two sharp breaks that Manhattan suffered during the day. The only gossip on the stock and the only argument used by the bears had to do with the franchise tax and its possible effect upon Manhattan earnings.

The story that the Manhattan management had decided to abandon its plans for equipping the road with electricity was denied officially. It was said that the work will be carried on quite irrespective of what the franchise tax may or may not do to the company's earnings.

STEEL STOCKS WEAK.

In the steel and iron shares yesterday the selling of long stocks seemed to be equally as effective as the short sales by traders.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York Produce Exchange Bank,
New York, May 25, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held in this Bank on Monday, June 5th, 1899. Polls open from one to two o'clock P. M. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, May 31st, 1899.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. Anson R. Flower was unanimously elected a Director of this Bank for the ensuing year. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Office of EDWARD SWEET & CO.
38 Broad St.
We have this day admitted to our firm Mr. FREDERIC BULL and Mr. HENRY W. BULL.
EDWARD SWEET & CO.

Mr. GEORGE BLAGDEN, JR., and Mr. DONALD G. GEDDES have this day been admitted to our firm. CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
June 1st, 1899. 51 Wall St., New York.

Mr. HERBERT COPPELL, son of our senior, this day becomes a member of the firm.
MAITLAND, COPPELL & CO.
June 1st, 1899.

All of the group declined substantially. American Steel and Wire common sold as low as 58, Federal Steel common at 54⅛, National Steel at 45, and Tennessee Coal at 56½. Chicago houses were heavy sellers of the group, and there were also evidences of liquidation by other interests more or less identified with the iron trade. Wall Street houses that are looked upon as headquarters for insiders of the several steel concerns again talked confidently on the stocks, but they were not very active in the market for them, contenting themselves with buying moderately on the decline.

CONSOLIDATED GAS.

Consolidated Gas dropped from 169 to 165½ yesterday, and, although rallying before the close, lost nearly 2 points net for the day. The trading contingent was not very active in Consolidated, apparently believing that the other local shares presented more opportunities for profits on the short side. Much of the selling looked like liquidation, and some of this came from insiders who have long been prominently identified with the company. It was said that certain interests identified with the Chemical National Bank have begun to liquidate quite a long line of the stock, the recent cut in the dividend having disturbed long-standing investments. The stock received very little support yesterday, and most of the buying came from traders who covered stock put out last week when the dividend cut was announced.

METROPOLITAN A TARGET.

Aggressiveness on the part of bear traders which brought about considerable selling of long stock was responsible for the weakness of Metropolitan Street Railway yesterday. From 220 the stock dropped to 207¾, and closed a little above the lowest, with a net loss of more than 11 points for the day. The stock seemed to receive absolutely no support, and what little demand there was came from traders who covered on the decline. It was quite evident that many stop-loss orders were uncovered on the way down. The trading contingent was quite bearish on Metropolitan, using the Ford bill as the principal argument against the stock. Various calculations as to the effect of the new franchise stock on Metropolitan have been made, and most of these are unfavorable. Interests identified with the property, however, say that when the bill goes into effect it will be found to be much less hurtful than is now supposed.

JUNE DISBURSEMENTS.

Computing June interest and dividend payments, The Daily Stockholder to-day will say:

"Interest is payable to-day on $557,422,347 bonds, on which $14,822,719 will be disbursed, against $14,774,354 alst year, $13,982,021 in 1897, $14,892,602 in 1896, and $14,780,015 in 1895.

"Dividends are payable on stocks of $676,156,364 par value, calling for the distribution of $22,292,848, against $19,431,886 a year ago, $18,656,143 in 1897, and $10,695,347 in 1896.

"Interest and dividend payments aggregate $37,115,567, as against $34,206,240 last year and $32,638,164 in 1897, and including payments by the Government and by financial institutions, to-day's disbursments will aggregate about $40,000,000."

THE YEAR TO DATE.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the five months of the present year compare as follows with those of the corresponding months last year:

	1898.	1899.
January	$9,216,694	$24,143,610
February	8,978,567	15,984,886
March	9,947,661	17,682,758
April	5,996,908	16,984,09[illegible]
May	9,174,552	14,791,[illegible]
Total	$43,314,382	$89,586,693

Net increase, 46,272,221 shares.

The dealings in railroad and miscellaneous bonds make the following comparison:

	1898.	1899.
January	$32,990,200	$142,431,400
February	95,671,910	90,628,200
March	50,844,370	87,201,450
April	27,355,020	83,231,300
May	54,090,160	82,676,140
Total	$20,951,660	$48[illegible]

Net increase, $165,216,830.

State bonds compare as follows:

	1898.	1899.
January	$112,000	$372,600
February	159,800	158,900
March	259,300	671,500
April	77,000	196,000
May	159,500	217,000
Total	$767,600	$1,616,000

Net increase, $848,400.

Government bonds make the following showing:

	1898.	1899.
January	$806,900	$1,980,740
February	463,500	726,620
March	913,800	1,738,600
April	1,111,300	1,089,360
May	401,000	692,600
Total	$3,696,500	$6,227,920

Net increase, $2,531,420.

The transactions in all classes of bonds compare as follows:

	1898.	1899.
January	$93,909,100	$144,784,740
February	96,295,210	91,513,720
March	52,017,470	89,611,550
April	28,543,320	84,516,669
May	54,650,660	83,585,740
Total	$325,415,760	$494,012,410

Net increase, $168,596,650.

A PITTSBURG OPINION.

Discussing the current stock market situation, Mr. Humphries Miller of Pittsburg says:

"The reaction which is in progress in the stock markets all over the country is ostensibly based upon a diminished Winter wheat crop at home and increased abroad, upon decreased imports of merchandise, and increased exports. These, at least, are the factors to which the bears pointed when signs of reaction first appeared, a little more than a month ago, and since then the bears have rung the changes upon them and endeavored to create a pessimistic sentiment. Every one of even limited experience, however, knows that if these factors had been reversed the reaction would have been only delayed. It is better that it should come now than that the advance should have continued unchecked. The pace had been so rapid that bona fide investors were temporarily driven out of the markets, and the buying was restricted to a class who merely bought in the expectation of selling to a new set of bulls at a higher price. Naturally, there has been some forced liquidation, and some losses have been incurred by persons unable to carry their holdings over this testing point. We do not believe the decline is going much further. Financial and commercial conditions do not warrant depreciation in the value of good stocks, and there is nothing in the outlook indicating a period of long liquidation and sagging prices. Even the better class of common shares in the great industrials are likely to recover considerably, and we think advantage should be taken of weak days to purchase stocks on a scale down."

SENATOR CLARK ON COPPER.

Senator W. A. Clark, the Montana "copper king," who is at present stopping in this city, is quoted as saying in regard to the existence of a copper trust and the copper situation generally:

"There is nothing existing to-day in the way of a copper trust that I am aware of. Neither is there any combination among producers of copper for the purpose of maintaining or advancing prices. It is true that there has been a consolidation of some large copper interests, notably at Butte, Mon., but this does not include, so far as I know, some of the greatest copper-producing companies in the world, to wit, the Calumet and Hecla and some other large interests in Lake Superior, the Copper Queen and United Verde copper companies in Arizona, the Rio Tinto and Tharsis in Spain, and even at Butte there are other large interests not comprised in the Amalgamated Copper.

"The apparently high price of copper is the result of the inevitable law of supply and demand. For several years the visible supply of copper in the world has been greatly diminishing, and while the world's production of copper has been increasing at the rate of about 10 per cent. per annum, it has been undoubtedly to meet the demands of consumption; hence the rise in values.

"What is termed the available supply of copper in the world is reckoned as about 20,000 English tons. This is to some extent represented by copper afloat and in store in the districts where it is produced, so that the actual available supply is only about 15,000 tons—about enough to cover the consumption for fifteen days. How long this condition of things will continue it is hard for any one to predict. I know of no new large bodies of copper ore that have been discovered, and it requires about two years to open up and equip a new mine so that it becomes an important factor. Hence it would seem that the price which may be expected to rule in the future will depend largely upon the rate of consumption. Increased consumption has been to a large extent due to electrical equipment. The installation of street railways has been an important factor in this matter. It is supposed that this will be largely extended in Europe, where in some localities at least it has scarcely commenced."

As to the probability of some other metal taking the place of copper, Senator Clark says:

"There is no metal that will serve the purposes to which copper is applied that possesses the requisite qualities of ductility and conductivity. Experiments have been made with aluminium, but I do not believe they are satisfactory; besides, the cost of the metal is more than double that of copper."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Increase of $23,637 in Big Four's surplus for April, making an increase of $583,201 since July 1.

Eastbound shipments of dead freight from Chicago last week, 80,439 tons, against 92,237 tons for the previous week, and 102,071 for the corresponding week last year.

Treasury stock of the Hudson River Telephone Company to be issued to its stockholders at par in the proportion of one share for each fourteen held by them.

Increase of $53,282 in Omaha's gross earnings for April, making an increase of $546,138 since Jan. 1.

Call by the Herring-Hall-Marvin Reorganization Committee for an installment of $4 a share on the preferred stock and $2 on the common, payable June 12.

Increase of $203,212 in Canadian Pacific's net earnings for April, making an increase of $556,814 since Jan. 1.

Advance of half a cent in postal rate for long sterling exchange.

Decrease of $2,462 in Long Island's deficit for April. Increase of $26,036 in surplus since July 1.

Annual meeting of Pacific Mail stockholders. Election of Edwin Hawley a Director to fill vacancy caused by death of Calvin S. Brice.

Decrease of $86,842 in Northern Pacific's total net income for April, but increase of $419,133 since July 1.

Election of Anson R. Flower a Director of the National Bank of the Republic.

Decrease of $302,219 in Pacific Mail's surplus for the year ended April 30.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 21 shares of American Exchange Bank stock at 176.

Increase of $42,222 in Central of Georgia's net earnings for April, but decrease of $12,833 since July 1.

Meeting of Directors of Rubber Goods Manufacturing to act on dividend on preferred stock.

Increase of $17 832 in Burlington's surplus for April, making a decrease of $186,815 since July 1.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days to four months and 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $115,826,400; balance, $7,799,083; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $544,363.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2¼@2 9-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.85¾@$4.86 for sixty days, $4.88@$4.88⅛ for demand, $4.88⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.85@$4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.15⅝ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅞ and 95½, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial—25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c premium

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, May 31.—Operators on the Bourse to-day hesitated until the making-up of prices was fixed. Immediately afterward there was an all-round sharp advance and prices closed strong. Spanish 4s were in great favor, and Kafirs advanced on London buying, which was attributed to favorable Bloemfontein news.

BERLIN, May 31.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day and business was quiet. Spanish 4s and Italian securities were harder, Canadian Pacifics made a good recovery, and mining shares were in good demand on favorable manufacturing reports.

FRANKFORT, May 31.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm, particularly in the case of Spanish 4s.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$19,000 Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company 5 per cent. mortgage bonds, due June, 1904, coupons June and December, accrued interest from Dec. 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, $1,000 each, 105¼.

$10,000 Second Avenue Railroad Company general consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due November, 1909, coupons May and November, accrued interest from May 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, $1,000 each, 109⅜.

100 shares Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company preferred, $100 each, 190.

100 shares Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company preferred, $100 each, 169⅜.

60 shares General Electric common, $100 each, 118⅛.

100 shares Missouri Pacific Railway Company, $100 each, 40¼.

33 shares Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company common, $100 each, 23⅞.

6 shares Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company preferred, $100 each, 69⅛.

100 shares Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company common, $100 each, 34⅛.

1 share New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, $100, 214.

40 shares Brighton Pier and Navigation Company, $100 each, $145 lot.

200 shares American District Telegraph Company, $100 each, 36⅝.

20 shares American Spirits Manufacturing Company preferred, $100 each, 28⅞.

80 shares American Spirits Manufacturing Company common, $100 each, 10.

$400 American Spirits Manufacturing Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bond, scrip, 99½.

$1,000 Brooklyn, N. Y., public park 7 per cent. registered bond, due July 1, 1915, (now corporate stock, City of New York,) interest January and July, accrued interest from Jan. 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 148¼.

$4,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Company 5 per cent. bonds, due 1945, coupons May and November, 118⅞.

10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 150½.

15 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with ticket,) $50 each, 115.

1 share Brooklyn Art Association, $250, $25.

$5,000 Metropolitan Gaslight Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due August, 1901, interest April and October, 110.

$5,000 Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railway first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1933, 40.

50 shares Consolidated Gas Company, $100 each, 167½.

35 shares Northern Pacific Railway Company preferred, $100 each, 75¼.

40 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, $100 each, 116⅝.

$5,000 Kentucky Central Railway Company first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due July, 1987, interest January and July, 96.

$3,000 Brooklyn and Montauk Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1911, coupons March and September, 110¼.

10 shares Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, $50 each, 212.

$15,000 Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway Company 6 per cent. consolidated first mortgage bonds, due 1921, coupons May and November, 140⅞.

10 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 370.

44 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $25 each, 1,450.

$6,000 Morris and Essex Railroad 7 per cent. consolidated bonds, due 1915, 142½.

200 shares Atlantic Coast Electric Railway Company, $100 each, 15.

$5,000 Gramercy Sugar Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1923, 75.

9 shares Morris Canal and Banking Company (guaranteed 4 per cent. by Lehigh Valley Railroad,) $100 each, 61.

3 shares Fifth Avenue Bank, New York, $100 each, 3,001.

$6,000 Morris and Essex Railroad 7 per cent. consolidated bonds, due 1915, 142⅝.

$5,000 Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company 6 per cent. bonds, due 1922, interest March and September, accrued interest from March 1st last to be charged to the purchaser, 99.

200 shares York Cliff (Maine) Improvement Company, $100 each, 1.

100 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each, 205½.

$4,000 Morris and Essex Railroad 7 per cent. consolidated bonds, due 1915, 142⅝.

10 shares Rider and Driver Publishing Company, $100 each, 3.

$30,000 Atlantic and Pacific Railroad income bonds (Manhattan Trust Company receipts,) $310 lot.

$4,000 Morris and Essex 7 per cent. consolidated bonds, due 1915, 142¼.

$5,000 Gramercy Sugar Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1923, 75.

25 shares Produce Exchange Trust Company, $100 each, 240.

A. R. Flower Chosen as a Director.

Anson R. Flower of Flower & Co. was yesterday elected a Director of the National Bank of the Republic.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks —Wednesday, May 31, 1899.

—Closing.—								
Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
19½	20	636	Am. Car & Foundry	20¼	20¼	20	20	......
60	63	350	Am. Car & Found. pf.	64¼	64¼	63	63	−2
35¾	36½	1,995	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	38	38	35⅛	35⅛	−3⅝
81	81½	2,337	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	82	82	80	80	−2½
33¾	34½	420	American Cotton Oil	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼	−½
20	21	500	American Malting Co.	19	20	19	20	+1
71½	75	200	Am. Malting Co. pf.	72	72	72	72	−1
9¾	10	580	American Spirits Mfg.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
29	30	10	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	......
58	58¼	26,270	Am. Steel & Wire	61⅞	61⅞	58	58	−3¼
95½	96	1,970	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	95	95¾	94	95¾	− ¼
139¾	139⅞	80,154	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	145	148¼	139¼	139¾	−5⅜
116	..	120	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	116½	116½	116½	116½	− ¼
34¼	35	8,780	American Tin Plate	36	36	34	34¼	− ⅞
81¾	83½	1,590	American Tin Plate pf.	83	83	81¾	81¾	−1¼
93	94	8,780	American Tobacco	97	97	93	93	−3¾
26⅜	26½	425	Am. Steel Hoop	26¼	26¼	26	26	− ½
72	73	30	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	73	73	73	73	......
54¼	54½	5,400	Anaconda Copper	57	57	54¼	54¼	−4½
17¾	18	1,000	At., T. & S. F.	18¼	18¼	17¾	17¾	− ½
53⅞	54	27,780	At., T. & S. F. pf.	55⅛	55⅛	53½	54	−1⅜
53	54	2,600	Baltimore & Ohio	54¼	54¼	53	53	−1⅞
74	74¾	1,147	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	74¾	75	74	74	− ¾
106	106¼	74,008	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	112	112	105¾	106¼	−5⅛
13¼	13¾	900	Brunswick City	15½	15½	13½	13½	−2⅛
51½	52½	200	Canada Southern	52¼	52½	52¼	52½	− ¾
99¼	99⅝	1,370	Canadian Pacific	99½	99½	99¼	99⅝	+1¼
49⅞	50⅛	4,710	Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	51⅝	52	49¾	50	−2⅜
24	25	1,235	Chesapeake & Ohio	25	25	23¾	24	−1⅛
58½	58¾	900	Chi. Con. Traction	59	59¼	58½	58½	−1
127½	127¾	42,331	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	130⅛	130⅛	127	127⅞	−2¼
13⅛	13¼	1,810	Chicago Great West.	13½	13½	13⅛	13¼	− ½
66	67	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	+ ⅛
32¾	33½	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	33½	34	33½	34	+ ½
9	9½	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis	9	9	9	9	......
122¼	122⅜	17,805	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	123½	123¾	121¾	122¼	−1¾
168½	169½	540	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	169½	169½	169	169	− ½
150¾	151½	700	Chicago & Northw.	150	150⅞	149½	150¾	−1
108¾	109	8,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	109⅞	109⅞	108¼	108⅞	−1⅜
17½	19	600	Chicago Term. Trans.	17	18	16½	18	−1¼
49	51	1,050	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	51	51	47½	49	−1
50¾	51	2,270	C., C., C. & St. L.	51⅝	51¾	51	51	−1⅝
42	42¾	1,020	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	44¼	44¼	41½	42	−3¼
43	45	224	Col. Southern 1st pf.	44	44	44	44	−1
17	18	324	Col. Southern 2d pf.	17⅞	17⅞	17¾	17¾	− ¼
13	14	400	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	14½	14½	14	14	−1
167	168	8,460	Consolidated Gas	168½	169	165½	167½	−1½
41½	43	300	Consolidated Ice	42	42	40¾	40¾	−1¼
43⅞	44	21,525	Continental Tobacco	48½	48½	43⅛	43⅞	−4⅞
82	82½	1,950	Continental Tobac. pf.	83⅛	83⅛	82	82¼	− ¾
115¾	116	300	Del. & Hudson, ex div.	117¾	117¾	116	116	−1¾
21⅜	21½	400	Denver & Rio Grande.	21½	21½	21½	21½	− ½
75½	75⅞	1,650	Denver & R. G. pf.	76½	76½	75½	75⅝	− ⅞
12½	12⅞	300	Erie	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12½	− ¼
38	38½	400	Evans. & T. H.	38½	38½	38¼	38½	− ¼
54½	54¾	34,560	Federal Steel	57½	57⅞	54⅛	55	−2¾
79¼	79⅝	7,775	Federal Steel pf.	81	81	78¾	79½	− ⅞
117½	118	2,020	General Electric	118	118	117½	117½	− ½
67¼	67¾	895	Glucose Sugar Ref.	68	68	67	67⅛	−1⅝
106	106¾	235	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	− ¼
..	172	892	Great Northern pf.	171⅞	171⅞	170	170	−2¼
53	57	13	Hocking Valley pf.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	......
111	112	3,000	Illinois Central	113	113	111	111	−2
42¾	43½	4,145	International Paper	45	45	42	42½	−3
79	80	765	Internat. Paper pf.	80	80	79	79	−1
15	17	600	International Silver	16	17½	16	16	−1
11⅝	12	100	Iowa Central	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	......
42	43	100	Iowa Central pf.	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	−2⅜
52½	53	210	Laclede Gas	53	53	52½	52½	− ½
67	68	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	− ½
64¾	65	33,735	Louisville & Nashville.	66⅛	66¼	64¼	64¾	−1⅝
104⅝	105⅛	26,140	Manhattan Con	109	109⅛	104½	105	−4
209	210	12,476	Metropolitan St. Ry.	220	220	207¾	209½	−11¼
12¼	12½	2,800	Mexican Central	13	13	12⅛	12⅛	−1⅛
3¼	3¾	75	Mexican National ctfs.	3	3	3	3	......
113	115	10	Michigan Central	113	113	113	113	......
53¼	54½	1,050	Minn. & St. Louis	56	56	53¾	53¾	−3¼
88	91	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	89	89	89	89	−3½
66	68	800	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	68½	68½	67	67	−2
12	13	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12	12	12	12	− ¼
31	32	1,940	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	33	33	30½	30¾	−2¼
39⅝	39⅞	7,325	Missouri Pacific	40½	41	39	39¾	−1¼
36	39	620	Mobile & Ohio	38	38	37	37	−3
42½	43	700	National Biscuit Co.	43	43	42½	42½	− ½
97½	98¼	136	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	......
28½	29½	920	National Lead Co.	30	30	28	28	−1½
110	113	165	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	111	111	111	111	......
..	..	1,965	National Steel	47½	47½	45	45	−1⅞
87½	88	735	Nat. Steel pf.	87	88	86¾	88	+1½
114	115	2,150	New Jersey Central	116	116½	114½	114½	−1⅜
165	170	300	New York Air Brake.	170	170	165	165	−10
129¼	130	6,350	New York Central	130¾	130¾	128½	129¼	−1¼
29	33	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	30	30	30	30	+ ½
24⅝	24¾	2,900	N. Y., Ont. & West.	25¾	25¾	24⅜	24½	−1
19	19½	640	Norfolk & Western	19½	19½	19	19½	− ½
66½	67	1,990	Norfolk & West. pf.	67¼	67¼	66⅝	66¾	− ¾
10¾	11	4,780	North American	11½	11½	11	11	− ⅜
46¾	47	16,545	Northern Pacific	48	48	46⅝	46⅞	−1⅝
75½	75¾	2,698	Northern Pacific pf	76⅜	76⅜	75⅜	75½	−1⅛
33	38	100	Oregon R. & Nav	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	−2¼
47	47½	2,320	Pacific Mail	48¼	48¼	46⅞	47¼	−1
126⅜	126¾	4,160	Pennsylvania R. R.	127¼	127½	126⅛	126½	− ½
115¼	115½	19,250	People's Gas, Chicago.	117½	118½	114½	115½	−2½
2½	2¾	220	Peo., Dec. & Evans	2½	2½	2½	2½	......
44¾	45	500	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	45	45	44	44	− ⅜
82	86	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	83	83	83	83	+1
46	50	400	Pressed Steel Car	45	47	45	47	−2½
76	78	200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	79¾	79¾	78	78	−1
157	158	375	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	158	158	157⅞	157⅞	−1
19¾	20	220	Reading	20½	20½	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅜
56¼	56¾	15,950	Reading 1st pf	58¼	58⅜	56¼	56½	−1
33¼	33¾	8,420	Reading 2d pf	34¼	34½	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅞
76½	78	100	Rio Grande West. pf.	77	77	77	77	......
10	10¼	2,400	St. L. & San Fran.	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞	10	− ½
66	71	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	70	70	70	70	......
35¼	36½	250	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	35¾	35¾	35½	35½	− ½
11¾	12	2,800	St. Louis Southw.	13¼	13¼	11½	11½	−1¾
29¾	30½	3,600	St. Louis Southw. pf.	31½	31½	29½	29⅞	−2⅜
45	61	200	St. Paul & Duluth	46	46	46	46	+1
101	102½	100	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	102	102	102	102	......
93½	95	163	St. Paul & Omaha	93½	93½	93½	93½	+ ¾
29¾	30	11,645	Southern Pacific	32	32	29¾	30	−2¾
10¾	10⅞	3,390	Southern Railway	11⅛	11⅛	10⅝	10¾	− ¾
48¼	48½	10,479	Southern Railway pf.	50	50¼	47⅞	48⅜	−3⅛
13¾	14¼	410	Standard Dis. & Dis.	14¼	14¼	13¾	13¾	−1¼
61	62	100	Stand. Dis. & Dis. pf.	62	62	62	62	......
7½	7¾	394	Standard R. & T.	8	8	7¾	7¾	− ¼
56¾	57	16,830	Tenn. Coal & Iron	58	59	56½	57	−1¼
18	18¾	500	Texas Pacific	19	19	18½	18½	− ½
..	..	10	Third Avenue	200	200	200	200	......
66	66½	1,350	Twin City R. T.	67	67¼	66	66	−1
41¼	41½	5,725	Union Pacific	41¾	42	41	41¼	−1¼
74⅛	74¼	4,175	Union Pacific pf.	75¼	75¼	73⅞	74¼	−1
24	24¾	930	Union Bag & Paper	26¾	26¾	24½	24½	−2½
76	77	760	Union Bag & Paper pf.	77	77½	76	76	−1½
47½	50	300	United States Express.	48	48	48	48	− ⅛
6	6¼	1,200	United States Leather.	6	6	6	6	......
68¼	68¾	2,255	U. S. Leather pf.	69¾	69¾	68½	68½	− ¾
46¾	47¼	2,9[illegible]	United States Rubber.	47⅛	47⅛	46¼	47	......
114¾	115	380	U. S. Rubber pf.	115	115	114⅞	114⅞	− ⅛
19⅜	19⅝	1,650	Wabash pf	20¼	20¼	19½	19½	− ¾
90¾	91	5,805	Western Union Tel.	91¾	91¾	90⅛	91	−1
8⅜	8¼	210	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	− ¼
13¾	14¼	600	Wis. Cent., when iss.	14½	14½	14	14	− ¼
49¼	49½	1,215	Wis. Cent. pf., wh. iss.	49½	49½	49	49	− ½
¼	⅜	700	Wis. Cent. ctfs.	½	½	¼	¼	− ¼
Sales		682,217						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	100	..
3s, r., 1918	109	109½	Ill. C., l. l.	100	..
3s, c., 1918	109	109½	Jol. & Chi.	180	..
3s, 1918, sm.	108½	109½	K. C., P. & G.	9¾	10
4s, r., 1907, ex int.	112	112½	Kan. & M.	10½	12½
4s, c., 1907	113½	114½	K. & D. M.	3	4
4s, r., 1925	130⅝	131	K. & D. M. pf.	15	16
4s, c., 1925	130⅝	131	Keok. & W.	35	50
5s, r., 1904	112½	113	Knick. Ice.	53	54½
5s, c., 1904	112½	113	Knick. I. pf.	77	80
D. C. 3-65s	118½	..	Lac. G. pf.	99½	100
Adams Exp.	110	113	L. E. & W.	15¾	16
Alb & Susq.	195	..	Lake Shore	203	..
A. C. O. pf.	90	92	Long Isl'd	68	75
Am. D. Tel.	35	40	Man. C. R.	150	..
Am. Exp.	138	142	M. C. R. pf.	105	..
A. T. & C.	100	102½	Man. Beach.	20	25
Am. Tob. pf.	140	146	Md. Coal pf.	58	75
Ann Arbor	16	18	M. W. S. El. of Chi.	13½	14½
Ann A. pf.	40	42	M. W. S. El. of Chi. pf.	50	52
B. & O., all in. paid	67	69	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	102	..
B. & O. S. W. pf. ctfs.	8¾	9¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	24	26
Beech Creek	100	..	N. L. O. ctfs.	3½	4
Bost A. L. pf.	106½	..	Nat. Starch	5	7½
B. Un. Gas	130	140	Nat. St. 1st pf.	48	65
B., R. & P.	32½	36	Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	23
B., R. & P. pf.	70¼	75	N. Cent. C.	37	39
B., C. R. & N.	105	..	N. Y. & N. H.	212	214
Cap. Traction	92	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12½	14
Chi. & Alton	160	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	72
Chi. & A. pf.	185	..	Norf. So.	68	75
C. & E. I.	73½	77½	Ont. Min.	7½	9
Chi. & E. I. pf.	122	124	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	69½	72
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	89½	91	Pac. Coast	38	42
C., I. & L. pf	37	40	Pac. C. 1st pf.	83	88
C. & N. W. pf.	190	196	P. C. 2d pf.	55	62
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	95½	96	Penn. Coal	375	..
C., L. & W.	..	11	Peo. & East.	4	5
C. L. & W. pf.	37	44	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	184	..
Cleve. & P.	184	..	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. sp.	183	..
C. C. & I. D.	2	2¼	P. & W. pf.	7	8½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	3	6	Quicksilver	2	2½
C. F. & I. pf.	100	108	Quicksil'r pf.	8	10
Col. South.	5⅝	5¾	Rens. & Sar.	194	..
Com. Cable	179	..	R., W. & O.	131	..
Consol. Coal	52	..	Rio G. W.	33	40
D. M. & Ft. D.	..	15	St. J. & G. I.	4	5
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	90	..	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	36	45
D., S. S. & A.	4	5	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	9	10
D., S. S. & A. pf.	12	13	St. P. & Om. pf.	170	180
Eighth Ave.	380	..	S. bull. ctfs.	61	62
Erie 1st pf.	34	35	Sixth Ave.	200	..
Erie 2d pf.	17½	18	T. & O. C.	..	20
Ev. & T. H. pf.	76	79¼	T. & O. C. pf.	..	40
F. & P. M.	30	32½	U. & B. R.	170	..
F. & P. M. pf.	60	64	Wabash	7½	7⅝
Ft. W. & R. G.	23	25	W.-F. Exp.	126	130
H. B. Claflin	107	108¾	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	23	24
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	100	..	W.C. pf. ctfs.	1½	1¾
Hocking Val.	..	25			
Homestake	70	..			

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamton Gas 5s, 92; Fern Coal Company, 15; Journeay & Burnham, 4; Journeay & Burnham preferred, 25; New York Biscuit bonds, 111; Retsof bonds, 73; Retsof stock, 12; Whitney Safety Fire Arms, 50; Cuban bonds, 1869, ¾ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1872, ½ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1896, 15 per cent.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61@62. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 28 1-16d per ounce and in New York at 61c. Mexican silver dollars at 48½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Anaconda sold at .51, 1,000 Comstock stock at .06, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, 200 Mexican at .50, 300 Hale & Norcross at .38, 200 Potosi at .35, and 500 Work at .29.

On the Industrial Exchange 2,000 shares of American Gold sold at .01½, 100 Anchoria at .95, 18,000 Burt Gold at .02⅛, 100 Boston & B. C. Copper at 2.50, 23,000 Cannon Ball at .006¾, buyer 30, @.007, buyer 30, @.006½, buyer 30; 100 Elkton at .91, 2,000 Gold Magnet at .01⅝ cash @.01¾, 23,200 Good Samaritan at .01¼@.01⅛, 21,000 Gregory Gold at .02¼, 100 Gilpin & Lincoln at 43. 100 Jennie Blanche at .51⅛, 5,100 Morenci Copper at 1.51@1.51¾@1.50, and 117,000 Sentinel at .003½ buyer 5 @.005 buyer 30 @ .003¾.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.95	Horn Silver	1.55
Alta	.04	Iron Silver	.50
Anaconda Copper	54½	Kingston & P. I.	.20
Belcher	.28	La Crosse	.10
Best & Belcher	.47	Leadville	.09
Breece	1.60	Little Chief	.18
Brunswick	.20	Mexican	.45
Chollar	.28	Ophir	.90
Chrysolite	.11	Phoenix Gold	.10
Com. Tun. Co	.05	Potosi	.37
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.65	Plymouth Consol	.09
Crown Point	.27	Savage	.24
Deadwood	.45	Sierra Nevada	.70
Enterprise Min. Co.	.28	Standard Con	2.50
Father De Smet	.12	Union Con	.40
Gould & Curry	.27	Utah	.15
Hale & Norcross	.30	Yellow Jacket	.35

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.90	Ontario	8.00
Adams Consolidated	.10	Ophir	1.00
Belcher	.30	Occidental	.24
Best & Belcher	.45	Plymouth	.10
Breece	1.25	Phoenix Gold M. Co.	.09
Brunswick Consol	.25	Potosi	.23
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver	2.00
Chollar	.25	Quicksilver pf	7.50
Crown Point	.24	Savage	.21
Chrysolite	.10	Sierra Nevada	.70
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.55	Standard	2.40
Com. T. Co. stock	.06	Small Hopes	1.35
Com. T. Co. scrip	.06	Union Consolidated	.40
Crescent	.16	Utah	.12
Catalpa	.20	Victor	1.00
Deadwood Terra	.50	Argentum Juanita	.25
Eureka Consol	.30	Alamo	.06
Father De Smet	.12	Anaconda	.46
Gould & Curry	.27	Cripple Cr. Con	.09
Hale & Norcross	.30	Cr. & Crip. Creek	.09
Homestake	60.00	Gold & Globe	.04
Horn Silver	1.50	Golden Fleece	.30
Iron Silver	.55	Isabella	.75
Julia Consol	.01	Mollie Gibson	.24
Kingston & Pemb	.20	Mount Rosa	.23
La Crosse	.17	Pharmacist	.05
Leadville Con	.10	Portland	.07
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.20
Mexican	.44	Union	.27
Moulton	.30		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M. Co.	.10	Gold Coin Cr. Ck.	1.05
Am. Gold	.01	Gold Coin, Gilpin	.85
Burt Gold	.02	Gar. Con	.13
Gold Magnet	.01⅛	Golden Fleece	.33¼
Gregory Gold	.02⅛	Isabella	.5
Gilpin & Lincoln	.42½	Justine	.02½
Jeanie Blanche	.51	Mollie Gibson	.27
Miami	.08	Mount Rosa	.28½
Morenci Copper	1.50	Old Gold	.01
Pilgrim	.003	Pande Basin	.35
B. & B. C. C. Co.	2.50	Portland	1.90
Alamo	.07	Sentinel	.003
Anaconda	.51¼	Sup. & B. Cop	.08¾
Anchoria	.92½	Waldorf	.01½
Cr. Ck. Con	.10¼	Work	.25
Cannon Ball	.006	Rosario Honduras	5.00
Elkton	.90		

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup	8,000	109¼
	5,500	109⅜
	6,000	109¼
	500	109
	500	109
	2,000	109¼
	500	109¼
	29,000	109⅜
	500	109¼
	17,000	109⅜
Small bonds	200	108⅝
U S 4s, coup, 1907	3,000	114
	1,000	114¼
	5,000	114⅛
U S 5s, coup	2,000	112⅞
Adams Express 4s	8,000	106¼
Am Spirits M Co 6s	3,000	92
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	1,000	93
Atch, Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s	10,000	81⅞
	50,000	82
	4,000	81¾
	13,000	81⅞
	25,000	81¾
Gen 4s	1,000	103¼
	10,000	103⅜
	25,000	103⅛
	25,000	103¼
	500	103¾
	5,000	103⅛
	500	103⅛
	3,000	103¼
Atlantic & Dan 1st	5,000	102
Balt & Ohio 3½s	60,000	100⅝
	10,000	100½
	40,000	100⅜
	2,000	100½
	42,000	100⅝
	10,000	100⅜
	10,000	100⅜
	2,500	100
	114,000	100⅜
	15,000	100¼
	10,000	100¼
Balt & Ohio 4s	172,000	102
	15,000	102¼
	1,000	102⅛
	1,000	102
	5,000	102⅛
	21,000	102
	500	101¾
	32,000	102
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s, when issued	50,000	96⅜
B'klyn Rap Tr 5s	1,000	112
	4,000	112¼
	3,000	111½
B'klyn W & W Co 5s	10,000	92
Bur, C R & N 1st	1,500	110
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	35,000	96
	35,000	95⅞
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc	10,000	41¼
	5,000	40½
Cent Ga Ry 3d inc	8,000	6
Cent of N J gen 5s	5,000	121
	3,000	120½
Cent Pac Ext 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs	42,000	108⅛
	4,000	108¾
Cent Pac, San J Br 6s, Speyer & Co ctfs	17,000s20F	113⅛
Cent Pac 1st, when issued	7,000	102¾
	50,000	102⅞
	29,000	102¾
	25,000	102½
Cent Pac 3½s, when issued	20,000	88⅛
Ches & O gen 4½s	14,000	94¾
	25,000	94⅝
	13,000	94½
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st con 4s	45,000	107
Chi, Bur & N 5s	1,000	107
	500	106
	1,000	107
Chi, B & Q con 7s	1,000	116
Chi, Bur & Q, Neb Ext 4s	25,000	111¼
Chi, B & Q conv 5s	3,000	128¼
	3,000	130
Chi & Erie 1st	10,000	115
Chi, M & St P, Chi & P W Div 5s	8,000	123¾
Chi, M & St P, S'w'n Div	1,000	121½
Chi & N'w'n gen 3½s	15,000	108½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s	50,000	110⅛
Chi Term Tran 4s	18,000	102¼
	7,000	102⅜
	20,000	101¾
Cin, San & C 1st 5s	3,000	118½
Clev & Canton 1st, tr co ctfs	30,000	91
C, C, C & St L gen 4s	35,000	95½
St L Div 4s	2,000	101⅝
Col & South 1st 4s	9,000	87
	5,000	87⅛
	16,000	87
	10,000	86½
Denv & Rio Gr 4s	1,000	103¼
	50,000	103½
	5,000	103¾
	10,000	104
	18,000	103⅞
	5,000	104
Denv & Rio Gr 4½s	10,000s20F	112
	4,000	112¼
Detroit City Gas 5s	1,000	101
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s	1,000	117
	2,000	116½
Edison El Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	3,000	111
Eliz, L & B Sand 5s	3,000	102½
Elmira, Cort & N 5s	5,000	100
Erie 4s, prior bds	40,000	93¾
	15,000	93¾
	1,000	93½
Erie gen lien 4s	30,000	73
Flint & P M, Port Huron Div 5s	5,000	109¼
	7,000	109⅝
	3,000	110
	4,000	108
Flint & P M 6s	10,000	123½
Ft W & D C 1st	10,000	85½
	8,000	86
	4,000	85
Gal, H & H 5s	3,000	104½
Gal, H & S A, Mex & Pac Div 5s	10,000	103
Han & St J con	2,000	123¼
Hocking Val 4½s	47,000	102
H & Tex Cent gen 4s	5,000	89½
	7,000	89¼
H & Tex Cent con 6s	1,000	111
Ill Cent, Louisv Div 3½s	10,000	104½
	20,000s20F	104⅜
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s	8,000	109½
Lake E & W 1st 5s	15,000	120⅜
Lake E & W 2d 5s	2,000	108½
Lehigh V of N Y 1st	10,000	109½
Little Rock & M 1st, tr co ctfs	2,000	35¼
Louisv & Nash unified 4s	3,000	99
	4,000	98¾
	3,000	98½
Louisv & Nash, N O & Mob 1st	3,000	132½
Manhattan Ry con 4s	1,000	109½
Metropolitan El 1st	10,000	121
Met St Ry gen 5s	5,000	122¾
Met W S E, Chi, 4s	20,000	98
	25,000c	97⅞
	25,000	97½
	2,000	97⅞
	1,000	97
Mex Inter 1st 4s	4,000	88
	9,000	87¾
Minn & St L con 5s	2,000s20F	113¾
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	20,000	95⅛
	4,000	95⅜
	35,000	95½
	15,000	95¼
Mo, K & T 2d	5,000	66¾
	15,000	67
	8,000	66¾
Mo Pac 1st col 5s	4,000	91
Mob & Ohio gen 4s	5,000	86½
Nash, C & St L con 5s	5,000	106
N Y Cent 1st coup	5,000	115¼
	13,000	115⅛
N Y Cent & H 3½s	1,000	112⅝
N Y Cent 1st reg	10,000	115
N Y Cent & Hud, Lake Sh col 3½s, registered	2,000c	101½
	10,000	102½
N Y & N E 1st 7s	1,000	121
N Y, N H & H 4s, con deb ctfs	1,000	185
N Y, Ont & W con 5s	1,000c	108⅜
	2,000c	108
N Y, Ont & W ref 4s	5,000	105¼
Norf & W Ry con 4s	4,000	95
	3,000	95¼
	500	95
	1,000	95
Nor Pac gen lien 3s	1,000	68
	1,000	67⅝
	15,000	67½
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	5,000	106½
Ore R R & N 4s	40,000	105
	9,000	104¾
Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s	5,000	113⅛
Peo & East inc	10,000	30
Peo & East 1st	3,000	85⅝
	54,000	85½
	1,000	85¾
	20,000	85½
	32,000	85¾
Pitts & W 1st, J P M & Co, ctfs	26,000	89⅞
Proc & Gamble 1st	5,000	120
Reading Co gen 4s	200,000	89¾
	45,000	89⅝
	2,000	89¾
	5,000	89⅝
	42,000	89½
	5,000	89⅝
	15,000	89½
	15,000	89¼
	10,000	89
	5,000	89¼
	30,000	89
	7,000	88¾
	13,000	88⅝
	15,000	88⅞
Rens & Sar 1st	2,000	150½
Rio Gr W 1st	44,000	99½
St L, I M & So 4s, when and as issued	41,000	86⅞
	54,000	86¾
St L & I M gen 6s	3,000	111¼
	25,000	111
	17,000	111¼
	43,000	111
St L & S F g m 5s	5,000	111¾
	23,000	112
St L S'w'n 1st	10,000	93⅜
	10,000	93¼
	1,000	93
	5,000s15F	93
	24,000	93¼
	5,000	93⅛
	3,000	93¼
St L S'w'n 2d inc	5,000	55½
	20,000	55
	25,000	54¾
	2,000	54½
	10,000	54¼
	5,000	54
	30,000	53½
	1,000	53⅞
	6,000	53⅜
	10,000	53½
	5,000	53¾
	8,000	53⅞
	5,000	53⅝
	10,000	53¾
	5,000	53⅞
St P & Duluth 4s	6,000	101¼
St P, M & M con 6s, reduced to 4½s	1,000	119
San A & A P 4s	5,000	82½
	2,000	83
	8,000	82½
	5,000	82¾
	5,000	82½
Scioto Val & N E 4s	5,000	99¾
	5,000	99⅞
So Pac col tr 4s, when issued	50,000	85¾
So Pac of Ariz 1st	6,000	113¾
So Ry 1st 5s	3,000	111¼
	2,000	110¾
	1,000	110⅞
	37,000	111
	7,000	110⅞
Standard R & T inc	28,000	25
Tex & N O con 5s	11,000	106
Tex & Pac 2d inc, tr co ctfs	80,000	55¾
	25,000	55⅝
	65,000	55½
	2,000	55¼
Tol, St L & K C 1st, tr co ctfs	5,000	110½
Ulster & Del 1st 5s	10,000	102
Union Pac 4s	4,000	109
	500	109¼
	5,000	108¼
	18,000	108⅜
	32,000	108¼
	6,000	108⅜
	500	108
	82,000	108½
U S Leather Co 6s	4,000	116
Utah Cent gtd 4s	1,000	88⅜
	3,000	88½
Wabash 1st 5s	3,000	116½
	2,000	116⅝
	8,000	117
Wabash 2d 5s	6,000	99
Wabash Deb, Ser B	20,000	33½
West Shore gtd 4s	1,000	114¾
	1,000	114½
Registered	1,000	114½
	500	115
West N Y & Penn 1st	1,000	114½
Wheeling & L E 1st	3,000	107½
Wilkes & East 1st	2,000	107⅞
	1,000	108
Wisc Cent Co inc	3,000	5
Wisc Cent Co 1st, tr co ctfs	20,000	74⅜
	40,000	74⅛
	19,000	74
	18,000	73¾
	50,000	74
Wisc Cent 1st 4s, when issued	46,000	94½
	40,000	94¼
	8,000	94
	50,000	94½
	25,000	94¼
Total sales	$4,216,700	

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$272,560,064
Gold reserve	227,874,534
Net silver	5,233,343
United States notes in the Treasury	14,282,372
Treasury notes of 1890	850,822
Total receipts this day	2,141,415
Total receipts this month	44,876,013
Total receipts this year	468,842,028
Total expenditures this day	844,000
Total expenditures this month	40,509,000
Total expenditures this year	573,760,409
Deposits in National banks	82,136,734
Silver bullion	942,526
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	331,032
Government receipts, internal revenue	1,014,919
Customs	812,345
Miscellaneous	314,150

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Nearly the entire list of active curb stocks declined yesterday, and compared with recent dull days, the market was fairly active. In a number of stocks the decline was sharp and many ended the day with net losses of several points. The centre of interest in the day's trading was Amalgamated Copper. The stock of this company, which, for so long was held at par by the large supporting orders placed in the market by the insiders, yesterday fell below par and ended the day with a large net loss.

Immediately after the opening, Amalgamated Copper sold at 99¾, and it became evident that the insiders had withdrawn their long-standing bid of par for any amount of the stock. After the first sale below par the price fell rapidly and early in the afternoon the stock changed hands at 95. This was the lowest sale reported, but later the stock was offered at 94½, and at the close 90 was the best actual bid. Brokers who had continuously bid par for the stock on orders said to be from insiders, yesterday bought the stock on the decline. These purchases seemed to be made on a downward scale order, and the stock was taken at every quarter point down. Several thousand shares of Amalgamated Copper were traded in yesterday, but the stock was not as active as it was on the days when the heaviest liquidation in the stock occurred immediately after the first decline. On the first decline the lowest price reached was 99, where the movement was checked by supporting orders.

Accompanying the sharp break in Amalgamated Copper, which led the market yesterday, there were declines of several points in a number of other stocks. Republic Iron and Steel common sold down to 17 and closed at 17 bid, a net loss of 2 points. Kentucky Distilleries common sold down to 15, and at the close was offered at that figure. This stock also suffered a net loss of 2 points. American Air Power, which closed on Saturday at 70⅞ bid, was offered at the close yesterday at 63. Electric Vehicle common declined 12 points net, selling as low as par.

Amsterdam Gas was not very active yesterday, and there was only a fractional net change in the common stock. The preferred stock, however, suffered a net loss of about 2 points, closing at 55½ bid. The bonds of the New Amsterdam Gas Company sold at par. Standard Gas common was offered at 120, and the preferred stock was offered at 137.

Among the few stocks that advanced in yesterday's generally weak market were New York Electric Brake and Coupler and the preferred stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company. The advance of the latter stock was made on the report that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the company, to be held in the afternoon, the first quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. would be declared on the preferred stock.

New York Electric Brake and Coupler made its appearance on the curb yesterday, and the opening sale was made at 48½. It advanced about 1 point during the day on sales of several hundred shares, and closed at 49¼ bid. It is said that large railroad interests are connected with the company.

On the report that the regular monthly dividend of 1 per cent. had been declared, the stock of the National Gramophone Company was firm at 78 bid, odd lots of the stock selling at 79. Notwithstanding the report that a stock dividend would be declared on the stock of the United States Pneumatic Horse Collar Company, there was no change in the price of that stock.

Standard Oil closed at 458 bid, a net loss of 3 points. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	32	32¾
Amsterdam pf.	55½	56½
American 5s, with interest	100	101
Bay State Gas	2⅝	2⅞

Industrials.

American Air Power	..	63
Beet Sugar	31	34
Beet Sugar pf.	78	80
Electric Boat	..	25
Electric Boat pf.	..	40¼
Electric Vehicle	100	110
Electric Vehicle pf.	118	120
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't pd.	2¼	2½
General Electric Automobile	..	23
Havana Commercial	32½	33½
Havana Commercial pf.	66	68
International Power	..	82
International Pump	20	26
International Pump pf	60	65
Kentucky Distilleries	14	15
Kentucky Distilleries pf.	55	57
National Gramophone	78	80
National Salt	..	50
National Salt pf.	70	75
New England Electric Vehicle	9½	10
New York El. Brake and Coupler	49½	50
New York Electric Vehicle	24	24¾
Otis Elevator	34	35½
Otis Elevator pf.	88	90
Republic Iron & Steel	17	18
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	59	60
Royal Baking Powder pf.	99	99½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	26½	27½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	79	80
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	458	465
Union Steel & Chain	28	28½
Union Steel & Chain pf.	67½	68½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅞	1

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	90	94½
British Columbia Copper	11½	12¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	26⅜	26⅝
Markeen Copper	9	9⅝
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	24½	25½
Tennessee Copper	..	20½
*Wahnita Copper	6¾	7¼

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	114	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	245	250
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	..
Brooklyn Elevated	30	30¼
Brooklyn Elevated pf	60	61
Brooklyn Elevated Bonds	102	103
Brook., Queens C. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	100	103
Buffalo Street Railway con	116	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	74	78
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	104	106
Con. Traction of N. J.	59	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	96	99
Kings Co. inc	5	7
Kings Co. Elevated	2	3
Nassau Elec. 4s	97	100
New Orleans Traction (new)	18	22
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	91	93
Ninth Avenue Railroad	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	35½	37
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	93½	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103½	104½
Steinway Railroad Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad consols	119	122
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	220
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	199	200
United Traction, Providence	91	92
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	22	24
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	..	38
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p c., with int	97¼	98
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	50	52
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	97
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	38½	39½
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	11	12
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	85	89
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104	107
Columbus Gas	95	100
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	84	88
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	20	23
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	42½	44
Fort Wayne Gas	65	70
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	80	83
Indianapolis Gas	122	128
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	103	104½
Lafayette Gas Company	65	70
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	81	84
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas	50	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	71	73
Mutual Gas of New York	300	320
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	66	67
New England Gas & Coke	29	30
New England Gas & Coke bonds	83	85
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102⅛	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	50	55
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73
St. Joseph (Mo.)	45	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	85	90
Standard Gas, New York	110	120
Standard Gas, New York pf	125	137
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	81	85
Western Gas	97½	100
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107	108

Industrials.

American Bank Note	45	50
American Typefounders'	49	51
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Central & South American Tel	112	114
Cramps' Shipyard	75	85
General Chemical	50	..
General Chemical pf	99	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin, 1st ass't pd.	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf, 1st ass't pd.	10	13
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	54	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	..
Hudson River Telephone	100	115
Lorillard Company pf	120	125
Michigan Peninsular 5s	106¼	107½
Standard Coupler	..	39
Trenton Potteries	7	15
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	60
Union Typewriter	20	21½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	114	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf	115	117
Wagner Car Company	178	182
Worthington Pump pf	112	114

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
50	At., T. & S. F.	18¼	18¼	17½	17½
5,870	A., T. & S. F pf.	55¼	55⅝	53⅞	54
56,330	Am. Sugar Refs.	145⅛	147⅞	139½	139⅝
780	Am. St. & Wire.	61⅛	61⅞	58½	58⅛
60	Am. Tobacco	95	95	93	93
30	Am. Cotton Oil	34¾	34¾	34⅛	34⅛
80	Am. Sp. Mfg.	10	10	10	10
20	Bay State Gas	2½	2½	2½	2½
29,730	Brook. R T	111⅝	112	105⅞	105⅞
8,020	Chi., M. & St. P.	123½	123¾	121⅞	122¼
2,210	Chi., R. I & P.	110⅛	110⅛	108¼	108⅞
12,510	Chi., Bur. & Qy.	129⅞	130	127⅛	127⅞
520	Con. Tobacco	47¼	47¼	44	44
7,850	Federal Steel	57½	57⅞	54	55
140	Federal Steel pf.	80½	80½	79	79½
6,110	Louis & Nash	66⅛	66⅛	64¼	64⅝
8,690	Manhattan	109⅛	109⅛	104⅜	105
10	Met. Street Ry	215	215	215	215
2,600	Mo. Pacific	40⅜	41	39⅝	39¾
20	N. Y. Central	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛
10	Nor. American	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
10	N. Y., Ont. & W.	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
2,420	Nor. Pacific	47⅝	47⅝	46⅝	47
140	Nor. Pacific pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½
7,790	People's Gas	117½	118⅛	114⅛	115½
70	Pacific Mail	47⅛	47⅛	47	47
1,070	Reading 1st Pf.	58	58	57	57⅛
10	Southern Ry	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
320	Southern Ry pf.	50	50⅛	47⅞	47⅞
960	Tenn. C. & I.	58	58⅝	56⅛	57
650	Union Pacific	42½	42	41	41⅜
210	Union Pacific pf.	75	75⅛	73⅞	73⅞
140	U. S. Leather pf.	69¼	69¼	69	69
10	U. S. Rubber	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
20	Wabash pf.	20	20	20	20
50	Western Union	91	91	90⅞	91
155,510					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$45,000	A., T. & S.F.adj.	81⅞	82	81⅞	82
20,000	St. L. Southw'n.	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
37,000	St. L. SW 2d	54⅜	55½	54⅜	55½
60,000	Wis. Cent 1st	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
$162,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA & GULF—			
25 days May	$72,085	$45,400	......
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	975	975	975
3d week May	$78,822	$80,760	$75,551
From Jan. 1	1,635,726	1,739,888	1,576,913
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
3d week May	$27,196	$29,468	$17,967
From Jan. 1	588,857	652,896	466,295
CLEV., CIN., CHI. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
3d week May	$256,461	$260,733	$246,297
From July 1	12,932,294	12,719,778	11,671,091
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,561	1,570	1,570
3d week May	$292,144	$235,604	$214,889
From July 1	10,507,898	10,162,982	9,373,249
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,947	4,756	4,368
3d week May	$447,008	$488,261	$332,644
From July 1	24,070,707	22,521,837	16,517,185
OMAHA—			
Mileage	1,492	1,492	1,492
Month April	$651,346	$598,064	$518,365
From Jan. 1	2,997,745	2,451,607	2,136,468
OREGON R. R. & NAVIGATION—			
Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,066
3d week May	$156,842	$150,268	$97,614
From July 1	6,192,852	6,194,324	3,918,267
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX—			
Mileage	198	198	198
3d week May	$16,568	$16,300	......
From July 1	764,375	657,671	......
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENN.—			
Mileage	642	642	651
3d week May	$59,400	$54,300	$50,400
From July 1	2,900,640	2,928,834	2,659,533
CANADIAN PACIFIC for April—			
Gross	2,196,312	1,958,462	1,617,859
Op. expenses	1,276,009	1,241,371	990,742
Net	920,303	717,091	627,117
From Jan. 1 to April 30—			
Gross	7,923,933	7,204,903	6,759,563
Net	2,966,434	2,409,620	1,797,443
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for April—			
Gross	387,922	311,180	317,529
Op. exp. and txs.	313,738	283,218	277,716
Net	74,183	27,961	39,813
Prop. exp. to gross	80⅞	91	87⅜
From July 1 to April 30—			
Gross	5,025,671	4,813,942	4,616,609
Net	1,690,383	1,703,216	1,695,018
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for April:			
Gross earnings	3,249,862	3,255,366	2,675,825
Op. expenses	2,245,891	2,248,698	1,778,868
Net expenses	1,003,971	1,006,668	896,957
Prop. exp. to gross	69	69	66⅞
Charges	850,000	870,420	876,202
Surplus	153,971	136,139	20,755
From July 1 to April 30:			
Gross earnings	36,202,976	36,055,615	29,697,991
Net earnings	14,347,029	14,573,136	12,532,243
Surplus	5,682,029	5,868,844	3,770,227
CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. Louis for April:			
Gross earnings	1,164,493	1,164,765	1,068,978
Op. exp. & tax	856,522	883,331	825,572
Net expenses	307,971	281,434	243,406
Prop. exp. to gross	73½	76⅞	77¼
Int. and rentals	237,414	237,514	237,765
Surplus	70,557	43,920	5,642
From July 1:			
Gross earnings	12,164,430	11,937,577	10,932,200
Net earnings	3,400,083	2,815,864	2,769,605
Surplus	983,507	400,306	381,278
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD SYSTEM for April:			
Gross earnings	333,539	297,989	295,677
Op. expenses	287,075	257,129	254,342
Net expenses	46,463	40,859	41,335
Prop. exp. to gross	86	86¼	86
Total income	54,435	48,803	49,849
Charges	113,857	110,688	117,049
Deficit	59,422	61,884	67,200
From July 1 to Aug. 30:			
Gross earnings	4,040,367	3,778,250	3,480,723
Net earnings	1,107,417	1,102,746	984,111
Surplus	101,099	75,063	def. 72,080
Railroad alone for April:			
Gross earnings	314,092	283,909	280,574
Net earnings	53,334	45,696	46,462
Prop. exp. to gross	83	83⅞	83⅜
Deficit	41,523	46,131	51,194
For ten months:			
Gross earnings	3,739,397	3,487,274	3,179,773
Net earnings	1,033,347	1,008,956	920,452
Surplus	137,879	94,652	def. 24,911
NORTHERN PACIFIC for April:			
Gross	$1,885,814	$1,850,817	$1,275,628
Op. expenses	1,102,712	909,459	905,608
Net	783,102	941,358	370,020
Taxes, rentals, and improvements	214,256	215,663	42,900
Net op. income	568,846	725,695	327,120
Misc. inc., not inc. land sales	130,832	31,085	12,220
Net. inc., main system	699,678	756,780	339,340
Prop. lines	17,964	47,704	......
Total	717,642	804,484	......
From July 1 to April 30:			
Gross	21,819,847	20,031,210	......
Net	11,892,483	10,997,605	......
Net. op. income	9,659,747	9,423,924	......
Net inc., main system	10,057,950	9,709,696	......
Prop. lines	342,087	271,208	......
Total	10,400,037	9,980,904	......
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD for April:			
Eastern lines:			
Gross	5,661,400	5,358,200	5,012,000
Op. expenses	4,030,100	3,834,000	3,500,700
Net	1,631,300	1,524,200	1,511,300
Prop. ex. to gross.	71⅛	71¼	69⅞
For four months:			
Gross	21,363,400	20,715,200	19,318,600
Net	5,298,600	5,672,200	5,550,900

Lines west of Pittsburg and Erie in April:

	1899. Increase.	1898. Increase.
Gross	$194,600	$474,600
Net	162,600	57,000
For four months:		
Gross	741,300	1,837,800
Net	463,800	549,200

Earnings of other divisions show:

Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad:	April. Increase.	4 Months. Increase.
Gross	$43,500	$138,600
Net	28,400	63,600
Northern Central Railway:		
Gross	16,600	*5,200
Net	*4,900	*64,400
West Jersey & Seashore Railroad:		
Gross	30,400	56,100
Net	16,200	14,300

*Decrease.

LEHIGH VALLEY for April:	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross	$1,491,693	$1,366,271	$1,376,467
Expenses	1,256,939	1,101,689	1,136,059
Net	234,754	264,582	240,408
Prop. ex. to gross.	84¼	81	82⅞
For five months to April 30:			
Gross	7,582,197	7,076,826	6,877,478
Net	1,075,482	1,729,278	1,294,695
Lehigh Valley Coal Company:	April, '99.	April, '98.	April, '97.
Receipts	$930,428	$764,076	$748,134
Expenses	985,217	833,768	831,686
Net loss	54,789	69,692	83,552
For five months to April 30:			
Receipts	7,034,226	5,669,311	5,697,497
Net loss	357,622	243,270	251,801
Both companies:			
Net	179,226	194,890	156,855
Net, (5 months)	737,860	1,486,008	1,042,894

Miscellaneous Earnings.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S preliminary report for the fiscal year ended April 30—

Receipts:	1899	1898.	Increase.
Gross rec'ts	$3,959,012	$3,668,477	$290,535
Mails	15,707	55,917	*40,210
M's'l Collec's	133,147	131,152	1,995
Int. on loans, &c.	32,847	47,375	*14,538
Exchange	......	161,300	*161,300
Total	4,140,713	4,064,221	76,492
Expenses:			
Steamer	2,065,372	2,416,221	*350,849
Agency	460,557	735,790	*275,233
General	80,134	90,919	*10,785
Miscel's	......	50,747	*50,747
Exchange	68,934	......	68,934
Gen. and ex. r's	349,380	150,000	199,380
Total	3,024,377	3,443,677	*419,300
Balance	1,116,336	620,543	495,793
Dividends	500,000	......	500,000
Balance	616,336	620,543	*4,207
Deduct loss Str. Starbuck	298,012	......	298,012
Surplus	318,324	620,543	*302,219

*Decrease.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 31.—After opening at 36, Tin Plate to-day closed at 34¼. The preferred also declined from 83 to 82. Linseed preferred opened at 50½, and, after selling to 51, sold off to 49½, closing at 49¾. The common stock opened at 11¾ and improved to 12½, but closed a point under that. Steel also was weak; it declined from 47½ at the start to 46, closing at 46⅛. Biscuit broke from 43¼ to 42½, opening at 43. The preferred sold up ½ point from the opening at 98, but declined to 97, closing at 97½. Carbon common stock declined 1 point, from 19. Match closed at 151, a point lower than the opening. West Chicago alone showed an advance. It opened at 119, sold to 120, and closed at 119¾. Metropolitan bonds brought 96¾@96¼, and the preferred stock 51.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	27
C. & Chi., C. & D. Co.	70
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	150
National Biscuit Co. common	42
National Biscuit Co. pf	97¼
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	4
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf	13
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	2
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf	20
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	10
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf	30
North Chicago St. R. R.	244½
West Chicago St. R. R.	110
South Side Elevated R. R.	96¾
Lake St. Elevated	16
Lake St. El. ctfs	13⅝
Street's W. S. Car Line	20

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed common	11
American Linseed pf	49
American Tin Plate common	34½
American Tin Plate pf	81½
National Biscuit Co. common	42½
National Biscuit Co. pf	97¼
National Carbon common	19
National Carbon pf	80½
National Steel common	45¾
National Steel pf	87½
Diamond Match	151
West Chicago St. R. R.	119

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, May 31.—The money market generally continues in a comfortable condition, although there is a disposition among some of the banks for the time being to make rates a little stiffer. This, however, is due more to the fact that the June interest and dividend payments are just at hand, rather than to any real change in the general situation. At the Clearing House to-day the loaning rate was still 3 per cent., and New York funds sold at from 10 to 15 cents discount. Money on call was quoted mostly at 3½@4 per cent., though money was offered from outside sources as low as 3 per cent. In time money, trust companies quoted 3¼@3½ per cent. for four to six months on high-grade, dividend-paying collateral. National banks in most cases asked and obtained 4 per cent. for nearly all periods. In mercantile paper there was barely sufficient supply to quote close rates. The choicest names passed from 3½ to 4 per cent.

The stock market came in for a big decline. The coppers were especially soft, and the published Lawson reassurance seemed to count for nothing. The support recently given to Amalgamated appeared to be absolutely withdrawn, and its price broke easily to 97½, with 96 afterward bid and 97 asked. This had a baneful influence on the whole class of coppers, and brought lower prices for some of them than had been recorded in many weeks. Calumet and Hecla was off 30 points from Saturday's closing, to 800. The selling at times was quite heavy, but some of the low prices of the early dealings were bettered somewhat late in the day.

In the general market a "drive" at Dominion Coal, in the course of which one operator sold 1,500 shares or more, was the chief feature. The pressure caused a setback in the price from 53 to 50½, from which, however, there was a partial recovery. Oil was down to 43, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy dropped to 127½, with indications that much of the selling was for short account. The selling of Sugar and Federal Steel was very heavy.

The closing came irregular, at the following bid and asked prices:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	10	..	Humboldt	2	3
Allouez	9	..	Mohawk	28	29
Arcadian	50	52	Old Colony	12	12½
Arnold	11½	11¼	Old Dom.	39	39¼
Ash Bed	1½	2	Osceola	83	83¼
Atlantic	29	30	Parrot	58	..
B. & Cr. C.	..	30	Shoe	36¼	36½
Bost. & Mon.	..	340	Tamarack	..	216
Butte & B.	78	82	Utah Cons.	39	40
Cal. & Hec.	750	..	Washington	1¾	..
Centennial	..	34½	Winona	14½	..
Franklin	19	20	Wolverine	43½	44

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	259	260	C. Mass. pf.	65	75
Bost. & Low.	238	..	Fitchb'g pf.	116	117
Bost. & Me.	182	..	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	113½	114
Bos. & Prov.	300	..			
Bost. Elev.	..	108	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	118½	119
Bost. Gas 5s.	90	..	West End	91	92
Cent. Mass.	15	17			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	340	341	N. Eng. Tel.	..	145
Chi. Stk. Y.	149	150	U. S. Oil	43½	44
Dom. Coal	51	..	Westinghouse Electric	..	50
Dom. C. pf.	118	120			
Erie Tel.	93	95	Westinghouse Elec. pf.	..	64⅞
Mex. Tele.	..	4			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Trading was generally inactive to-day. Most of the leaders were weak, although declines were limited in extent. Union Traction receded from 41¾ to 40½; Lehigh Valley, 25 to 23⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 64 to 63¾; Cambria Steel, 20 to 19⅝; American Railway, 8⅞ to 8; Bethlehem Iron, 61 to 60; National Electric, 14¾ to 13 to 14; Tidewater Steel, 10½ to 10, and United Gas, 159½ to 157½. Houses with New York connections were liberal callers for more margin.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	19⅝	19½	Penn. Mfg.	23¼	23⅜
Choctaw	34	35	Phila. Trac.	97¾	98
El. Stge. B.	150	160	Union Trac.	40⅛	40½
E. S. B. pf.	150	160	U. G. Imp.	157¼	157⅜
E. C. of Am.	15⅛	15¾	Welsb. Lt.	50	52
Lehigh Val.	23⅝	24½	W. N. Y. & Penn.	7⅝	8
Marsden	13⅝	14			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
Alta	.05	.05	Julia	.02	.02
Andes	.08	.08	Justice	.17	.18
Belcher	.32	.32	Mexican	.44	.43
Best & Belcher	.51	.48	Occidental Con.	.30	.30
Bullion	.05	.05	Ophir	1.10	1.05
Caledonia	.59	.58	Overman	.14	.15
Challenge Con.	.33	.32	Potosi	.39	.38
Chollar	.31	.30	Savage	.28	.23
Confidence	....	.95	Sierra Nevada	.74	.74
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.65	1.65	Silver Hill	.02	..
Crown Point	.27	.26	Standard	2.50	2.50
Exchequer	.02	.02	Union Con	.43	.40
Gould & Curry	.29	.29	Utah Con	.15	.15
Hale & Norc.	.35	.35	Yellow Jacket	.36	.36

Silver bars, 61; Mexican dollars, 49¾@50¼; drafts, sight, 12½; telegraph, 15.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 31.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday.		Saturday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	49½	50½	49⅝	50½
Anchoria	95	98	95	97
Argentum	28½	30	32¼	34
Battle	31	32½	32	32½
Columbine	17⅜	18½	17	18
Consolidated	9⅞	10¼	10	10¼
Damon	17½	18	18¼	18½
Elkton	96	97	91½	92½
El Paso	29	29½	30	30½
Findlay	15	15⅛	14⅝	15
Garfield	12½	14⅛	12	14
Gibson	27	30	27¼	27⅝
Golden Fleece	33	35	33	35
Golden King	95	100	95	100
Gold Coin	198	200	198	200
Gould	27⅜	27⅞	27¼	27⅝
Isabella	80⅝	81	76¾	77
Independence	60¼	60½	59	59¼
Jackpot	41¾	42¼	42	42½
Matoa	30	30½	30⅛	30⅝
Moon Anchor	105	108	105	108
Pinnacle	17½	18	14⅝	14⅞
Pharmacist	5⅞	6	6	6¼
Portland	197	198	196	198
Rawlings	41	45	41	43
Rosa	25½	28	24	25
Union	22¼	22½	21⅞	22¼
Vindicator	95	96	95	96½
Work	25⅝	25⅞	27¼	27⅝

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, 1¼, to 102⅝; Pennsylvania, ¾, to 65½; Illinois Central, ½, to 116½; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 68⅝, and New York Central, ¼, to 134. Declined—St. Paul, ⅝, to 126⅝; Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 36¼; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 78¼, and Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 77⅛. Atchison sold at 18⅝, Erie at 13⅛, and Reading at 10½. British consols advanced 1-16, to 109⅝, for money and ⅛, to 110⅛, for the account.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcements of dividends and coupons to be paid by the following companies and firms will be found in the advertising columns: Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Knickerbocker Trust Company, New York Security and Trust Company, N. W. Harris & Co., Winslow, Lanier & Co., and Farson, Leach & Co.

Dividends have been declared by the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company and the National Gramophone corporation.

Pacific Mail Steamship Election.

At the fifty-second annual meeting yesterday of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. these Directors were elected: Collis P. Huntington, Henry Hart, Isaac E. Gates, Edwin Hawley, Samuel Thomas, George H. Macy, Russell Sage, George J. Gould, R. P. Schwerin. Mr. Hawley succeeds the late Calvin S. Brice.

President Huntington's report showed gross earnings, $4,140,713, against $4,064,220 last year, operating expenses, $3,024,377, against $3,443,077, and net earnings, $1,116,335, against $620,543. The balance for the current year is $818,328, $298,011 having been deducted for the loss of the steamship Starbuck. The company has ordered two steel steamships of a gross tonnage of 10,000 tons to be 550 feet in length, 18 knots speed, with accommodation for 143 first-class and 1,230 steerage passengers. There has been paid on account of these steamers $320,000. The company has expended $129,477 in the purchase of a controlling interest in lighterage companies in Guatemala. The company is free from all debt except current expenses and had cash on hand April 30 of $1,142,806.

Wheat Higher in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Wheat rose 2¼c to-day, touching 79⅛@79¼c for July, the highest price in several months. Profit-taking caused a reaction, which left a net gain of 1⅝@1½c. The market opened excited, at 1¼c over Monday's close. An exceptional advance at Liverpool and rumors that the Winter crop of Russia had been ruined by dry weather stimulated the bulls to a high pitch of enthusiasm which lasted until near the close, when realizing, which had been carried on heavily all day, caused a ¾c reaction. An improvement in the export demand at the seaboard and a decrease of 1,276,000 bushels in the visible supply helped the advance.

Manhattan Railway and the New Tax.

Vice President and General Manager Alfred Skitt was asked yesterday at the weekly meeting of the Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company if the Franchise bill had worked or was likely to work disadvantageously to the interests of the company. He replied that, so far from this being the case, no interruption had been caused to the plans of improvement, which will be advanced to completion as rapidly as possible.

William M. McCord's Health.

William M. McCord of the grain house of Henry D. McCord & Son, who last January was stricken with typhoid fever, was cordially greeted on the floor of the Produce Exchange yesterday. He has entirely recovered his health.

Expect Mr. Morgan in Two Weeks.

J. Pierpont Morgan of J. P. Morgan & Co., who is in Europe, is expected here in a couple of weeks. He is a Director of the National Bank of Commerce, and when he returns the resignation of President William W. Sherman, which takes effect not later than July 1, will be acted on.

Portrait for the Produce Exchange.

In the Call Room of the New York Produce Exchange to-day a portrait of Evan Thomas, a former manager of the Exchange and one of its most prominent members, will be added to its gallery.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Gardink & Fox of Terre Haute have been appointed agents of the Maryland Casualty Company.

Charles A. Farnham of Cincinnati has been appointed agent of the Union Assurance Company of London.

The Insurance Press states that the Esopus Co-operative Fire Insurance Company of Esopus, N. Y., has been incorporated.

Parker & Millen of Detroit have been appointed the agents of the Indemnity Mutual Marine Assurance Company of England.

Little Rock (Ark.) papers, just previous to the anti-trust law decision of the State Supreme Court in favor of the insurance companies, contained several advertisements in which "underground" New York brokers offered to place insurance on Arkansas property.

Henry E. Hess, the new manager of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, will take charge of the affairs of the Exchange to-day, relieving William A. Anderson, Superintendent of the Survey Bureau of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, who has been acting manager of the Exchange since its organization on March 8.

The biennial meeting of the Fire Insurance Salvage Corps of Brooklyn will be held next Monday for the purpose of deciding on the question of sustaining the Salvage Corps and determining the maximum amount of expenses to be incurred during the next two fiscal years. The annual election of officers and Directors will also be held.

A quiet canvass is being made in the interest of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association in regard to the practicability of forming new local boards in suburban territory to displace the boards which were recently organized by local agents, but have not been recognized by the companies because of the absence of a fixed commission agreement. If the canvass meets with success a meeting of the Suburban Association will be called.

Several prominent fire underwriters said yesterday that there is some prospect that the New York Fire Insurance Exchange at its next meeting will be asked to so define the powers of the Arbitration and Grievance Committee in regard to the hearing of appeals on brokers' cases as to require the resubmission of cases to the Brokerage Committee for a new trial if additional evidence is presented. A member of the Arbitration and Grievance Committee said that it might be necessary to prevent that committee from sitting as a trial committee if friction with the duly constituted trial committee is to be avoided.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Empire State Construction Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Isaac Davega, Charles E. Taller, and Harold Nathan, New York City.

Campbell Knitting Mills Company of Elmira; capital, $80,000. Directors—Charles E. Bruce, Elmira; Fernando E. Rogers, Rochester; George W. Clark, Hoosick Falls.

Versailles Produce Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Martha H. Stout, Brooklyn; Albert E. McMulkin, and Charles B. Hovey, New York City.

Hart-Ayres Plumbing Company of Brooklyn; capital, $25,000. Directors—Charles Hart, Joseph F. McLean, Andrew Halsey, and Richard Bergen, Brooklyn; Paul Ayres, Ocean Side, Queens County.

Melodia Company of New York City, to carry on a music store; capital, $5,000. Directors—Kate E. Truax, Craemford, N. J.; Joe Cooper, Jersey City; William M. Crane and James E. Heath, New York City; Frank J. Van Orden, Newark, N. J.

THE ROBERTSON WILL CASE.

Claim of the Doctor's Widow Paid and Will Is to be Probated.

It is probable that those interested in the will of the late Dr. Thomas Seton Robertson will not have it contested, but will settle all differences out of court. A. H. Hummel, one of the beneficiaries under the will, said yesterday that the matter was virtually settled.

"About two years preceding Dr. Robertson's death," said Mr. Hummel, "there was a misunderstanding between the doctor and Mrs. Robertson, and Mrs. Robertson left him to reside with relatives in Massachusetts, with whom she incurred a bill which is unsettled. In the bequest which left the bulk of Dr. Robertson's fortune to the Vermont Medical University the doctor stated that he was not unmindful of the fact that his wife was living, and the amount now due was contracted by the widow at a time when she was entitled to support from her husband. As attorney for the estate, I thought that it was only just to her that this amount should be paid, so I wrote to the Directors of the Medical University, the chief beneficiary under the will, advising the payment of this claim, and have received the authority to do so. This is in accord with the understanding between Col. R. G. Ingersoll and myself, and will result in the only contesting claimant, the widow, withdrawing her objections. The document will be admitted to probate, and the bequests carried out to the letter."

Elm Street Improvements.

Mayor Van Wyck sent to the Board of Aldermen yesterday a communication in which he said that he had received numerous complaints about the disturbed condition of Elm Street incident to the widening which has been in progress for years. This condition, the Mayor was informed, was due to the neglect of the Municipal Assembly to pass the necessary resolutions providing for the regulation of the street surface and the changes in the sewers. He urged immediate action. In compliance with this letter from the Mayor the Aldermen adopted the resolutions, some twenty in number, and consequently the completion of Elm Street improvements may be said to be in sight.

Mount Tom Monument.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Commission yesterday agreed on the design known as "The Temple of Fame," which will be erected upon the summit of Mount Tom, at Eighty-third Street and Riverside Drive. The monument, which will be of Massachusetts white marble, will be 80 feet high, with a diameter of 36 feet. It will cost about $250,000. The design is by Broughton Brothers, architects. Before it can be finally adopted the design must be approved by the Monument Art Commission, to which it was referred.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Little Business of Importance at Private Contract—The Day's Dealings at Auction.

Mrs. Rosina Vollhart has sold to John J. Roberts the seven-story apartment house known as the St. Bevan, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, on a plot 50 by 100.11. The buyer gives in part payment sixteen lots on Tremont and Mapes Avenues, comprising a plot 225 by 190.

F. E. Mainhart has sold for the estate of Susan M. Maurer the three-story dwelling 215 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 17 by 50 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to Feinberg & Freedman, for improvement, the old buildings 218 and 220 East Eleventh Street, 44 by 94.

The same operators have bought from the Roy estate the four-story dwelling 61 Irving Place, 27 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from John M. Ohmeis 114 Seventh Street, 25 by 90.10.

Watkins Brothers, the builders, report the sale of the 19.6-foot dwelling 432 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, to Mrs. Emma L. Chadwick. This is the twentieth house sold by these builders in this street.

Arthur Gorsch has sold for a Miss Lambert to a client, for $16,000, the three-story brick and stone front dwelling 112 East Ninety-fifth Street, 15.6 by 55 by 80.8.

William M. Ryan's Decoration Day sale of 135 lots at St. Raymond Park, Westchester, resulted in the disposal of thirty-seven parcels. The lots sold were on Green Lane and St. Raymond and Parker Avenues, and the prices ranged from $400 to $685 each.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

534 West Twenty-ninth Street, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick and stone stable; public auction sale, to C. Carter	$16,500
250 East Sixty-eighth Street, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; executor's sale, to G. Leiner	8,700

By Samuel Goldsticker.

278 Seventh Avenue, southwest corner of Twenty-sixth Street, 24.8 by 100, three-story brick tenement, with store, and a four-story brick tenement, and one-story frame store at the rear on Twenty-sixth Street; to George McGovern	37,050

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

12 Coenties Slip, 28.8 by 34.8, five-story brick building; partition sale, to the defendant, Jeremiah P. Robinson	12,750

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 219 West Thirty-third Street, north side, 200 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Maximus A. Lesser, referee, Houston Street, north side, 180 feet east of Goerck Street; running through to East Third Street, 20 by 158 by 20.2 by 155.6, vacant; also, Houston Street, northwest corner of Tompkins Street, 200 by 149.1 by 201.8 by 123.6, vacant; also, all right, title, and interest of the mortgagors to the plot, running through from Houston to Third Street between the two foregoing parcels; also, all right, title, and interest of mortgagors to water front, between Houston and Third Streets on the East River. Due on judgment, $17,968; subject to another mortgage for $85,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 124 East Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 275.9 feet east of Park Avenue, 20.10 by 102.2, five-story brick flat.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 309 East Forty-second Street, north side, 132 feet east of Second Avenue, 17 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, Decatur Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street, proposed, eight lots, 22, 24, and 28-foot frontages, and varying in depth from 58.3 feet to 86.9 feet.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 112 East Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 158.10 feet east of Park Avenue, 19.8 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William Kennelly, trustee's sale, 1,339, 1,341, and 1,343 Webster Avenue, west side, north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, each 20 by 90, three-story brick and frame flats; 1,357 and 1,359 Webster Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of the foregoing, each 25 by 90, two four-story brick double flats; 1,147 Stebbins Avenue, west side, 70 feet south of Home Street, 17.9 by 68.7, two-story brick and frame building; 1,040 Home Street, south side, adjoining the foregoing at the rear, 23.8 by 58.9 by 19.6 by 42.5, two-story frame building; also nine lots, each 25 by 90, on the east side of Clay Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventieth Streets.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., executor's sale, 13 West Eighteenth Street, north side, 260 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 92, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Obed H. Sanderson, referee, 82 Park Row, north side, 125 feet east of Tryon Row, 24.10 by 95.3 by 25 by 95, three-story brick building, with store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Warren W. Foster, referee, 234 East Fortieth Street, south side, 215.2 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 72.3, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $1,765; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Runk, referee, 28 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 312 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 21 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $20,301.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Meyers, referee, 317 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,643.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eightieth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Crotona Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 50, and a one-story frame stable, 20 by 16; C. A. Beckley of 686 Tremont Avenue, owner; J. F. Kerby, architect; cost, $3,200.

Nos. 1,094 and 1,096 Franklin Avenue, for two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 19.10 by 48.3; Elizabeth Morris of 1,106 Franklin Avenue, owner; E. R. Will, architect; cost, $7,000.

Decatur Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, for a two-story and basement frame dwelling, 21 by 53; Lewis Stock, owner; John E. Kerby, architect; cost, $3,500.

Bronx Park Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 18 by 40; Thomas Gallagher, Van Nest, owner; Charles Knauff, architect; cost, $2,700.

Poplar Street, south side, 249 feet west of Main Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 35; Charles Knauff, owner and architect; cost, $3,500.

Nos. 420 and 422 Grand Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores, 39 by 88; Horowitz & Parnace of 29 Canal Street, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $40,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-second Street, for a one-story brick store, 32.9 by 25.10; D. W. Bishop, Lenox, Mass., owner; A. E. Westover of 1,402 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,500.

Central Park West, southwest corner of Seventy-first Street, for a ten-story brick flat, 92.9 by 125; Alonzo B. Kight of 102 West Eighty-first Street, owner and architect; cost, $625,000.

Grace Avenue, northeast corner of Glebe Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30; Edward Bergen, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $3,500.

Seventy-eighth Street, 225 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, 50 by 87.2; W. G. Horgan of 205 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $60,000.

Second Street, south side, 202 feet west of Fourth Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 24 by 44; Gustave Kolle of 27 White Plains Road, owner; G. H. Van Auken of 31 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Seventy-seventh Street, northeast corner of the Boulevard, for a three-story brick dwelling, 25.10 by 67.6; Peter Doelger of 339 West One Hundredth Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $85,000.

Alterations.

Third Avenue, northwest corner of Tremont Avenue, to a three-story frame hotel; Benson estate, premises, owner; John E. Kirby, architect; cost, $800.

Seventy-sixth Street, southwest corner of Central Park West, to a two-story brick church; Church of the Divine Paternity, premises, owner; H. S. Bush of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 27 West Thirty-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, 25 by 77; W. W. Astor of 21 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; John Downey, builder; cost, $10,200.

No. 1,138 Washington Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Mrs. M. F. Hackman, premises, owner; A. Arctander of 360 Alexander Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

No. 836 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; Isidor Wormser, premises, owner; J. H. Duncan, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 342 West Sixteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, Herman Goelte of 134 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owner; A. O. Hoddick of 51 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,800.

No. 15 Catherine Street, to a two, four, and five story brick bakery; Frank C. White, owner; W. H. C. Hornum, architect; cost, $3,000.

Boston Road, east side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; John Keller, agent; Louis Falk of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 573 and 575 First Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; W. G. Wagner, premises, owner; A. V. O'Connor, architect; cost, $500.

Plans for a New Apartment House.

Alonzo B. Kight submitted plans and specifications to the Department of Buildings yesterday for a ten-story apartment house, to be erected at 107 to 110 Central Park West, southwest corner of Seventy-first Street, on a plot 92.9 by 125, at an estimated cost of $625,000. Mr. Kight, who is the owner and architect, will have to pay to the Park Commissioners $3,353 for seven bay windows which project on Central Park West and on Seventy-first Street, based on a charge of $10 per foot on the park side and $5 per foot on the street. The Department of Parks has jurisdiction over streets facing parks and for a distance of 150 feet on abutting streets, and has authority to make such charges for projections outside of the building line.

Plans Filed by a Church.

The Church of the Divine Paternity filed plans yesterday through Architect H. S. Bush for the completion of the basement in its new edifice at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street. The basement will be used as a lecture room and for the Sunday school. The improvement will cost about $5,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, May 31.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75.8 ft s of 92d st, 50x100; Frederick W. Sauer et al, to Maria A. O'Reilly	100
AVENUE A, w s, 44.3 ft s of 78th St, 19.3x94; Theresa Wagner to Franz Hempelmann	8,000
AVENUE B, e s, extends from 17th to 18th St, 184x138; John P. Browning to Myer Hellman	5,850
AVENUE D, n w corner of 13th St, 105x108; Willard S. Sawyer to Lidie Sawyer	1,500
BOSTON ROAD, n s, 110 ft w of 170th St, 25x83.9x irregular; George H. Romer and others to Alexander Spier and another	1
CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner 101st St, 100.11x225; Henry C. Irons & another, to The Seaboard Realty Co.	1
COLUMBUS AV, 861, n e corner of 102d St, 25.1x75; Solomon Levi to Solomon A. Fatman	45,650
COMMONWEALTH AV, Lots 109 and 110, Block C, map of property of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 25x100; Katie Oliver to John McBride	1
CONVENT AV, 55, e s, 20x100; Frederick J. Jessup to Mary B. Jessup	1
FORDHAM AV, n w s, 1,320 ft from King's Bridge Road, 130x240; St. John's College, Fordham, to John J. O'Brien	1
JEFFERSON AV, s e s, Lots 136 to 157, map of lands of Samuel Ryer homestead; Kate B. Noel to F. R. Minrath	1
LENOX AV, s e corner of 116th St, 100.11x75; Henry C. Raynor and others to Hermann Strauss and another	100
MADISON AV, n e corner of 116th St, 100x50; Rosina Vollhart to John J. Roberts	1
PARK AV, s e corner 81st St, 25.6x100; Park Av, s e, 25.6 ft s of 81st st, 25.6x100; William B. Pope to Charles T. Geyer	1
PENFOLD AV, s w corner of Suburban Place, 100x160; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Ernest Hall	9,050
ROOSEVELT ST, 18 and 20, 34.9x irregular; August Bruggemann to Samuel Shapiro	1
SILVER ST, n w corner of Roselle St, 25x97.2x25x95.4; Irving Washburn, referee, to Theodore Diehl	1,410
STANTON ST, n s, 25 ft w of Goerck St, 24.5x75x24.5x75; Amalie Cohn to Henry L. Goldberg	22,000
TINTON AV, e s, 201.6 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x95; Sylvester Pope and others, executors and trustees, to Frank Guth and another	2,050
WADSWORTH AV, proposed, e s, 175 ft s of 187th St, proposed, 25x150; Catherine Bohlman and another to Frederick Hubert	1
WEBSTER AV, e s, 125 ft s of Anna Place, 75x178x81.4x166.2; also, Brook Av, w s, 50 ft n of 170th St, 25x90; Sylvester Pope and others, executors, to William Rosenzweig and others	15,425
WEEKS ST, n e corner of 173d St, 100x100; Sarah A. Cousins and others to Mary Finn	1
1ST AV, 2046, e s, 25x84; Arthur Gorsch and wife to Louis Lese	1
1ST AV, 961, w s, 25.2x100; Samuel Levy and wife to Aaron Herzberg	25,000
1ST AV, 2,046, e s, 25x84; Herman Wendt to Arthur Gorsch	1
8TH AV, 2,548, e s, 25x100; Isaac Mayer and wife to Flora Strauss	10
10TH AV, n e corner of 159th St, 50x126.6 to St. Nicholas Av, x50x136.1; David J. Stein to the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company	1
4TH ST, 287 East, 22.1x96x22x96; Daniel Loewenthal to Henry Feldmann	19,000
10TH ST, n s, 62 ft w of Dry Dock St, 22x70.6; Philip Woerther to Albert Del	8,100
22D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x—; Louisa E. and Charles W. Badeau to Rebecca E. Putney, quit claim	1
22D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x—; Cornelia A. Johnson to Rebecca E. Putney, quit claim	1
22D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x—; Lucy V. and Louis Blackman to Rebecca E. Putney, quit claim	1
22D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x—; Frank Moss and another, executors, &c., to Rebecca E. Putney	18,400
25TH ST, 47 East, 50x99.11; 129th St, s s, 460 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; Edith B. Seely et al, to Samuel W. French	1
29TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.9; Patrick Collins and wife to Salomon Marx	1
33D ST, 366 West, 19x67.6; Gertrude T. Cockerill to Augusta Cashan	76,000
35TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Lexington Av, 14.9x97.6; Arthur A. Carey and wife to Robert Emmet	1
48TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Richard J. Lewis to Carrie L. Miller	20,600
49TH ST, n s, 64 ft e of 10th Av, 18x80.4; S. Vilas Beckwith to James J. Hinchey	2,000
58TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 6th Av, runs north 100.5x w 25x s 10.5x w 75x s 90 to street x e 100; Anthony Lo Forte to Eugene La Grove, 1-5 part	1
63D ST, 128 East, 25x100.5; Robert Sherwood to Otto M. Eidlitz	1
76TH ST, 109 and 111 East, 40x102.2; Nathaniel A. Elsberg, referee, to Emanuel Levy	6,000
79TH ST, 303 and 305 East, 55x102.2x irregular; Samuel Shapiro to August M. Bruggemann	1
79TH ST, s s, 145 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.2; Henry L. Goldberg to Amalie Cohn	15,660
80TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; Nathan Marx to Patrick Collins	1
80TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; Solomon Marx to Patrick Collins	1
82D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x102.2; Edward E. McCall, referee, to William Rankin	1,000
84TH ST, 504 East, 25x102.2; Charles A. Nafz to Anna D. B. Wertz	1
89TH ST, n s, 102.3 ft e of 5th Av, 40x100.8; William B. Hornblower and wife to Helen C. Robbins	60,000
91ST ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Samuel Adler to Millie Davis	29,000
100TH ST, s s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 75x201.10 to 99th St x25x irregular; Smith Ely to James Keese	27,000
100TH ST, s s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 75x201.10 to 99th St x25x irregular; James Keese to Herman H. Hart	27,000
107TH ST, 307 and 309 West; 107th St, 315 West; Perez M. Stewart and others to Benjamin Stern	1
109TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; John Kelly to Gaetano Rovitti	1
111TH ST, n s, 358 ft w of 5th Av, 212x100.11; Aaron M. Janpole and others to Louis Burstein	85,000
111TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 19x100.11; George Schwegler to Mary E. Mulvihill	100
113TH ST, n s, 36 ft e of Park Av, 16x100.11; Joseph L. O'Brien to Isaac Davis	7,100
113TH ST, n s, 36 ft e of Park Av, 16x100.11; Sylvester L. H. Ward to Joseph L. O'Brien	5,600
113TH ST, 54 West, 16x100.11; Louis Lese and wife to Arthur Gorsch	1
115TH ST, 315 and 317 East, 50x100; Martin Schemmell and wife to Louis Lese	1
118TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of Madison Av, 120x100.11; George F. Johnson to Isaac M. Bernstein	33,500
122D ST, 102 East, 18x75; Mary E. Fanning to Michael O'Reilly	10,750
122D ST, n s, 325 ft e of Park Av, 26.3x100.11; William Hayes to Frank E. Laegen	10,000
122D ST, 325 ft East of Park Av, 26.3x100.11; William Hayes to Frank E. Laegen	10,000
124TH ST, n s, 335 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 53x100.11; Catharine O'Connor to E. C. Potter	1
129TH ST, s s, 460 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; 25th St, 47 East, 50x99.11; Sarah B. French to Samuel W. French	1
130TH ST, 108 West, 15x99.11; Rachel Axelrod to Anna W. Hornthal	16,000
135TH ST, 13 West, 17.8x99.11; Elizabeth L. M. Van Dolzen to William F. Donnelly	1
135TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; Thomas D. Husted to George F. Picken	6,000
147TH ST, n s, 556.4 ft w of Brook Av, 54.1x100; Aaron Herzberg to Samuel Levy and another	46,000
155TH ST, n s, 124 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Harris Mandelbaum and another to John R. Salmon	1
164TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Trinity Av, 25x120; also 164th St, n s, 225 ft w of Trinity Av, 25x120; Anton Rinschler to Jacob Riehl	100
177TH ST, n s, 222.5 ft e of Prospect Av, 225.3x190.4x225.3x190.2; John J. Roberts to Rosina Vollhart	1

Leases Recorded.

AUFHAUSER, Samuel, to Mary Shrader and another; Madison Av, 1,618, 3 years	$1,050
BEREND, Harry, to Ascher Melker; 47 Rutgers St, 3 years	600
BLOCH, Arthur and Samuel, to Frank J. Keyes; 414 and 416 East 23d St, 5 years	2,700
CORN, Henry, to Abraham Beller; 122 and 124 5th Av; 2 West 18th St, and 5 and 7 West 17th St, third and fourth floors, 5 years	16,000
DELANO, Laura A., and others, trustees, to Hugh J. Grant; 8th Av, n w corner of 54th St, 21 years $1,750,	2,250
KAHN, Lena, to George Kahn; 2,313 3d Av, 10 years	2,700
KEELER, John H., guardian, &c., to Manhattan Dairy Company; 1,355 Amsterdam Av, 12 years	400
RYAN, James J., to Ralph D. Palma; 34th St, 336 East, 3 years	720
SCHAEFFER, Isidor A., to Abraham Greenberg; 208 East Broadway, second floor, 2 years	504
SIEGEL, Anna, to William J. Neary; Park Av, s e corner of 129th St, store, &c., 4 years	780
SWAN, Margaret A., and another to Herman Klein and another; 58 and 60 Manhattan St, stores, &c., 5 years...$1,500,	1,800
VAN DUSEN, Hiram, executor, &c., to Ann Roth; 402 East 122d St, 5 years	204
WALKER, John, to Robert E. Hastings and another; West Broadway, n w corner of Spring St, store, &c., 5 1-12 years	2,500
WILLENBROCK, John, to Margaret Lenz; 2,543 8th Av, store, &c., 5 years	1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ABELMAN, Abram, and Kate Rosenbaum to Max Kobre; St. Ann's Av, n w corner of 157th St, 2 months	1,000
ASKEY, Robert L., to the Bradley & Currier Company; 27th St, n s, 267.8 ft w of 7th Av, 3 months	1,775
ASKEY, Robert L., to Frederick G. Potter; 27th St, n s, 267.8 ft w of 7th Av, ½ year	2,500
ASKEY, Robert L., to Francis Pease; 27th St, n s, 267.8 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years	25,000
BERINSTEIN, Isaac M., to George F. Johnsen; 118th St, n s, 90 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year	7,500
BLAESINS, Emile, to Alfred F. Bertin; Southern Boulevard, w s, at intersection of Elm Av, 3 years	5,000
BLOCK, Emil, to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 3d St, n s, 50 ft w of Greene St, 5 years	115,000
BURSTEIN, Louis, and Joseph Reiss to J. Herbert Carpenter and another, trustees, &c.; 111th St, n s, 389, 419, and 449 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years, 3 mortgages, each	30,000
BURSTEIN, Louis, and Joseph Reiss to Cornelius F. Kingsland; 111th St, n s, 479 and 509 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years, 2 mortgages, each	30,000
BURSTEIN, Louis, and Joseph Reiss to Walter F. Kingsland; 111th St, n s, 539 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years	30,000
BURSTEIN, Louis, and Joseph Reiss to Frederic De P. Foster, trustee; 111th St, n s, 358 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years	30,000
CARLEW, James, to George Tiefel; Convent Av, w s, 95.2 ft n of 131st St, 3 years	5,000
CARROLL, John J., to Beadleston & Woerz; 414 and 416 East 23d St, saloon lease, demand	2,633
COLLINS, Patrick, to Solomon Marx; 80th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years	2,000
CURTIN, John J., to William M. Dudgeon, trustee, &c.; Morris Av, w s, 75 ft n w of 184th St, extends to Fleetwood Av, 5 years	8,000
DAVIS, Isaac, to Joseph L. O'Brien; 113th St, n s, 36 ft e of Park Av, 3 years	5,000
DAVIS, Isaac, to Joseph L. O'Brien; 113th St, n s, 36 ft e of Park Av, 1 year	1,000
DIEHL, Theodore, to Henrietta F. Mead; Silver St, n w corner of Roselle St, 3 years	846
DI PALMA, Raffaele, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 336 East 34th St, saloon lease, demand	800
DOBBS, Charles G., to the Manhattan Savings Institution; Broadway, w s, 68.4 ft s of 78th St, 3 years	75,000
EMMET, Robert, to Arthur A. Carey; 142 East 35th St, 5 years	10,000
ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to New York Security and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 159th St, 50x126.6 to w s of St. Nicholas Av, 1 year	30,000
ETTENHEIMER, Henry and Rebecca F., to Solomon Plaut; 1,476 Lexington Av, 5 years	30,000
FELDMANN, Henry, to Daniel Loewenthal; 287 East 4th St, 5 years	6,000
FLAHERTY, Cornelius J., to Empire City Savings Bank; Vyse Av, e s, 250 ft n of Freeman St, 1 year	2,500
GOODWIN, Edgar B., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Madison Av, e s, 50.2 ft n of 127th st, 3 years	7,000
GORSCH, Arthur, to Lewis Lese; 54 West 113th St, 1 year	1,750
GREENMAN, Isack, to Babette Kaufmann and others, executors, &c.; Rivington St s e corner of Suffolk St, 10 years	18,000
GUTH, Frank and Bertha, to Sylvester Pope et al, exrs, &c.; Tinton Av, e s, 201.7 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years	1,200
HEILMAN, Francis J., to Henry R. Beekman, trustee, &c.; 241 East 114th St, 5 years	20,000
HELLMAN, Myer, to Nineteenth Ward Bank; Avenue B, n e corner of 17th St, secures notes	8,000
HEMPELMANN, Franz, to Matilda R. Schoonmaker; 1,465 Avenue A, 3 years	4,000
HORNTHAL, Anna W., to Lewis M. Hornthal, executor, &c.; 108 West 130th St, 1 year	1,500
HOULIHAN, Michael, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 815 9th Av, saloon lease, demand	2,500
HART, Herman H., to Smith Ely; 100th St, s s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year	22,000
IMMEL, John, to Hiram V. V. Braman and another, trustees; 310 East 102d St, 3 years	17,000
IMMEL, John, to John A. Philbrick; 310 East 102d St, ½ year	1,000
ISAACS, Rosa, to New York Mortgage Company; 132 and 134 Brook Av, installments	2,000
JONES, Augusta L. and Herman L. R., to Washington Life Insurance Company; 5th Av, s w corner of 17th St, 1 year	15,000
KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Hugh J. Grant; 8th Av, n w corner of 54th St, leasehold, installments	13,000
KAUFMANN, Jacobina, to Marion Simpson; Lot 3, Block 474, map of Tiffany property, 23d Ward, 2 years	900
KECK, Ida, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 267 West 114th St, 3 years	17,500
LAEGEN, Frank E., to William Hayes; 122d St, n s, 325 ft e of Park Av, 1 year	8,500
LENZ, Margaret, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2,543 8th Av, saloon lease, demand	3,300
LESE, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; 315 and 317 East 115th St, 1 year	9,000
LEUPOLD, Andrew, to American Mortgage Company; 257 7th Av, 5 years	11,000
MANHATTAN DAIRY COMPANY to Margarethe Marwede; lease of 1,355 Amsterdam Av, 3 years	3,500
McCABE, Rose, to Rose Toher; Pelham Av, n s, 50 ft w of Emmet St, 3 years	2,500
McGARITY, Robert and Mary A., to Broadway Savings Institution; King's Bridge Road, e s, 25.6 ft s of 179th St, 1 year	14,000
MILLER, Carrie L., to Richard J. Lewis, 48th St, n s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years	10,000
MILLER, Sadie, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2,250 5th Av, saloon lease, demand	2,961
MULVIHILL, Mary E., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 111th St, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year	9,000
O'BRIEN, John J., to St. John's College, Fordham; Fordham Av, n w s, 1,320 ft from King's Bridge Road, 1½ years	39,560
O'BRIEN, John J., to St. John's College, Fordham; Fordham Av, n w s, 1,320 ft from King's Bridge Road	4,000
OHL, Philip, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 1st Av, w s, 23.1 ft s of 10th St, 1 year	5,000
O'REILLY, Michael, to Helen M. Fanning; 102 East 122d St, 2 years	750
PETTIT, Le Grand K., to Gibson Putzel; Broadway, w s, 60 ft s of 101st St, demand	12,500
PINCHBECK, J. Arthur and Joseph, to Laura S. Mack; 93d St, n s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 1 year	10,700
PLATH, Ernst, to William J. Gilmartin; 2,704 8th Av, 3 years	16,000
PRICE, Louis, to George Ehret; 1,618 Madison Av, leasehold, demand	2,310
QUINN, Patrick J., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 340 Pleasant Av, saloon lease, demand	4,500
ROTTKAMP, John, to Louis Cowen; 2d Av, e s, 40.11 ft n of 113th St, 3 years	7,500
ROSENZWEIG, William, and others to Sylvester Pope and others, executors, &c.; Webster Av, e s, 125 ft s of Anna Place, 3 years	8,000
ROSENZWEIG, William, and others to Sylvester Pope and others, executors, &c.; Brook Av, w s, 50 ft n of 170th St, 3 years	1,400
ROVITTI, Gaetano, to John and Bridget Kelly; 109th St, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years	2,750
RUHL, Henry, to Caroline Wandell; 3d Av, widened, w s, 75.4 ft n of 163d St, 1 year	12,000
SALMON, John R., to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 155th St, n s, 124 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	6,000
SCHALLER, Frank L. and Adelaide, to Millie B. De Wint; Franklin Av, widened, n w s, 222.7 ft s w of 168th St, installments	600
SHAPIRO, Samuel, to Joseph S. Marcus; 18 and 20 Roosevelt St, installments	11,500
SINGHI, Carrie J. and Henry U., to United States Savings Bank; Webster Av, n w corner of 178th St, 1 year	40,000
SINGHI, Carrie J. and Henry U., to Payson Merrill; Webster Av, n w corner of 178th St, 1 year	20,000
STRAUSS, Hermann, and another to Henry C. Raynor and others; Lenox Av, s e corner of 116th St, 1 year	63,000
STRAUSS, Flora, to Isaac Mayer; 2,548 8th Av, 1 year	3,750
TAG, Robert, to the Irving Savings Institution; 17th St, s s, 99 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years	30,000
THORNTON, Margaret F., to Rosa Palm; 51 East 100th St, 5 years	10,000
TORNEY, Wilhelmina D. and Claus, to George F. Martens; 44th St, s s, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 2 years	1,000
VALENTE, Gabriel, and Leah Zimmerman to Richard Cummings; 122d St, s s, 458.1 ft e of 8th Av, due on placing of permanent loan	2,500
WALKER, Mary A. and Frank H., to American Savings Bank; 178th St, s s, 80 and 100 ft w of Cedar Av, 3 years, (two mortgages)	5,500
WATSON, Carl, to Adolphus L. Rake; Cottage Grove Av, w s, 100 ft s of Cornell Av, installments	128
WEST END APARTMENT HOUSE COMPANY to Manhattan Brick and Terra Cotta Company; West End Av, s e corner of 80th St, secures note	4,959
WOLF, George, to George Tiefel; 123d St, n s, 185 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years	14,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CHURCHILL, Lily W., and others, executors, &c., to Lily W. Churchill and others, trustees, &c.	Nom.
COHN, Sigmund, to Morris and Henry Kahn	2,500
DONGAN, Herbert, to Gibson Putzel	Nom.
GOODMAN, Urry, to Theodore Bitterman	Nom.
KUEHLE, Minnie A., to Bartholomew M. O'Connor	500
LESE, Louis, to the State Bank	3,500
SHILAND, Ada L., to George B. Hedges	3,500
TAPPEN, Thomas B., executor, &c., to Mary J. Oliver	4,000
THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Metropolitan Improvement Company	Nom.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Helen E. McDowell, trustee, &c.	12,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Real Estate Trust Company of New York	29,000
ULLMANN, Meyer H., to Eliza Ullmann	Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 1418, and 121 to 125 West 29th St; Wm. H. Aldrich & Co. against The Parker Hotel Co., and others, owners and contractors	$5,625
BROADWAY, s w corner of 99th St, 100.11x100; Kashin & Werdell, against Wm. M. Hyne, owner; Wm. M. Hyne & Co., contractors	342
BOULEVARD, 2568 to 2574, and 230 West 97th St; I. Paktman against James J. Wilson, owner and contractor	888
CHERRY ST, 478 to 484; Frederick T. Camp against Joseph W. Kierst, owner; John J. Kierst, contractor	65
MONTGOMERY ST, 59 and 61; Samuel I. Rochmovitz against Nathan and Ethel Lieber, owners and contractors; David Stern, contractor	249
OLIVER ST, 100 and 102; George Humphreys against Thomas Brodie, owner and contractor	760
PLEASANT AV, 277; Isidor Rosenbluth against Mary J. Muller, owner; Louis C. Muller, contractor	55

Lis Pendens.

MADISON AV, e s, 84.3 ft s of 104th St, 16.8x70; George M. Miller, executor, &c., against Frederick H. Allen and others, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 24.2 ft e of Goerck St, 37.5x75x37.6x75; Augusta A. Roby against Mary J. and John Sullivan, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Roby & Taylor.

WILLIAM'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, Lots 71 and 72, map in partition estate of Joseph Thwaite, 45.7x96.4x48x104.10; Oswald Bateson, administrator, &c., and another against Charles O. Spoerry and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Sweny.

7TH AV, w s, 61.8 and 34.8 ft n of 27th St, each 27x irregular; the German Savings Bank against William F. Rohrig and others, (two actions, amended foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, A. H. Mosle.

91ST ST, s s, 219 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100.8; Charles W. Woolsey, as trustee, against Gustave A. Schillinger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Smith.

121ST ST, s s, 304 ft w of 7th Av, 17x100.11; Gustav H. Schwab, executor, &c., against George Lane and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Eustis, Foster & Coleman.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON
MONDAY, June 12th, 1899,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE
AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, ESQ., REFEREE.
133
Choice and Valuable
LOTS
ON
SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARKWAY,
RIVERDALE, WALDO,
AND GREYSTONE AVENUES,
242D AND 244TH STREETS,
VAN CORTLANDT CIRCLE, FIELDSTON ROAD, AND DASH'S LANE,
VAN CORTLANDT HEIGHTS,
24TH WARD, NEW YORK CITY.
For book maps, and further particulars, apply to Davies, Stone & Auerbach, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 32 Nassau St., or at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

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GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE.
751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.
HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL ST.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A FEW VERY DESIRABLE
Large and Small Offices
to let in the Beekman Building, southwest corner of Beekman and Pearl Sts., at reduced rents; best freight and passenger elevator service; modern building, with all improvements and splendid light. Inquire of janitor on premises or
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In the Stove and Plumbing-Supply District to let at a very moderate rate.
Apply to Janitor or
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APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

HANDSOME PARLOR AND BASEMENT floors, large yard, $45; choice neighborhood. 37 West 130th St., near 5th Av.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SCHOONHOVEN COTTAGES,
property of Jonathan Thorne, on the bank of
BLACK ROCK HARBOR.
Location unsurpassed anywhere on the Connecticut shore. Desirable, roomy Cottages to rent, directly on water; attractively furnished; lighted by gas; modern plumbing; perfect sewerage, and abundant supply of good water; boating, sailing, bathing, fishing, etc.
Black Rock on the Sound, 50 miles from New York, is one of the healthiest, breeziest spots in Connecticut; is near Bridgeport, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.
W. L. MILLER, Supt., Black Rock, Conn., or A. M. JOHNSON & CO., 149 B'way, N. Y. City, or CYRUS FIELD JUDSON, 503 Fifth Av.

Adirondacks, Keene Valley, Essex Co.
To let for Summer, furnished cottage, 11 bedrooms; modern conveniences; laundry; ice-house filled; stables; mountain spring water laid on. Address P. O. Box 223 Morristown, N. J.

Rumson Road, Seabright,
Low Moor, Monmouth Beach & Elberon, N.J. FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT
D. B. KEELER, JR., 9 Pine St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—Manufacturing Property.—A successful manufacturer wants one to three acres on both tidewater and railroad; near New York; with or without buildings; give full description, with terms of lease, sale, or donation. Address COTTON, Box 148, Times Office.

PROPERTY ON OR NEAR WATER FRONT, either side, North or East River. A. W. MOYNIHAN, 51 Chambers St.

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STATEN ISLAND, NORTH SHORE, FOR SUMMER months: House, furnished; stands 4 acres lawn and trees; fully stocked kitchen garden; large drawing room and dining room, library and hall; eight bedrooms and smoking room; gas and all modern improvements; good coach house, and stalls for 3 horses; 3 Jersey cows, and stocked chicken yard; located high, and perfectly healthy; trolley convenient; rent moderate. Address EUROPE, Box 174 Times.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACKS.
PROSPECT HOUSE,
Blue Mountain Lake, Hamilton Co., N.Y.
Accommodates 450 people. Electric lights, hot and cold running water. Sanitary plumbing. Coaching, Riding, Golf, Tennis, excellent deer shooting, and trout fishing. All forms of Summer amusements. Rates according to location of rooms and length of stay.
Views and booklets may be seen at New York office, Waldorf-Astoria, Parlor 339½. W. T. CRAFF, Manager.

THOUSAND ISLANDS.
Hotel Westminster.
WESTMINSTER PARK, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
Open JUNE 15 to OCTOBER 1.
Most select family hotel at Thousand Islands. Grand scenery, fine fishing. Reasonable rates. Send for pamphlet. H. F. INGELHART, Prop.

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
THE RUSKIN
opens June 15, under management of K. E. MANN, formerly of Post House, Quogue, L. I.; also Colorado, BELMAR, N. J.; will be conducted as a first-class family hotel; bathing, boating, and fishing. Terms and circulars, address or call 20 West 38th St.

WATER GAP HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP.
Opens June 10; 2¾ hours from New York, D., L. & W. R. R. L. W. BRODHEAD.

COOPERSTOWN.—Otsego Hall, small hotel near the lake; well kept; choice table; good boating and golf grounds near by. Open June 15.

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Physicians Recommend
UNQUALIFIEDLY THE MOUNTAINS
of Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway to those residents of Greater New York who are seeking a SUMMER HOME for their families in a region of
Absolute health at moderate cost,
2,000 feet above the sea. Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 7 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below, the Superbly Illustrated Book "SUMMER HOMES," of 172 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c.
IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,354 Broadway; 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, 737 6th Av., 245 Columbus Av., 153 East 125th St., 273 W. 125th St. Ticket Offices Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.
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Pequot House
AND COTTAGES.
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Comfortable, well kept hotels, patronized by NICE people, offering
"A DELIGHTFUL COMBINATION OF SEASHORE AND COUNTRY LIFE."
Bathing, yachting, fishing, beautiful macadamized roads for driving and bicycling, ample grounds for tennis and croquet, well appointed golf links.
OUR COTTAGES OFFER MANY INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WISHING TO ENJOY SUMMER LIFE, with the privacy of their own home, without the inconvenience of housekeeping. Circulars.
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The Grand Union
Open June 15 to Oct. 1.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.
NEW YORK OFFICE
WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL
(33d St. entrance.)

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
CONGRESS HALL
OPENS JUNE 29TH. Accommodates 1,000 guests.
POPULAR PRICES.
300 ROOMS..........$3 PER DAY
300 ROOMS..........$3.50 AND $4 PER DAY
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ON LONG ISLAND.
By the Ocean and Sound.
"SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 120, 950, 1,313 Broadway. Ticket offices foot East 34th St., and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., Journal Resort Bureau, 163 Nassau St., L. I. R. R. ticket office, 587 Columbus Ave., Harlem, New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, Flatbush Avenue Station L. I. R. R., and 118 Broadway (Eastern District), Brooklyn, or send 4c. in stamps to H. M. Smith, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, N. Y.

LONG BEACH, L. I.
Cottages and Inn now open.
Hotel opens early in June.
UNEXCELLED RAILROAD SERVICE AND NEW BOULEVARD OPEN TO THE HOTEL. NEW STABLES AND NEW COTTAGES.
For rooms or cottages apply
TELEPHONE 21A, LONG BEACH, or
New York office, 12 West 23d St.
——A. E. DICK.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
PAVILION HOTEL, OPEN JUNE 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON, Prop's.
SHARON HOUSE, OPEN JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1.
B. P. SHARP & SON, Prop's.
Pamphlets on application.

AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND.
30 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY.
THE INN open June to October.
HOTEL NEW POINT, OPENS JUNE 24.
Always cool; 150 feet from Great South Bay. Table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling. Man in attendance. Accommodations for 40 horses. Reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY. At Times Building, New York, (Room 46,) Wednesdays.

NEW GRAND HOTEL.
WESTERN CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
Accommodates 600. OPENS JUNE 29TH. Special low rates for July and September. Only hotel on mountain top with direct railroad access. Through parlor cars to Hotel Grounds. Elevation, 2,500 feet. FOUR HOURS from New York. New Golf Links. New, steam-heated Swimming Pool.
New York office, Decker Building, 33 Union Square (Room 75.) S. J. CORNELL, Manager.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Will Open June 15.
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Will Open June 22.
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On the Maine Coast
PASSACONAWAY INN
YORK CLIFFS, ME.
Attractive Golf Links, Boating, Bathing, Fishing. HARVEY & WOOD, 373 Commonwealth Av., Boston; 3 Park Place, New York.

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West End Hotel and Cottages.
Situated on bluff facing ocean.
COTTAGES OPEN JUNE 8.
HOTEL OPENS JUNE 22.
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W. E. HILDRETH, Mgr.

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And Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J.
Remains open until October 23d.
35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferries. Altitude 800 feet. GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

Normandie-by-the-Sea.
Normandie, (Near Seabright,) New Jersey.
Ocean bathing; river fishing and boating. Open June 21st under the management of Ferdinand P. Earle. Take boats via Atlantic Highlands, (depot Normandie.) Address or call for Mr. LESLIE, Hotel Normandie, New York.

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JEFFERSON HEIGHTS, CATSKILL, N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 15. Accommodates 300. Golf, tennis, good wheeling and fishing; season rates very moderate. New York office, Decker Building, 33 Union Square, (Room 75.) F. A. BACH, Manager. GRANT & CORNELL, Proprietors.

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Select family hotel, 36 miles from New York City, on Great South Bay; accommodates 400. Terms, &c., N. Y. office, 1,133 B'way. WARREN JACKSON, Mgr. E. L. McGURN, Prop.

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Gateway to Adirondacks. Fine dry climate. No mosquitoes. "Westport Mountain Spring Water." Golf Links. Club House
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29th of May to last of September; $4 per day and upward. Send for illustrated Souvenir pamphlet.
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Bay 22d St. & Cropsy Ave., Bath Beach.
Now open. Thoroughly renovated and refurnished by new Props., NUFER & LIGHTE, Props. the Argyle, Pierrepont & Fulton Sts., B'klyn.

MORICHES INN,
CENTRE MORICHES, L. I.
Now open. New and handsomely furnished hotel; all latest improvements. Most healthful spot on Great South Bay. Terms reasonable.

THE SCOTLAND OF AMERICA—LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, Vermont, Canada; grandest mountain and lake scenery; bass and trout fishing. No dew, cool; telegraph, private baths; ideal boating, beautifully situated cottages. Particulars OWL'S HEAD HOTEL, 3 Park Place, New York.

BAY HEAD, NEW JERSEY.—"The Bluffs," open June 15th; directly on ocean and within two blocks of Barnegat Bay; excellent sailing, fishing, and bathing; good roads for driving and bicycling. For booklet address A. E. JOHNSON.

ADIRONDACKS.—Otter Lake Hotel, Otter Lake, N. Y.; modern improvements; vegetables from hotel gardens. For booklets address J. E. WILCOX, Manager.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HORTON, PETER Q.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER Q. HORTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 32 S. Water Street, in the Village of Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y., on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of December, 1898.
STEPHEN D. HORTON, Executor.
ROBERT McCORD, Attorney for Executor, Peekskill, N. Y. d8-1aw6mTh

JENKINS, JOHN JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JAY JENKINS, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1899. WILLIAM P. GILLETTE, JAMES E. JENKINS, Executors. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. ja26-1aw6mTh

GAHREN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES GAHREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. AUGUSTE GAHREN, CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f23-1aw6mTh

GOODWIN, SAMUEL T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL T. GOODWIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis D. Haines, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of August next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of February, 1899. ALFRED J. GOODWIN, Administrator. FRANCIS D. HAINES, Attorney for Administrator, 150 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MATHEWS, JAMES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES F. MATHEWS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of September, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of March, 1899. JOHN VERNON BOUVIER, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix. KATE P. MATHEWS, Administratrix, etc. mh2-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, WILLIAM T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. PATTERSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of April, 1899. REBECCA PATTERSON, Administratrix. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap13-1aw6mTh

PALMER, ANN MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MARIA PALMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1899. EDWIN PALMER, GEORGIANNA MacFARLAND, Executors. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. f23-1aw6mTh

ROGERS, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chalmers Wood, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1899. MARGARET E. MINTON, Administratrix. CHALMERS WOOD, Attorney for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap27-1aw6mTh

STARR, DANIEL E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL E. STARR, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of her attorneys, Messrs. Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, No. 203 Broadway, in the said Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New York, January 18th, 1899.
PAULINE STARR, Administratrix.
WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 203 Broadway, New York City.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by the grace of God free and independent, to AUGUST SEHLBACH, individually and as administrator of Gertrand S. A. Sehlbach, deceased; Augusta Dax, Emmy Meta Dax, Albert Sehlbach, Albert Ernst Sehlbach, Gertrude Anna Sehlbach, Ewald Sehlbach, Anna Renz, Emilie Wulfing, individually and as personal representative of Emil Sehlbach, deceased, and Meta Sehlbach, August Sehlbach, and William Diestel, as trustees under the last will and testament of Ernst Sehlbach, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of the said Ernst Sehlbach, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Meta Sehlbach, August Sehlbach, and William Diestel, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and County, at the City of New York, the 4th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine. [L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
FRED. W. & ALFRED E. HINRICHS, Attorneys for Accountants, 115 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City my4-1aw6wTh

WAGNER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WAGNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of G. R. Westerfield, Room 805, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1899. EUGENIE A. W. GAGE, Executrix. G. R. WESTERFIELD, Attorney for Executrix, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my4-1aw6mTh

WADSWORTH, JOHN HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY WADSWORTH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Gilbert M. Speir, No. 62 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of August next. Dated New York, the 1st day of February, 1899.
WILLIAM P. WADSWORTH,
Administrator.
GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Administrator, No. 62 Wall St., Manhattan, New York City. f2-1aw6mTh

WOOLF, GEORGE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George C. Woolf, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eustis, Foster & Coleman, No. 80 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1899.
LOUVESA C. WOOLF,
Administratrix.
EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. my11-2aw6mTh

WATROUS, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. WATROUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at office of Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, No. 16 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. GEORGE D. WATROUS, Administrator. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Administrator, 16-22 William Street, New York City. f23-1aw6mTh

WILLCOX, JAMES K. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES K. H. WILLCOX, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the sixteenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the fourteenth day of December, 1898. SAMUEL MARSH, DAVID WILLCOX, Executors. OPDYKE, WILLCOX & BRISTOW, Attorneys for Executors, 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d15-1aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Plaintiffs, against THOMAS H. HUBBARD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of April, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of June, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: And being that part of the property and estate of Hiram Barney, known as 'Cedar Knolls,' which lies between Riverdale Avenue and Broadway, and is particularly described as follows: Beginning at a stone monument on the easterly line of Riverdale Avenue, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Works on a map of the Spuyten Duyvil District, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on August 7th, 1877, which said monument is 4,201 96-100 feet north and 1,342 69-100 feet west of the origin of co-ordinates established by the Department of Public Parks for surveys in the Twenty-fourth Ward, (all courses being referred to the easterly line of Tenth Avenue as a meridian line,) and running thence (1) north 83° 16' 10" east, 98 62-100 feet to a stone monument in the centre of a lane or road; thence (2) along the centre line of said lane or road curving to the left with a radius of 187 46-100 feet for 48 5-100 feet; thence (3) tangent to said curve north 68° 35' east, 90 29-100 feet; thence (4) north 62° 53' east 58 99-100 feet; thence (5) curving to the left with a radius of 79 80-100 feet for 43 13-100 feet; thence (6) still curving to the left with a radius of 780 feet 190 59-100 feet; thence (7) tangent to the last-named curve north 17° 57' east 276 47-100 feet to a stone monument; thence (8) north 29° 51' 30" east 40 29-100 feet to a stone monument on the northerly side of the above-mentioned lane or road at its intersection with what was formerly the east line of Hudson Park, and now the division line between the lands of said Hiram Barney and lands of Mrs. Stevens; thence along what was formerly the east line of Hudson Park and along lands formerly of T. Bailey Myers, north (true meridian) 54° 8' east 1,349 feet and 9 inches to the northerly line of Hudson Park, and lands formerly of Garret Garretson now, or late of David Banks; thence along said northerly line of Hudson Park first north 87° 45' west (true meridian) 129 feet; thence north 81° 30' west 280 feet; thence north 11 feet 3 inches; thence north 86° 45' west 385 feet along land formerly of Garret Garretson; thence north 89° west 130 feet; thence north 86° 45' west 300 feet; thence north 85° west 106 feet; thence north 84° west along land now or late of O'Mealy, John Coles, and Joseph Delafield, 353 feet; thence along land now or late of said Delafield, north 85° west 237 7-12 feet to the easterly line or side of Riverdale Avenue aforesaid; and thence southerly along the easterly line or side of Riverdale Avenue to the point or place of beginning.

"Subject to all rights of way now existing over the said lane or road first hereinabove mentioned. Excepting and excluding thereout all such parts or portions of the lands above described as have been taken by, and the title thereto vested in the City of New York, for an improvement known as the Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, and the streets connected therewith. The said premises herein described and hereby conveyed, containing exclusive of the Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, and the streets connected therewith as aforesaid, twenty-seven acres more or less."

Excepting from the premises above-described so much thereof as was released from the lien of the above-described mortgage by a release executed on the 28th day of July, 1896, by the said, The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, to Thomas H. Hubbard and Edward Wells, as executors of the last will and testament of Hiram Barney, late of the City of New York, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Block Series (Conveyances) Section 13, Liber 3, Page 486, on the 29th day of July, 1896, in which release so much of the mortgaged premises as was thereby released from the lien of said mortgage was described as follows:

"All that part of the said mortgaged lands, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fieldston Road as the same is laid out on a map of the Barney estate, distant five and sixty-nine one hundredths (5.69) feet northerly from the northeasterly corner formed by the intersection of the said road with the northerly side of West Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, as the northerly side of West Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street is shown on the filed map of the Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New York, and running thence northerly along Fieldston Road one hundred and ninety-four and thirty-one one hundredths (194.31) feet; thence easterly at right angles to same one hundred and fifty-seven and nine one hundredths (157.09) feet to the centre of Dash's Lane; thence in a southerly direction and along the centre of said Dash's Lane to the point or place of beginning.

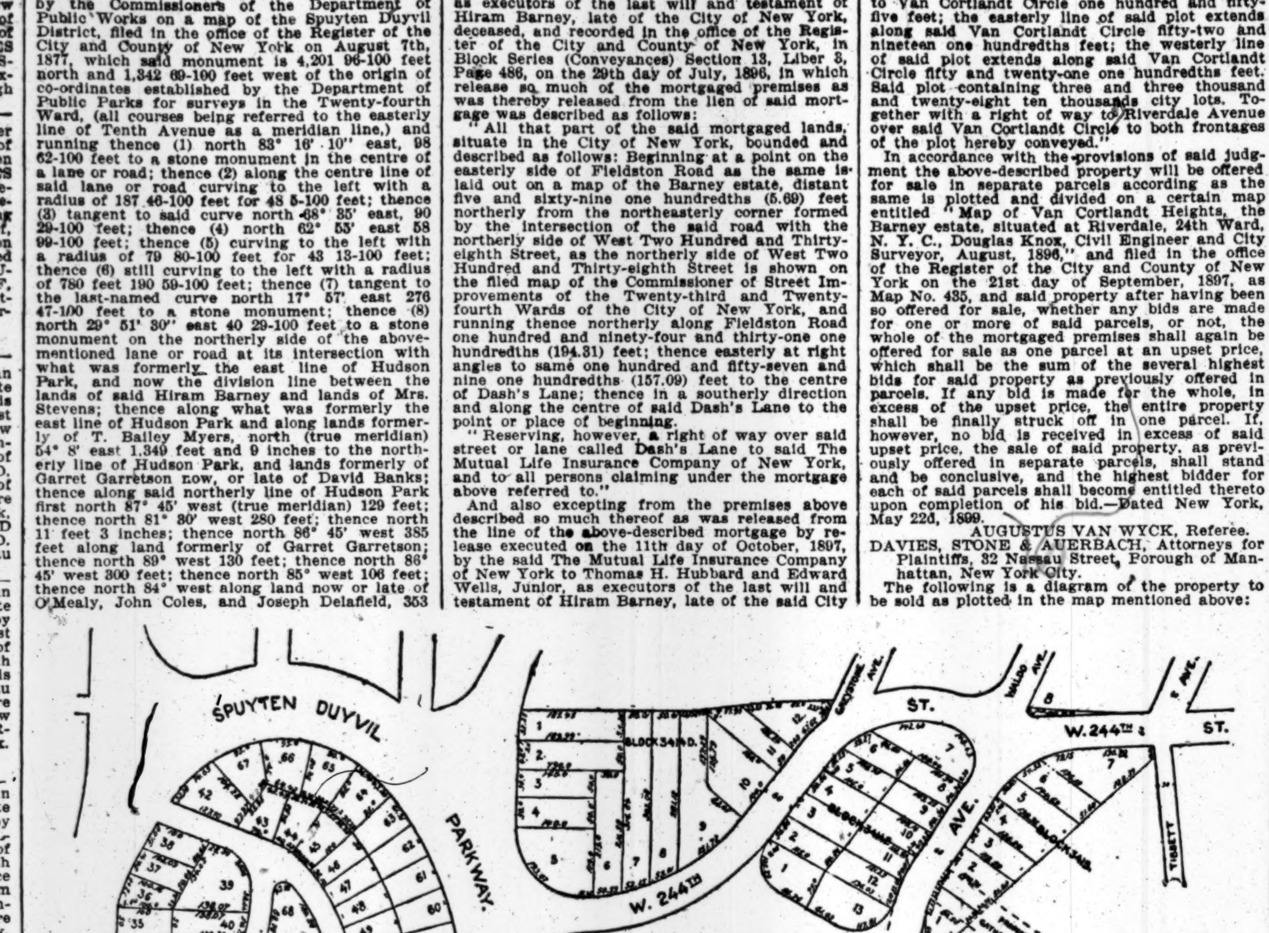
"Reserving, however, a right of way over said street or lane called Dash's Lane to said The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and to all persons claiming under the mortgage above referred to."

And also excepting from the premises above described so much thereof as was released from the line of the above-described mortgage by release executed on the 11th day of October, 1897, by the said The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York to Thomas H. Hubbard and Edward Wells, Junior, as executors of the last will and testament of Hiram Barney, late of the said City of New York, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Block Series (Conveyances) Section 13, Liber 4, Page 197, on the 12th day of October, 1897, in which release so much of the mortgaged premises as was released thereby from the lien of said mortgage was described as follows:

"All that part of the said mortgaged lands, situate in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, known and designated as Lot No. 73, in Block No. 3414A on a map entitled 'Map of Van Cortlandt Heights, the Barney estate, situated at Riverdale, 24th Ward, N. Y. City; Douglas Knox, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, August, 1896,' and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Map No. 435, said property being bounded and described as follows: The northerly line of said plot extends through from Van Cortlandt Circle to Van Cortlandt Circle as laid out on said map, one hundred and seventy-three and sixteen one hundredths feet; the southerly line of said plot extends through from Van Cortlandt Circle to Van Cortlandt Circle one hundred and fifty-five feet; the easterly line of said plot extends along said Van Cortlandt Circle fifty-two and nineteen one hundredths feet; the westerly line of said plot extends along said Van Cortlandt Circle fifty and twenty-one one hundredths feet. Said plot containing three and three thousand and twenty-eight ten thousands city lots. Together with a right of way to Riverdale Avenue over said Van Cortlandt Circle to both frontages of the plot hereby conveyed."

In accordance with the provisions of said judgment the above-described property will be offered for sale in separate parcels according as the same is plotted and divided on a certain map entitled "Map of Van Cortlandt Heights, the Barney estate, situated at Riverdale, 24th Ward, N. Y. C., Douglas Knox, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, August, 1896," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 21st day of September, 1897, as Map No. 435, and said property after having been so offered for sale, whether any bids are made for one or more of said parcels, or not, the whole of the mortgaged premises shall again be offered for sale as one parcel at an upset price, which shall be the sum of the several highest bids for said property as previously offered in parcels. If any bid is made for the whole, in excess of the upset price, the entire property shall be finally struck off in one parcel. If, however, no bid is received in excess of said upset price, the sale of said property, as previously offered in separate parcels, shall stand and be conclusive, and the highest bidder for each of said parcels shall become entitled thereto upon completion of his bid.—Dated New York, May 22d, 1899.
AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as plotted in the map mentioned above:

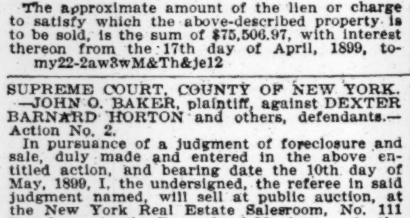


The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is the sum of $75,506.97, with interest thereon from the 17th day of April, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $674.94, with interest from the 27th day of April, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,010.03 and interest.—Dated New York, May 22, 1899.
AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Referee.
my22-2aw3wM&Th&je12

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN O. BAKER, plaintiff, against DEXTER BARNARD HORTON and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 10th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 6th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Broadway, (formerly the Boulevard,) distant 99 feet 11 inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Broadway with the northerly side of 132d Street; and running thence westerly parallel with 132d Street and part of the way through a party wall 75 feet; thence northerly, parallel with Broadway, 25 feet; thence easterly, parallel with 132d Street, 75 feet, to the westerly side of Broadway; thence southerly along the westerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly line or side of Broadway, (formerly the Boulevard,) distant 74 feet 11 inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said westerly side of Broadway with the northerly side of 132d Street; and running thence westerly, parallel with 132d Street and part of the way through a party wall 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Broadway 25 feet; thence easterly, parallel with 132d Street and part of the way through a party wall 100 feet to the westerly side of Broadway; thence southerly along said westerly side of Broadway 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 11th, 1899.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee.
CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



Nos. 2,165 and 2,167 Boulevard.
132d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $44,973.66, with interest thereon from the 4th day of May, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $487.65, with interest thereon from the 10th day of May, 1899, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $447.78 and interest.—Dated New York, May 11th, 1899.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee.
my15-2aw3wM&Th&je6

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LAHEY, FRANCIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS LAHEY, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Francis Lahey & Sons, Number 162 East 86th Street, in said borough and city, on or before the 15th day of July, 1899.—Dated New York, January 10th, 1899. JAMES LAHEY, WILLIAM T. LAHEY, JOSEPH LAHEY, RICHARD LAHEY, and CHARLES S. GREGOR, Executors. W. B. HARISON, Atty. for Executors, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York. ja12-1aw6mTh

NORDLINGER, JACOB D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB D. NORDLINGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of William Bondy, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1898. MINA NORDLINGER, Executrix; LOUIS NORDLINGER, CHARLES A. WIMPFHEIMER, Executors. WILLIAM BONDY, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d1-1aw6mTh

RIEFFEL, MARIA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA E. RIEFFEL, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Frank L. Hall, her attorney, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1899.
AUGUSTA E. LEIES, Administratrix.
FRANK L. HALL, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. mh23-1aw6mTh

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—TERENCE F. SHERIDAN and others, plaintiffs, against DELLA SHERIDAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the twentieth day of April, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

Parcel A.

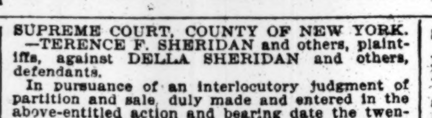
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixteenth Street with the westerly side of Avenue C; thence running westerly along the southerly side of Sixteenth Street eighty-eight (88) feet; thence southerly parallel with Avenue C twenty-two (22) feet and nine (9) inches; thence easterly parallel with Sixteenth Street eighty-eight (88) feet to the westerly side of Avenue C, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Avenue C twenty-two (22) feet and nine (9) inches to the point or place of beginning, and known by the street Numbers 271 Avenue C and 654 East 16th Street.

Parcel B.

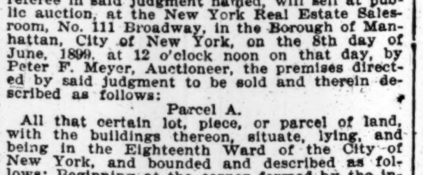
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, (formerly Morrisania, Westchester County,) County and State of New York, and which is known and designated by the Number 233 on a map entitled "Map of the Village of Melrose South, situated in the Manor of Morrisania, bounded by Harlem River and Mott Haven, South Melrose on the south, Third Avenue or Old Boston Road on the east, and the Harlem River on the west," and which said lot Number 233 is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Morris Avenue and Denman Street, (now called 150th Street;) thence running northerly along the westerly side of Morris Avenue fifty-nine (59) feet two and one-half (2½) inches to Lot No. 234 on said map; thence westerly along said last-mentioned lot and parallel with Denman Street, (now 150th Street,) one hundred (100) feet to Lot No. 235 on said map; thence southerly along said Lot No. 235 and parallel with Morris Avenue fifty-nine (59) feet two and one-half (2½) inches to the northerly line or side of Denman Street, (now 150th Street;) thence easterly along said northerly line or side one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 15th, 1899.
AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Referee.
STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold:

Parcel "A."
16th Street.



Parcel "B."



150th Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee on Parcel "A" is $180.30 and interest, and for water tax, amount not fixed, and on Parcel "B" $362.58, and interest, and for water tax, amount not fixed.

Parcel A, first above described, will be sold subject to a lease on the store and part of the cellar, expiring December first, 1902.—Dated New York, May 15th, 1899.
AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Referee.
my18-2aw3wTh&M&je8

SURROGATE NOTICES.

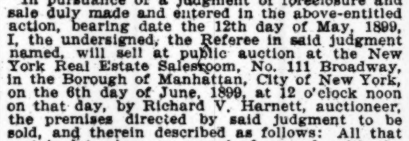
DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Logan, Demond & Harby, 27 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1899. IDENE DAYTON DENISON, JOHN M. DENISON, Executor and Executrix. LOGAN, DEMOND & HARBY, Attys. for Executor and Executrix, 27 William St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. m30-1aw6mTh

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ELIZABETH C. GASSNER vs. MORRIS PLINUS, ADELE PLINUS, and FRANCIS KUGLER.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the house thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, Manhattan Borough, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant eighty-four feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street with the westerly side of Sixth Avenue, running thence westerly along the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street sixteen feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with Sixth Avenue forty-nine feet four inches; thence easterly on a line parallel with Twenty-fourth Street sixteen feet; and thence southerly on a line parallel with Sixth Avenue forty-nine feet four inches to the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, the place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 12th, 1899.
GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN,
Referee.
EDO E. MERCELIS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 69 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 107 West 24th Street:



24th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $17,787.18, with interest thereon from the 8th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $379.00 with interest from May 12th, 1899, together with expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is One Hundred and thirty-five dollars.
GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN,
my15-2aw3wM&Th&je6 Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JUSTUS L. BULKLEY, Thomas G. Ritch, and Henry B. Vaughan as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Daniel B. Fayerweather, deceased, plaintiffs, against JONAS KOLB and others, defendants.

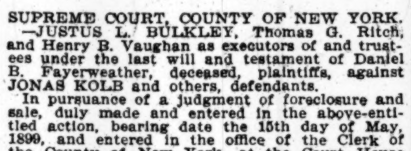
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of May, 1899, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House in the County of New York, on the 16th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 12th day of June, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Greene Street, distant one hundred feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Bleecker Street with the westerly side of Greene Street; running thence southerly along Greene Street forty feet; thence westerly parallel with Bleecker Street (the entire distance through a party wall) one hundred feet; thence northerly parallel with Greene Street forty feet; thence easterly parallel with Bleecker Street one hundred feet to Greene Street at the point or place of beginning, being known by the street numbers 175 and 177 Greene Street.—Dated New York, May 18th, 1899.
HENRY M. GESCHEIDT, Referee.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Bleecker Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $105,159.67, with interest thereon from the 11th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $334.46, with interest from the 16th day of May, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,431.79, and interest.—Dated May 18th, 1899.
HENRY M. GESCHEIDT, Referee.
my22-2aw3wM&Th&je12

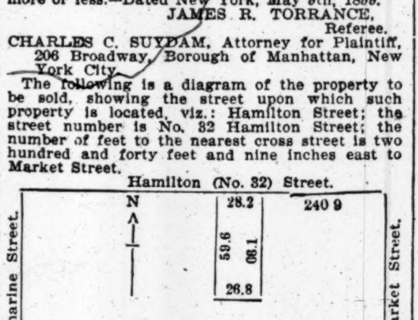
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—P. BALLANTINE & SONS, a corporation, plaintiff, against JOHN J. MULQUEEN, as executor, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of May, 1899, and entered on the 2d day of May, 1899, in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and of the County of New York, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 6th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the City of New York, and known as Number thirty-two (32) Hamilton Street, which lot of ground is bounded northerly in front by Hamilton Street; easterly by the land now or late of Eliza J. Costello, known as Number thirty-four (34) Hamilton Street; southerly by a lot fronting on Cherry Street, now or late belonging to Julia Edgar, and westerly by ground now or formerly of Elizabeth Lewis, and contains in front on Hamilton Street twenty-eight (28) feet two (2) inches, in rear twenty-six (26) feet eight (8) inches, in length on easterly side sixty-six (66) feet one (1) inch, and on the westerly side, fifty-nine (59) feet six (6) inches, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1899.
JAMES R. TORRANCE,
Referee.
CHARLES C. SUYDAM, Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, showing the street upon which such property is located, viz.: Hamilton Street; the street number is No. 32 Hamilton Street; the number of feet to the nearest cross street is two hundred and forty feet and nine inches east to Market Street.

Hamilton (No. 32) Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above property, to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is thirty-seven hundred and ninety-five dollars and thirteen cents, ($3,795.13,) with interest thereon from March 3, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to one hundred and ninety-six dollars and sixty cents, ($196.60,) with interest thereon from May 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is six hundred and thirty-five dollars ($635) and interest.

The said premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of four thousand dollars, ($4,000,) and interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum from June 1st, 1897.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1899. JAMES R. TORRANCE,
my15-2aw3wM&Th&je6 Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WALTERS, FRANK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK W. WALTERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 612 Ninth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 28th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of January, 1899. ANNIE M. WALTERS, Executrix. I. NEWTON WILLIAMS, Attorney for Executrix, 39 Liberty St., N. Y. City. ja26-1aw6mTh

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For booklets of American, European Hotels,
SUMMER RESORTS
rates, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Ave., New York.
HOTEL TARIFF GUIDE GRATIS

e.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op. open
Adirondacks, N.Y., Hotel Ampersand, op. Je. 17
do ....Grand View Hotel, op. June 12
Albany, N.Y., Hotel Ten Eyck, a.p., $4 up, e.p. $2 up
do ....Hotel Kenmore, e. p., $3 up
Asbury Park, Grand Central, $8 to $10 wkly, ap $2
do. ....Hotel Columbia, a. p., $3 to $4
Atlantic City, N. J. Hotel Rudolf, a. p., $4.
Hotel de Ville, ap. $3; coach meets all trains.
Grand Atlantic Hotel, a. p., $3; e. p., $1.50.
The Roman, a. p., $3 up; e. p., $1.50 up.
Baltimore, Md., The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up.
Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn. Closes Oct. 23
Block Island, R. I. ...New Hygeia, op. June 1
do. ....Sea Side House; genuinely rural
do. ....Spring House; commanding location
do. ....Connecticut House; $10 to $15 wkly
do. ....Vaill Hotel, on the bluffs
Catskill Mts. Catskill, Prospect Park Hotel, a. p., $2.50
do Catskill Mount. House, opens June 24. July, daily rate, $3. Elevation, 2,250 ft.
Haines Falls, Laurel House, a. p., $3 up.
Hunter, St. Charles Htl., a. p., $14 wkly up. Charming situation. Elevator. Booklets.
Hunter, West End Hotel, $10 weekly up.
Tannersville, Rogers's Mt. Hse., $10 wkly.
Chicago, Ill., Chicago Beach Hotel, Lake Shore and 51st St. Boulevard, a. p., $4 up. High class Transient and Tourist Hotel. Geo. B. Ross, Mgr.
Dresden. Unique position. Belle Vue Hotel.
Exeter, Eng. Royal Clarence Hotel, ep. $1; ap. $3
Glen Summit, Pa. Glen Summit Htl. July to Oct
Great Barrington, Mass., Berkshire Inn. A. P. $3 up; fishing; charmg. sur'gs; booklets.
Greenfield, Mass. Mansion House, a. p., $2.50, $3
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, e. p. $1 up; a. p. $3
Lake George, Silver Bay, N. Y. Silver Bay Hse. Op. June 1st. A. p., $2.50 to $4. Booklets.
Lakewood, N. J. ....Kent House, Waldmere
Larchmont, N. Y. ...Mitchell House, op. Ap. 1
Larchmont Manor, Victoria Htl. $15 wkly up
London, St. Ermin's. Westminster. High Class Residential Hotel. Unexcelled for cuisine, comfort. Moderate tariff
Long Branch, N. J. Scarboro Htl. (Frank Ashton)
do ....Hotel Pannaci. A. p., $4 up. Now open. Ger. Pannaci, Prop.
Montreal, Can. Place Viger Htl., a. p., $3.50 up
Millbrook, N. Y., The Halcyon. Opens June 1
Naples, Italy, (splendid view south) Parker's Htl
Narragans't Pier, R. I., "The New Gladstone;" nr. ocean; surround'g shaded lawns. R. H. Stearns
do ....Hotel Bristol
Niagara Falls, N. Y. International Htl., ep. $3.50
Newburg, N. Y. ....The Palatine, a. p., $3 up
New Castle, N. H., The Wentworth, op. July to Oct.
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
New York. Fifth Avenue Hotel, a. p., $5 up
do Cosmopolitan Htl. (Chambers & W. B'y) ap. $1 up
do ....Holland House
Old Orchard, Me., Hotel Fiske, a. p., $18 w'kly up
do ....Sea-Shore Hotel, a. p., $15 weekly
do ....Old Orchard House, a. p., $3 up
Omaha, Neb. ...Iler Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
1,000 Islands. ...The Westminster, a. p., $3.50
1,000 Island Park, Columbian Htl. a. p., $3.50 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. $1.50; ap. $3.50 up
do (Restaurant Alc. & Tdh.) The Lafayette, e. p. $1 up
Pluckamin, N. J., Kenilworth Inn, a. p., $12 to $18 weekly. Jas. Brown, Jr.
Pittsburg, Pa. Htl. Schenley, ep. $1.50 up; ap. $4 up
Pittsfield, Mass., Hotel Wendell, a. p., $3 up
do ....The Maplewood, a. p., $3
Plymouth, Eng. Grand Hotel, e. p., $1; a. p., $3
Plainfield, N. J. The Revere, $12 to $20 weekly. Send for booklets.
Portland, Me. New Falmouth; perfect throughout
Quaker Hill, N. Y. Mizzen Top, op. June 18
Saratoga Spgs. The Kensington, opens June 24
Stamford, Conn. Shippan Pt. Htl. a. p. $15 wkly up
Staten Island...Pavilion Hotel, $14 wkly up
St. Louis, Mo. Planters' Htl. e. p., $1; a. p., $3
Rockport, Mass. Turk's Head Inn, a. p. $17.50 wk
Vienna...Highly rec.; Hotel Meissl & Schadn.
Washington, D. C., Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do ....The Raleigh, e. p., $1 up
Wiesbad'n, Ger. Rose Htl. ep. $3 marks, ap. $2.50 up
White Mts. Profile Hse. & Cottages, op. July 1 to Oct. Golf links, etc. Send for booklet.
York Harbor, Me. Marshall House. Booklets

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL
Britannic..June 7, Noon | Britannic..July 5, Noon
Teutonic..June 14, Noon | Germanic..July 12, Noon
Germanic..June 21, Noon | Teutonic..July 19, Noon
Majestic..June 28, Noon | Majestic..July 26, Noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Lucania..June 3, 11 AM | Campania..June 17, 10 AM
Aurania..June 6, 3 PM | Umbria..June 24, 8 AM
Etruria..June 10, 3 PM | [illegible]
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

Raymond & Whitcomb
TOURS AND TICKETS
EVERYWHERE.
25 Union Square, N. Y. Telephone 626 18th.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Virginia Beach, connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and Passenger Steamers sail from Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach St., every week day, except Sat., at 3 P. M. and Sat., at 4 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

COOK'S TICKETS AND TOURS.
1841—THE OLDEST AND BEST—1899
Covering travel by ALL ROUTES—Steamship, Railroad, Stage, etc., in ALL PARTS of the World, for Personally Conducted Excursions, Family and Private Parties, or Individual Travel at lowest rates. Illustrated descriptive programmes free.
Parties for EUROPE, June 7, 14, 29, etc. ROUND the WORLD, Aug. 28, Sept. 30, Oct. 26. JAPAN, Aug. 24.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG, S'HAMPTON, BREMEN.
*Kais. Wm. d' Gr. June 6 | *Kaiser Fried...June 20
Lahn..........June 13 | K. M. Theresia..June 27
*Twin-screw Express Steamers.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
Friedrich der Grosse...Thurs., June 1, 11 A. M.
Bremen........Thurs., June 8, 10 A. M.
Prinz Reg. Luitpold...Thurs., June 15, 10 A. M.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Sailing at 10 A. M.
Kais. Wm. II....June 3 | Saale..........June 24
Ems...........June 17 | Werra..........July 1
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 BOWLING GREEN

HAMBURG-AMERICAN.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE.
NEW YORK—PARIS—LONDON—HAMBURG.
F. Bismarck, Je. 1, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, Je. 29, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Je. 15, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, Jy. 27, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
NEW YORK—LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG.
Also New York—Hamburg Direct.
G. Waldersee, Je. 3, 1 PM | Pretoria, June 24, 6 AM
Pennsyl., Je. 10, 6:30 AM | Brasilia, June 27, 8 AM
Palatia, Je. 17, 10.30 AM | Patria, July 1, 11:30 AM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
St. Paul..........June 7 | St. Paul..........June 28
St. Louis.........June 14 | St. Louis..........July 5
New York.........June 21 | New York..........July 12

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Noordland.........June 7 | *Southwark......June 21
Friesland.........June 14 | Westernland......June 28
*These steamers carry Cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MENOMINEE..........June 3d
MARQUETTE..........June 17th
MESABA..........June 24th
ALL NEW STEAMERS LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO FENCHURCH STREET STATION, LONDON, FOR $50 EACH, AND UPWARD.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE
United States Mail Steamships.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54, North River, foot of West 24th St. City of Rome, June 3, noon, and July 1, noon
Anchoria, June 10, noon | Ethiopia...June 24, noon
Furnessia, June 17, noon | Anchoria...July 8, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d Cabin, $30 to $35. Steerage, $23.50 to $25.50.
For book of tours and for particulars apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
New twin-screw steamers ROTTERDAM and STATENDAM, (8,300 and 10,500 tons, respectively.) S. S. SPAARNDAM, June 3, 10 A. M. for Rotterdam via Boulogne-sur-Mer. Saloon rates, $40 up. Twin-screw S. S. ROTTERDAM, June 10, 10 A. M., for Rotterdam via Boulogne-sur-Mer. First Cabin, $65 up; 2d Cabin, $37.
Apply at Company's Office, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

VACATION TOURS AT LOW RATES TO
NOVA SCOTIA AND NEWFOUNDLAND
upon RED CROSS STEAMERS, sailing every Saturday at 4 o'clock. Full particulars and literature on application. RAYMOND & WHITCOMB, Gen'l Pass'r Agts., 25 Union Square, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaiian and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong. Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
CHINA..........June 9 | NIP. MARU.....June 27
DORIC..........June 17 | RIO JANEIRO...July 6
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex,) 8 A. M. New York: Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. West 22d St. Pier, 9 A. M.
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Through tickets and baggage checked to destination.

Albany Evening Line.
Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted). Connecting with through trains North, East, and West.
HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL, HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS
Leave foot of Christopher St. daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE, Pier 25 E. R.—Steamers daily, (except Sunday,) at 3 P. M. and 12 midnight.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

Lehigh Valley Railroad.
Stations foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses streets. (Penna. R. R. Ferries.)
Time West 23d Street ten minutes later than Cortlandt or Desbrosses Streets. *Daily except Sunday. [illegible] Other trains daily.
*6.35, 7.00 A. M. Local for EASTON.
*11.55, 12.00 Noon. "BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS." Handsomest train in the world. Limited to seating capacity. Due Buffalo 9.55 P. M.; connecting with Sleepers to Detroit and Chicago. Dining Car service à la carte.
*12.15, 1.00 P. M. Local for WILKES-BARRE, SCRANTON. Coal Branches and Ithaca. Parlor Car.
*4.15, 5.15 P. M. Local for MAUCH CHUNK.
*4.45, 5.15 P. M. Local Express for EASTON.
*4.30, 6.20 P. M. Local for EASTON.
*5.55, 6.05 P. M. [illegible]
*7.55, 8.00 P. M. Express for BUFFALO and Chicago. Through Sleeping Cars to Chicago and Toronto.
*8.25, 9.00 P. M. Express for BUFFALO and Chicago. [illegible]
10.15, 10.30 P. M. For ITHACA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO and Chicago. [illegible]
SOUTH PLAINFIELD and BOUND BROOK locals, daily except Sunday, [illegible]
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 944 and 1,324 Broadway, 31 Union Square West, 182 Fifth Avenue, New York; [illegible] 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 14, 1899.
FOR THE WEST.
Leave New York, South Ferry, (Whitehall Terminal) and foot of Liberty Street. Time shown is from South Ferry. Leave Liberty Street 5 minutes later.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 P. M., (Liberty St. only,)
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., (Liberty Street only,)
*12:10 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *9.55 A. M., *5.30 P. M., *12:10 night.
ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, *9:55 (Diner,) 11:25 (Diner,) 1:25 P. M. (Diner,) *1:25 (Diner,) *2:55 ("Royal Limited," exclusively Pullman Train, Diner,) 3:25 (Diner,) 4:25 (Diner,) *5:30 (Diner,) 12:10 night.
NORFOLK, 12:10 night.
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339 Fulton St., 159 Graham Av., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty St. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN.
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. Leave. Arrive.
Binghamton Mail, Scranton, Buffalo, Ithaca, Oswego & Utica...............*10:00 am | 8:00 pm
Chicago & Buffalo Express....*4:00 pm | 12:20 pm
Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, & Pittston Express...............4:00 pm | 12:20 pm
South Express...............*2:00 pm | 12:20 pm
Chicago & Buffalo Lim. Ex.....*8:00 pm | 7:35 am
Buffalo Ex., arr. Buffalo 7:45...*10:00 pm | [illegible]
Syracuse, Ithaca, Oswego, Utica...............*9:30 pm | *7:30 am
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 429, and 956 Broadway and 14 Park Place. Westcott's Express Co. will call for and check baggage to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis.
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
5:55 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 8:45 P. M.) MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Saturday. No coaches.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 10:10 (Desbrosses Street 10:10, Cortlandt Street 10:15,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 2:10 (Desbrosses Street 2:10, Cortlandt Street 2:15,) 2:55, (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Car,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 2:55, (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Car,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 2:55, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 7:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—2:10 P. M. week-days (Desbrosses Street 2:10, Cortlandt Street 2:15 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coaches and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) [illegible] Sundays, [illegible] (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, [illegible])
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55 Penna. Limited, 10:10, (Desbrosses Street 10:10, Cortlandt Street 10:15,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses Street 2:10, Cortlandt Street 2:15,) 2:55, 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, [illegible] 8:25, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, [illegible] 12:10 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station; and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "3880 Thirty-eighth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro-Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Leaving time from South Ferry (foot Whitehall St.) is five minutes earlier than that given below for Liberty St., except where * is shown. Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., *4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, 4:00, (5:45, 7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, *4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, *5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkes-Barre, Pittston, and Scranton, *4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, *4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at *4:00, *4:30, 7:30, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, (*5:30, 7:30 to Reading,) P. M. Sundays, [illegible]
For Reading and Philadelphia, [illegible]
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, *4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, *3:30, (4:30 only to Red Bank,) *4:45, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., (10:15 only to Red Bank,) 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, *4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, *3:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 10:00 A. M., [illegible] Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.
Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00 (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., (1:30 Dining Car,) 1:30, (3:00 Royal Blue Limited,) 4:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 7:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., (1:30, 3:00 Royal Blue Limited,) 5:00 (6:00 Dining Car,) 7:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 7:30, 9:00 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 5:00 P. M.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,354 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq. West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.
‡From Liberty St. at 5:25 P. M.
†From South Ferry at 4:35 P. M.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.
Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:
Leave. Arrive.
*8:00 a.m........Syracuse Local........†6:25 p.m.
‡8:30 a.m........Empire State Express......[illegible]
*9:00 a.m........Fast Mail........*7:00 p.m.
‡10:30 a.m........Day Express........*7:00 p.m.
‡10:30 a.m........Rutland Express........[illegible]
*1:00 p.m........N. Y. & Chicago Special........[illegible]
*1:00 p.m........Southwestern Limited........*4:00 p.m.
*3:30 p.m........Troy & Albany Special........[illegible]
*4:30 p.m........Albany Express........[illegible]
*5:30 p.m........The Lake Shore Limited........[illegible]
*6:00 p.m........Western Express........[illegible]
*6:25 p.m........Northern Express........[illegible]
*7:30 p.m........Adirondack & Montreal Ex.........[illegible]
*8:00 p.m........Pan-American Express........[illegible]
*9:15 p.m........Buffalo & S. W. Special........[illegible]
*9:30 p.m........Pacific Express........[illegible]
*12:10 a.m........Midnight Express........[illegible]
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:12 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield; Sunday only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., 138 West 125th St., and 133th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2750 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Passenger Agent.

Raymond & Whitcomb
TOURS AND TICKETS
EVERYWHERE.
25 Union Square, N. Y. Telephone 626 18th.

WEST SHORE R. R.
Trains leave Franklin St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. later from foot of W. 42d St.:
12:45 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrive Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon. Dining Car.
5:45 P. M. (30m. later foot W. 42d St.) Daily, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:30 P. M. Daily, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
8:45 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time table at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, N.Y.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and foot of West 23d Street, as follows:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 7:45 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Express daily, Solid train for Chicago, arrives Chicago 4:30 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Cleveland 1:20 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo, Cleveland, and Chicago. Dining Car.
[illegible] Youngstown, [illegible] Cleveland, [illegible]
9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Hornellsville, Jamestown, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.
Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway; 177 Bowery; 153 East 125th St.; West 125th St.; 2,229? ... Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 343 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station.

CONEY ISLAND TO BE A PARK

Board of Public Improvements Adopts Mr. Coler's Views.

TRACT WILL COST $3,000,000

Payment Can Be Made in Twenty-Year Municipal Bonds, Instead of by Assessment Bonds.

The first steps toward abolishing Coney Island's sphere of pleasure, which is slowly rising from its ashes, and establishing in its stead a public park, were taken at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Public Improvements, when the following resolution, which was introduced by Controller Coler, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the Board of Public Improvements be and hereby is requested to report to the Board of Public Improvement at a meeting to be held Wednesday, June 14, 1899, at 2 o'clock P. M. a tentative amendment to the map or plan of the City of New York which shall show a public park in that part of the Borough of Brooklyn, formerly known as the Town of Gravesend, and commonly designated as Coney Island, extending along the water front of the Atlantic Ocean approximately from Sea Gate to Brighton Beach, and extending back from such water front such a distance as may in his judgment seem appropriate and desirable, together with a statement of the assessed valuation of the property so included within the limits of said proposed park and an estimate of the cost of acquiring the same.

With the resolution, the Controller presented a map, showing in detail the changes which he advocated. Originally the Controller favored a park which would include only the section known as "the Bowery," but on investigation he found that it would cost little more to turn the entire "island" into a public pleasure ground. His map shows a tentative plan for the acquirement by the city of so much of the natural island as is included between Coney Island Creek and Gravesend Bay on the north and the ocean on the south, and Ocean Parkway and the Concourse on the east, and the village of Sea Gate on the west. This wipes out the entire area which is known as "Coney Island," and its dives, bathing pavilions, boarding houses, hotels, and other resorts.

Included in this tract, then, is a five-acre park site and several charitable institutions. It is Mr. Coler's suggestion that these institutions should not be disturbed. The assessed valuation of the property involved is $1,868,950, and Mr. Coler believes that the entire tract can be acquired by the city for $3,000,000. He favors the purchase, under condemnation proceedings, and expects that payment can be made by the issue of twenty-year municipal bonds instead of by the issue of assessment bonds. In this way the entire cost would be laid against the whole city, rather than upon adjacent property.

According to an official of the Finance Department, few of the titles to the property are perfect. The land was formerly known as the "common lands of the Town of Gravesend," and the transfers to private owners, it's said, were made in a way that left much to be desired as to their regularity.

The Coney Island Park matter came up before the Aldermen on a resolution offered by Mr. Schneider (Tammany) requesting the Board of Public Improvements to order the purchase of the land. Before the resolution was half read, several of the Brooklyn members jumped to their feet with objections. They felt that the resolution should emanate from the Alderman from the district affected, who is Mr. Keegan. Subsequently Mr. Schneider's resolution was referred to Mr. Keegan, whose ruffled Aldermanic dignity was thus smoothed over.

Mr. Coler's plan was indorsed at a meeting of the Methodist Episcopal ministers of New York held yesterday morning at 150 Fifth Avenue.

COL. APPLETON IS GRATIFIED.

Pleased with the Seventh Regiment's Memorial Day Parade—As to the Hissing.

Col. Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment said yesterday that he was well pleased with the reception accorded the regiment during its participation in the Memorial Day parade, and thinks that the parade gave the friends of the organization a desired opportunity to show that their appreciation of it was as keen as ever. The demonstration of unfriendly feeling to the regiment he considers simply an exhibition of a chronic feeling of hostility on the part of the people who did the hissing.

Col. Appleton was seen in his offices, at 72 Fifth Avenue, and was asked whether there was any truth in the published report that he might resign as a result of the Memorial Day disturbance.

"It's the first I have heard of my resignation," he said, "and I didn't notice any disturbance. In fact, I am very much gratified with the way the regiment was received. I received more applause than ever before in my life. I didn't know I was so well liked. The whole parade showed how much the regiment was thought of by the people."

"Didn't you hear any hissing?"

"Of course," was the reply, "every one heard that. It was simply an indication of feeling on the part of a certain class of people who dislike the Seventh. But the applause we received made the whole reception very gratifying."

"Was the contrast between your reception this year and your reception on previous occasions unpleasant?"

"Yes," the Colonel replied, unhesitatingly. "On this occasion the enemies of the regiment were more outspoken than usual."

When asked what he thought was the cause of the hostile feeling, Col. Appleton replied:

"I don't know, unless it is that we do our duty. Some people, you know, don't like to see a man do his duty."

Col. Appleton also said that he would remain with his regiment as long as his services were of any use.

NEWBURG, May 31.—A resolution was adopted on the evening of Memorial Day by about twenty of the organizers of the Lincoln Association of Newburg, indorsing and upholding the action of the Seventh Regiment during the war between the United States and Spain. The resolution was suggested by the reports which came to the meeting of the treatment of the regiment during the day along its line of march in New York. The greatest indignation was expressed at the meeting, especially by some of the veterans of the civil war, who spoke about the patriotism and bravery of the regiment.

Revision of Customs Laws.

The Committee for the Revision of the Customs Laws, representing the Merchants' Association of New York, held a meeting for the purpose of organization at the rooms of the Merchants' Association yesterday afternoon. Mr. John Gibb of Mills & Gibb was elected permanent Chairman, and Mr. S. C. Mead and Mr. F. B. De Berard of the staff of the Merchants' Association were selected as Executive Secretary and Statistical Secretary, respectively. Resolutions were adopted stating the Chairman would appoint a delegation to call on Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, to request him to select a representative to take part in the inquiry. Messrs. S. C. Mead, F. B. De Berard, and William R. Corwine were appointed a committee, and will leave for Washington early next week.

Sought to Kill Jefferson McWilliams.

Shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man who says he is William R. Shaw of 349 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, entered the office of the Adams Express Company, at 12 West Twenty-third Street, and called for Jefferson McWilliams, the President of the Manhattan Delivery Company, which has an office with the Adams Express. Shaw declared he would shoot Mr. McWilliams on sight. The office contained a number of people at the time, and there was some excitement. A policeman was summoned, and he placed Shaw, who was intoxicated, under arrest. In one of Shaw's pockets was found a loaded revolver. He was formerly employed by the company, but was discharged two years ago.

"King of Forgers" Sentenced.

Charles Meline, styled the "King of the Forgers," of 424 West Forty-sixth Street, who was last week convicted for forging the name of Royal S. Crane to a check for $188, which he cashed at the National Broadway Bank, was sentenced by Judge McMahon in Part I of the General Sessions Court yesterday to four years and six months in prison.

FIRE ON A STEAMSHIP.

The Knickerbocker Arrives with Cargo Ablaze—Passengers Ignorant of Their Danger.

The Cromwell Line steamship Knickerbocker from New Orleans, carrying a cargo of freight and forty-five passengers, came into port early yesterday morning with fire raging in two of her holds. The flames were discovered early Monday morning, and for forty-eight hours the vessel had made a running fight of it. Three lines of hose were kept constantly in operation pouring water in the hold.

After the vessel had reached her dock the fire was fought for nearly five hours. Three men were taken from the hold, overcome by the heat and smoke, and then the vessel was taken to the Jersey flats, off Liberty Island, and beached in order to save her cargo. It was not until 2 o'clock in the afternoon that an alarm was sent to the fire boats.

The most remarkable part of the affair, it is said, was the ability of the ship's officers to keep their passengers in ignorance of their danger while at sea, and the attempts of the Cromwell Line officials at the pier to keep the matter from the authorities, in the hope that they could extinguish the fire and keep it a secret.

The Knickerbocker passed the Hook at 7 A. M. She steamed up the North River, making no signals.

She left New Orleans on May 24. Her cargo consisted of 2,000 bales of cotton, besides a large consignment of rice, molasses, and hides, all of which was stowed in the three freight compartments which are supposed to be effectually separated by transverse bulkheads.

At 4 o'clock on Monday morning, when the vessel was off Cape Hatteras, the messroom steward discovered a thin cloud of smoke issuing from a ventilator on the port side. Capt. Post was notified, and all the ventilators were closed with canvas. An examination showed that the fire was among the bales of cotton and molasses casks, directly under the forward dining room, which was used by the steerage passengers.

The passengers were informed that the fire was of little consequence, and that the hose which had been run into the hold was kept there simply as a matter of precaution. For nearly two days the men were unable to stay in the firerooms for more than a few moments at a time owing to the heat, as the fire raged fiercely.

The first outside knowledge that anything was wrong was known about three hours after the vessel arrived, when three longshoremen, who had been at work in the hold were carried out on the pier unconscious. They were Patrick Kelly of 8 Albany Street, James Powers of 103 Greenwich Street, and Patrick McCarthy of 8 Albany Street. The men were sent to their homes, and the police were not notified. A patrolman was told that the fire was of no consequence. General Manager Allen of the company was present and gave orders to allow no one aboard the ship.

After getting about 700 packages of cargo out of the hold, it was found that the fire had communicated from the main hold to the forehold. Then it was decided to ask for help, and the fireboat Zophar Mills was sent for. The Knickerbocker was run aground on the flats in eighteen feet of water. The tugs Baltic and Edwin Hawley and the fireboat New Yorker helped to put out the fire.

The Knickerbocker is an ordinary coasting steamer of 1,642 tons. She was built in 1873.

LEGAL NOTES.

DELIVERY UNDER CONDITIONAL SALE.—Edwin W. Adams and another contracted to sell certain lumber to James MacIntosh, who agreed to pay for it by note at sixty days. When the delivery was completed, the sellers mailed to the purchaser a statement of the quantity and purchase price, with a notice that the terms of payment were a note payable at sixty days from date. A letter accompanied the statement, requesting the purchaser to send the note in accordance with the terms. These were received at the purchaser's place of business, but the note was never delivered. While the sellers were endeavoring to procure the note, the purchasers' agents, who made the purchase, were engaged in forming a corporation to acquire the business and assets of the vendee, and when it was formed, they refused to give a note, and claimed the corporation had become vested with title to the lumber. In an action by Adams and Timens against the Roscoe Lumber Company, the Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment below, in favor of the plaintiffs, holding, by Judge O'Brien, that the title would not pass to the vendee until the condition had been fulfilled, although the property had been actually delivered into his possession, the vendor not having waived the condition. Whether the vendor of the goods by delivering them without exacting the note, had waived the condition, was a question of fact, depending upon the intention of the parties.

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BEQUESTS TO MISSIONS.—Mrs. Mary Ann Crane, by her will, executed on Nov. 17, 1893, divided her residuary estate between the Board of Home Missions and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. She died on the 10th of January, 1894, within two months after making her will. The question came before the Fourth Appellate Division, on appeal from decree of the Surrogate, in Matter of Norton, whether the provision of the Laws of 1848, declaring that devises and bequests to corporations organized under that act should not be valid unless the will was executed at least two months before the death of the testator, was applicable to the Board of Foreign Missions. The court holds, by Justice Follett, presiding; Justice Hardin and Justice Spring dissenting, that the Law of 1862, incorporating that board, and declaring that it should be subject to the liabilities and provisions contained in the Revised Statutes, did not operate to subject the corporation to the provisions of this law of 1848, notwithstanding the fact that in the fourth and fifth editions of the Revised Statutes, Chapter 319 of the Laws of 1848, was published as a part of Chapter 18 of Part I. of the Revised Statutes.

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POWER OF APPOINTMENT BY WILL.—Mrs. Catherine Lowerre, who died in 1875, by her will gave one-sixth of her residuary estate for the use of her granddaughter, Adelaide L. Lockwood, the amount to go, upon the latter's death, to her surviving issue, and in default of issue, she was empowered to dispose by will of the bequest, one-half to her surviving husband, if any. Adelaide, who, when her grandmother died, was fifteen years old, married sixteen years later Elwood Mildeberger, at the same time executing a will giving, if she died without issue, "all the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate to my husband, Elwood Mildeberger." The Court of Appeals, by Chief Judge Parker, reversing the judgments below, held, in an action by John E. Lockwood, as substituted trustee, against Mr. Mildeberger and others, that this residuary clause operated to execute the power of appointment conferred upon the testatrix by the will of her grandmother. It is held that by force of the statute, (Laws of 1896, Chapter 547, Section 156,) when a will purports to dispose of all the testator's property, it operates as an execution of a power of appointment, unless the intent that it shall not so operate appears expressly, or by necessary implication.

⁂

UNREASONABLE RESTRAINT OF TRADE.—The City of Buffalo brought suit in one of its municipal courts to recover from the Collins Baking Company the penalty imposed for violation of the city ordinance providing that all bread baked and sold, or offered for sale, by licensed bakers in that city should be made into loaves weighing not less than one and one-half pounds. The Fourth Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment below, dismissing the complaint, holding that the ordinance was an unwarrantable interference with the right of individuals engaged in selling one-pound loaves in that city, where it appeared that there was a demand for one-pound loaves, and that their price and weight were conspicuously stamped on them and the price was ratably the same as for larger loaves.

Henry C. Woodruff Set Free.

Henry C. Woodruff, who was arrested on a charge of being concerned in the affairs of the American Investors' Company and with being implicated in some of the frauds charged against its members, was discharged by Magistrate Olmsted in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday. There was no evidence against him. Woodruff told the Magistrate that on Monday last he had been measured and photographed for the Rogues' Gallery. He appealed to the Magistrate to prevent this. Magistrate Olmsted said that he was helpless. Woodruff's attorneys say they will appeal to the courts to prevent the sending of the photograph and description to the Rogues' Gallery.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

25 styles of straw hats may mean an embarrassment of choice; but it certainly means any sort you want; $1.90 to $3.

Serge.
The very wide wale is the most stylish; the very fine and soft, the most dress. Both extremes and all betweens; $15 to $30.

Low shoes, if you want real foot comfort; $4.50 and less.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE SONS OF BENJAMIN.

Endowment Funds Are to be Paid to Widows and Not to Legal Advisers.

The fourth day of the proceedings of the thirteenth annual convention of the United States Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of the Sons of Benjamin, which is being held in the Murray Hill Lyceum, was marked yesterday by amendments being made to the constitution and by-laws, as recommended by the annual report of the Grand Master.

District Deputy William Morris of Philadelphia was the Chairman of the Committee on the Grand Master's Report, and nearly everything which he recommended went through, but not without opposition. One suggestion was to provide a fund to pay traveling expenses for the Grand Master and his staff. The Grand Master has no salary.

"If I go to San Francisco to look after local lodges," said Grand Master Levy, "I want my railroad fare paid, and I think that the 15,000 prosperous citizens in this order want their representative to stay at a first-class hotel. If I don't get my expenses, I will not do any more traveling for the order."

"I move the Grand Master be allowed $250," said Mr. Straus.

"Make it $500!" "Make it $5,000!" came from different parts of the hall, and the sum of $500 was finally agreed on.

A more complete system was provided for banking endowment moneys, but the Executive Council was authorized to reduce the amount of the bond required of the endowment Treasurer, which is now $10,000. Another new clause forbids any grand officer of a kindred order to hold office in the Grand Lodge of the Sons of Benjamin. By another change, unclaimed endowment moneys will be put at interest for the benefit of widows and orphans

Death benefits amounting to $1,000 each will hereafter be paid direct to the widow, and not to her legal representative.

These officers were elected: Grand Master—Ferdinand Levy, New York; First Deputy Grand Master—Louis Lindeman, New York; Second Deputy Grand Master—D. J. Zimmer, Cleveland; Third Deputy Grand Master—Philip Gates, New York; Grand Treasurer—Philip Freund, Syracuse; Grand Secretary—A. Silverstein, New York; Grand Assistant Secretary—L. B. Franklin, New York; Endowment Treasurer—George Baron, New York; Grand Guard—Samuel Acher, New York; Grand Counselor—Mitchell Levy, New York.

The convention adjourned to meet in Detroit on July 4, 1902.

There was considerable discussion about appropriating money for a hospital for consumptives to be built in Denver, Col. The institution is to be erected from contributions by the Jewish people of the United States, and will probably be non-sectarian. The question was finally referred to the Committee on Finance.

NO RIGHT TO GO TO WAR.

Sanat Jansen Dismissed from Carpenters' Union for Going to Cuba.

Sanat Jansen, a Dane, who weighs 225 pounds, has been in bad luck for a year. He broke his left collarbone while at work on the transport Berlin at Santiago, and the Brotherhood of Carpenters, of which he was a member, dismissed him for going to war, although his wife paid his dues during his absence. Yesterday morning he fell on West Street and dislocated his shoulder, and was nearly shot by a pistol discharging in his pocket. Although a powerful man, he roared with pain when the Hudson Street Hospital surgeons set his shoulder.

Jansen lives at 84 Summit Street, Brooklyn, and is working as a night watchman, being unable to secure work on account of his suspension from the Carpenters' Union. He had just arrived in Manhattan from Hoboken yesterday when he met with the West Street mishap, and the explosion of the weapon attracted a number of passersby. As Jansen remained on the ground people imagined that he had either committed suicide or had been shot. Several men lifted him to his feet, and an ambulance was summoned.

Jansen carried a pistol because he thought he would need it as a watchman. He said that his union told him that a carpenter had no right to go to war.

Squadron A Off to Camp.

Squadron A, Major Oliver B. Bridgman, will leave the armory for its tour at State Camp at 4 P. M. to-morrow. Its first stop will be at Van Cortlandt Park in the evening. Saturday morning camp will be broken, and Sing Sing will be reached by 3 P. M., where camp will be pitched. Leaving there early Sunday morning the squadron should get to Peekskill by noon Sunday. The troopers will be accompanied on horseback by Gov. Roosevelt, Major Lee of the British Army, Major Gen. C. F. Roe, Col. Hoffman, Col. Olin, and Major Greer of Gen. Roe's staff, and Adjt. Gen. Andrews. Troop C of Brooklyn will go to camp with the squadron.

Alleged Swindlers Held.

Four of the five men arrested last week in connection with the alleged swindlings by the Financial Agency Company of 38 Park Row were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon before Magistrate Pool. The prisoners are S. Wolfe Brown, Charles D. Marshall, Robert A. Cameron, and Edwin C. Barr, who were released on bail furnished by G. Percival Stewart. Simon G. Fish, the fifth man, who is out on $150 bail, but who did not appear for a hearing yesterday, was given until Friday to appear.

Mysterious Broadway Roof Fire.

A pile of rubbish on top of the vacant building at 72 Broadway was set on fire in some unaccountable way yesterday afternoon. The fire was first noticed by tenants of the surrounding high buildings, who notified Policeman Hart. No one knows how the fire started. For about half an hour the Broadway cars were stopped, a large crowd gathered, and the reserves of the Old Slip Station were called out.

Furniture and Truck Burned.

A truck belonging to Geiger & Brazerman of 71 Essex Street, and drawn by a team of horses and loaded with furniture, caught fire at Delancey and Allen Streets yesterday. The truck was loaded with pier glasses, chairs, mattresses, burlaps, and some other articles, said to be worth $336. They were almost entirely destroyed, as well as the truck. It is thought a spark from a locomotive on the elevated road set the goods on fire.

Men's Underwear.

Men's Frox Neck Shirts,—(without buttons,)—made of fine Gauze, Sea Island Cotton, with silk finish,—Lisle Thread, and fine quality Mercerized Cotton.

Morley's English Balbriggan and Lisle Thread.

FURLEY & BUTTRUM'S Merino, All Wool and Silk and Wool Gauze.

Novelty Striped and Plain Silk Underwear.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

JACOB M. PATTERSON DEAD

Passed Away Suddenly Yesterday at His Home in Fordham.

HAD BEEN IN GOOD HEALTH

Seized with an Attack of Indigestion, Followed by Heart Disease—His Active Career.

Jacob Morrill Patterson died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, in Fordham. Mr. Patterson was in his sixty-first year. He had not complained of feeling ill for months, and his sudden illness and almost immediate death was a great surprise to his friends and family, who supposed that he was in the best of health.

His death was very similar to that of ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower. It was preceded by an attack of indigestion, and it is supposed that heart disease followed. In his case, however, death came within less than a half hour after he had the attack of indigestion, and after he felt that he had entirely recovered from the effects.

On Decoration Day, as had been his custom for many years, Mr. Patterson went to the Lutheran Cemetery, with the J. L. Riker Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and made a memorial address. He was in apparent good health, but when he reached home in the evening he remarked to his wife that he felt tired, and was getting too old to march and speak.

He was entirely well, he said, on going to bed. At 3 o'clock, however, one of his daughters heard a glass fall and shatter on the floor. This was followed by the noise of a falling body, and, as the sound came from her father's room, she called to the family for help. It was found that Mr. Patterson had left his bed to get some medicine for indigestion and had fainted.

He soon recovered consciousness, and said he was all right. He went at once to bed and consented to have physicians called in. Two doctors who visit the family were summoned, but Mr. Patterson died while in a second fit of unconsciousness at 3:30.

Like his father, Jacob M. Patterson began life as a butcher. He was born June 20, 1838, and as a youth, although he had had some training in the public schools and academies, entered his father's shop, and later succeeded him, carrying on the business for years. He soon became deeply interested in politics, however, and gradually drifted out of active business and into politics, casting his lot with the Republican organization.

As a politician Mr. Patterson was successful, in so far as minor affairs were concerned, and he was the recognized leader of the old Tenth District for a long time, and even after he had moved out of it his word was weightier than the word of any man within it. He remained faithful to that part of the organization controlled by Senator Platt, and his political loyalty was rewarded by appointment to many offices.

His first position was that of Pension Agent, to which he received the appointment from President Grant. The following year he was elected to the State Legislature as Assemblyman. In 1876 he was appointed Excise Commissioner; in 1879, Clerk of the Common Council, and in November of the same year he was appointed Police Justice. This office he held until 1890. In 1885 he was admitted to the bar. He was also Chairman of the Republican County Committee in 1876, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of that body from 1890 to 1893.

His party rewarded him also by sending him as a delegate to all the National Conventions between 1880 and 1896. He was very active in the organization of Republican clubs, and was himself a member of the Republican Club, the Union Republican Club, the Fordham Club, and the Progress and North Side Republican Clubs. In 1895 he was appointed by Gov. Morton Commissioner of Quarantine in this city, and this office he held at the time of his death.

Mr. Patterson was a fighter always, and was ever at work for his organization and his party. His district, the old Tenth, (at one time, in 1882 and 1883, known as the old Seventh,) was Democratic, it was supposed, at the time he was nominated for the Assembly, but he carried it by about 2,000.

When the war was being waged between Mr. Lauterbach and Mr. Brookfield, Mr. Patterson took the side of the organization man, Mr. Lauterbach, and was largely responsible for the latter's success. His most interesting political battle was with John Milholland, when the latter wanted to become Chairman of the Republican County Committee. Mr. Patterson fought him vigorously and aided in defeating him. Although a fighter by instinct, he never cherished ill will against any one.

In person, Mr. Patterson was a striking figure. He was six feet three inches in height and powerful in proportion. He married Leah Granger in 1860. She and his three unmarried daughters survive him.

Upon receiving news of his death, Senator Platt, Cornelius Van Cott, ex-Judge Henry C. Botty, Judge Blanchard, and a number of other prominent men of the city and State sent messages of condolence to Mrs. Patterson.

Chairman Quigg has called the County Committee together at 4 P. M. to-day to take appropriate action upon the death of Mr. Patterson, and the Union Republican Club will meet at 8 P. M. to-day for the same purpose. The Progress Club, which was formerly the Patterson Club, will take action to-morrow night.

The funeral will be deferred until Sunday, if possible, as Mrs. Patterson does not wish the body buried until that day. Final arrangements, however, will be decided on to-day.

A Hundred Girls Escape from Fire.

Fire was discovered in the six-story brick building at 37 West Third Street last evening. The blaze started on the third floor of the structure, which was occupied by M. Perlstein, manufacturer of cloaks and suits, and worked its way to the upper floors. The fire was extinguished with a loss of $25,000, covered by insurance. At the time the fire started there were 100 girls and several men at work in the corset factory on the top floor. They made their way to the street quickly and in an orderly manner. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A Water Tower Saves a Building.

The big seven-story brick building at 54 and 56 Fulton Street, corner of Cliff, was threatened with destruction by a fire which started on the fourth floor at 6:15 o'clock last evening. By the prompt use of Water Tower No. 1 the structure was saved. The two upper floors were occupied by the Manhattan Tin Can Works, and were gutted before the tower stopped the progress of the flames. Chief Croker estimated the fire loss at $30,000.

More Bicycle Policemen.

The Board of Police Commissioners has decided to increase the number of men in the bicycle squadrons in this borough and Brooklyn. About twenty-five men will be added. The additional bicycles needed have been bought, but the men have not been selected.

For Town or Travel.
Suits
of bright, attractive patterns of goods,
Prices $10 up to $26.
Also of
Solid Blue Serges,
Prices $10 up to $22.
The cut, fit, make, material, so positively superior that good dressers find them eminently satisfactory.
Straw Hats,
Correct styles, $1.50, $2.50
Hackett, Carhart & Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

Refreshing.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
A few drops added to half a glass water refreshes and invigorates.
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

COTTON EXCHANGE MEETING.

President Robinson Laid Stress Upon What He Termed the Inequalities of the Tax Law.

At the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the New York Cotton Exchange, held yesterday, President Thomas M. Robinson reported, for the Board of Managers, on the affairs of the year. He noticed with commendation the action of Congress in appropriating money to improve New York Harbor. Of the war and State taxes he said:

> We deem it not improper to say that the internal revenue law, commonly known as the "war tax," while bearing more heavily upon this than many other industries, has been cheerfully paid by the members of the Exchange, and we have made no attempt to have the disproportion in the tax adjusted, because of the great need which still exists for money by the Government. But while business men are willing to stand much, when necessary as a war measure, an effort should be made at the next session of Congress by the interests discriminated against to effect an adjustment of the taxes, because the stamp tax is likely to continue for a considerable time, and may become a permanent feature of internal revenue.
>
> We are confronted by a condition of affairs with regard to State taxation unparalleled in the history of the city, because the law is fraught with inequalities even greater than have previously existed. The increase in both the tax valuation and the tax rate will, we believe, prove more burdensome to the real estate interests in this section of the city than to any other, and the members of this Exchange will doubtless have to meet a large increase in taxes on their property the coming year. A combined effort by this and other organizations interested should, we believe, be made before the assembling of the Legislature again, by memorial to his Excellency Gov. Roosevelt, to interest himself in the removal of this inequality.

In consideration of the favorable condition of the finances of the Exchange, the Treasurer's report showing a surplus of $18,906.60, the Board of Trustees favors the fixing of dues at $50 for the coming year, and recommends that $20 be credited to each membership from the earnings of the building and of the Exchange.

The Trustees of the Gratuity Fund reported a balance surplus of $64,080.74. There are 450 outstanding memberships, of which $294 are entitled to a gratuity of $5,000. The others rate from $4,500 to $1,000.

THE NEW ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

Part of It Will Be Probably Open to the Public in July—Mr. Hornaday's Plans.

In the third annual report of the New York Zoological Society, just issued, the assurance is given that, if the rapid progress now being made in the work of establishing a zoological park in this city continues without interruption, the public will be welcomed in at least a section of the park by the middle of July. The society has fulfilled its obligations to the city in the matter of raising funds and expending them; it has assumed control of the grounds in South Bronx Park allotted for use as a zoological park, and it has undertaken the speedy erection of the necessary quarters for the animals.

A fund of $125,000 promised by the city authorities, on condition that the society should raise $100,000 within a specified time, has been made available within the last year by the Board of Estimate, and the Department of Parks for the Borough of the Bronx has been actively engaged in carrying out the society's scheme of ground improvements. About one hundred and fifty men are now employed in the various kinds of work in progress in the new Zoological Park. Animals are being engaged for delivery subsequent to July 1.

The building fund, which was raised by subscription, amounted to $130,550 at the time this report was prepared. Prior to April 1 the elk house had been completed in all essential particulars, and finishing touches were being put on the bird house, the reptile house, the bear dens, and the ducks' aviary. The excavations for the buffalo house were completed and the foundation and side walls were ready for the woodwork. There has been considerable planting of trees, and a three-acre nursery has been established in the northeastern part of the park on ground that had previously been used for agricultural purposes. The aggregate cost of all the buildings and animals' quarters thus far constructed and in process of construction will be about $90,000. Up to May 1 nearly $40,000 had been actually paid out.

This annual report, which is signed by Chairman Henry F. Osborn, Secretary Madison Grant, and the members of the Executive Committee speaks with satisfaction of the friendly attitude of the city authorities toward the zoological park project. The society and the city's representatives have worked in perfect accord. In addition to its labors for the Zoological Park, the New York Zoological Society has accomplished an important work in the way of protection of native American birds and animals. The protection of native animals is one of the three main objects for which the society was organized. In accordance with a resolution adopted at the latest annual meeting, William T. Hornaday, the director of the society, made a systematic inquiry, (said to be the first ever made,) covering nearly the whole of the United States, into the present condition of bird life, as compared with that of fifteen years ago, and the causes for any important changes which have taken place. The result of this inquiry showed such a startling percentage of decrease that it attracted wide attention to the subject and aroused an earnest demonstration on the part of lovers of birds.

Mr. Hornaday submits a report, giving in detail the steps that have been taken in creating the park. On the subject of forestry work he says: "From the first moment of possession the Zoological Society has recognized the serious nature of the responsibility it has assumed touching the protection and preservation from decay and general deterioration of the magnificent forest in the Zoological Park. It has long been apparent to the society that its duty toward the trees and shrubs of the park is not even second to its obligations toward the live animals which soon will be installed. * * * Hundreds of trees are endangered by decaying cavities that are steadily eating into their trunks. Many fine chestnut and oak trees have been partially burned out at the roots by fires that were purposely built against or within them. All such cavities, whether due to fire or decay, require to be filled up water tight, either with stone and Portland cement or with pieces of zinc very carefully fitted. All dead limbs require to be cut away, and hundreds of dead trees, which are literally a standing menace to the safety of the public, must be cut down."

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

MEN'S PAJAMAS.

This morning, we have ready a special purchase of Men's Fine Pajamas, manufacturer's broken lines and samples.

Lot 1.—275 Suits of Colored Woven Madras in stripes and checks, light weight, fast colors, usually sold at $1.50 and $1.75,
$1.10 per suit.

Lot 2.—300 Suits fine feather-weight, White Pajamas, of basket weave Madras and French Cross-bars with military or turn-down collars, trimmed throughout with colored silk trimmings, usually $2.00 & $2.50,
$1.55 per suit.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

BIG POLICE PARADE TO-DAY.

Chief Devery Will Ride at the Head of About 5,000 Men—Review by Mayor Van Wyck.

The annual parade and review of the Police Department will take place to-day. It will be the largest parade ever held by the police, and it is estimated that nearly 5,000 members of the force, including officers and men, will be in line. There will be five regiments, divided into ten battalions of ten companies each, besides a large force of mounted men, bicycle riders, and patrol wagons.

Chief Devery will ride at the head of the parade on the horse known as Bullet. The parade will start at the Battery at 1 o'clock, and march over the following route: Battery, up Broadway to Twenty-third Street, to Madison Avenue, to Fifty-seventh Street, to Fifth Avenue, down Fifth Avenue, passing in review at grand stand, Worth Monument, and then dismissing.

Mayor Van Wyck will be the reviewing officer, and the Police Commissioners will inspect the lines. At the reviewing stand the Rhinelander medal for valor will be presented to Patrolman John E. Schellp of the Lee Avenue Station, Brooklyn. President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt were invited to review the parade, but they have written saying they will be unable to be present.

Chief Devery's staff will consist of Chief Surgeon Dr. Stephen G. Cook, Capt. Thomas Killilea, Capt. Andrew J. Thomas, Capt. John T. Stephenson, Acting Capt. John Cooney, Sergt. James Donovan, Sergt. Thomas McCormick, Sergt. John McNamara, Sergt. Michael Smith, Sergt. Francis A. Creamer, and Sergt. John F. Flood. The Chief's flag will be carried by Roundsman Smith, with staff, consisting of three mounted patrolmen.

The First Regiment will be under command of Deputy Chief Cortright, and the First Battalion under command of Inspector Adam A. Cross. Capts. Delaney, S. F. Brown, W. F. Kirchner, and Sheehan will march at the head of companies in this battalion. In the second battalion, under command of Inspector W. L. Thompson, there will be Capts. William Thompson, Hasslacher, Wigand, and O'Brien.

Deputy Chief John Mackellar will have command of the Second Regiment, and Inspector Harley of the Third Battalion. In this battalion will be Capts. Donohue, Walsh, Vredenburgh, Hogan, and Martens. In the fourth battalion, Inspector Brooks, there will be Capts. Eason, Halpin, Elbert O. Smith, England, Dean, Fitzpatrick, and Herlihy.

The third regiment will be under command of Deputy Chief P. H. McLaughlin, and the Fifth Battalion, under command of Inspector John H. Grant. In this battalion there will be Capts. Haughey, Albertsch, Moynihan, and Chapman. In the sixth battalion, Acting Inspector Kane, there will be Capts. Westervelt, Price, Diamond, and Titus.

Deputy Chief Clayton will command the fourth regiment, and Inspector Donald Grant the seventh battalion. In this battalion will be Capts. Schultz, Steinkamp, and Frers. In the eighth battalion, Inspector Brennan, will be Capts. Druhan, Reardon, Hardy, Velsor, and McNamara.

The fifth regiment will be under command of Acting Deputy Chief William W. McLaughlin, and the ninth battalion, Inspector Murphy, Capts. Ennis, White, Bodell, Lawson, M. Campbell, Cullen, Edward Brown, Wohlfarth, and Knipe. In the tenth battalion, Acting Inspector Campbell, will be Capts. Renny, Burford, Short, Blake, O'Reilly, and Driscoll.

Sergeants will march at the head of other companies in battalions not under command of Captains.

The assignments of bands will be as follows:

First Regiment—First battalion, Twelfth Regiment Band; second battalion, Seventy-first Regiment Band.

Second Regiment—Third battalion, Thirteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment Band; Fourth Battalion, Sousa's Band.

Third Regiment—Fifth battalion, Seventh Regiment Band; sixth battalion, Fourteenth Regiment Band.

Fourth Regiment—Seventh battalion, Sixty-ninth Regiment Band; eighth battalion, Ninth Regiment Band.

Fifth Regiment—Ninth battalion, Eighth Regiment Band. tenth battalion, Twenty-third (Brooklyn) Regiment Band.

SYRIAN BANKER SURRENDERS.

George Forzly Held for Examination on Charges of Grand Larceny.

George Forzly of the firm of George Forzly & Co., bankers for Syrians, at 103 Washington Street, charged with grand larceny by a number of the depositors in connection with the recent failure of his bank, yesterday afternoon surrendered himself to Policeman O'Connor in City Hall Park. About 700 angry Syrians gathered around Forzly's place a week ago upon finding that he had disappeared. It was said that he had $50,000 of their savings.

Three complaints were made against Forzly. The complainants appeared in the Centre Street Court. The chief complainants were R. Salleby and his sister, Louisa Aramone, who had bought a draft for $181 from Forzly on the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Beyrout, Syria, which, it is claimed, was dishonored. Forzly was held for examination on Monday.

MEETING OF ANTI-BRIGGS MEN.

Some One Who Attended Betrayed Confidence, Says Dr. Van Winkle.

The Rev. Dr. E. H. Van Winkle, rector of St. Clement's Protestant Episcopal Church, when asked last evening in regard to the meeting held at the St. Denis Hotel for the purpose of forming a plan of action against the element in the Church supporting Dr. Briggs, was indignant that the meeting had become public.

"There has been a gross breach of confidence," he said, "on the part of some one. We are all pledged to secrecy for the successful fulfillment of our purpose. I do not know the names of the committee appointed to formulate plans, and would not disclose them in case I did know. I will merely say that the Briggs case is not closed."

The Rev. Dr. George Houghton, when seen at his residence, declined to discuss the subject.

Findley Arrives and Is Held.

Samuel M. Findley, the Tax Collector of San Luis, Obispo County, Cal., whence he disappeared on Nov. 19, 1898, with, it is charged, about $15,000 of the county's money, arrived here yesterday from Lima, Peru. He was on the steamship Advance, and was accompanied by Assistant Superintendent J. G. Fraser of the Denver office of Pinkerton's Detective Agency. The detective had traced Findley through Mexico and Central America to Peru. When $8,000, which Findley had on deposit in a Lima bank was attached for his bondsmen, though he could not be extradited, he returned voluntarily rather than be left penniless in South America. When he landed yesterday he was arrested by Central Office detectives acting for the California authorities. Magistrate Olmsted, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday held Findley for thirty days to await the arrival of extradition papers from California.

AMUSEMENTS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S
TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT TO WITNESS
THE GREATEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW EVER PRESENTED

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway & 30th St.
Every Evening at 7:50.
THE GREAT RUBY.
Over 125 times to excited crowds!!
"It is a Revelation!"—Journal.
"Throbs with vital interest!"—Times
"The Balloon Scene surpasses all sensations!"—Herald.
MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SAT. AT 2.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
FELIX MORRIS. CHING LING FOO.
McIntyre & Heath. Biograph. Hayes & Lytton.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
Ev'gs, 8:10. Matinée Saturday.
Monday—150th Perf.—Carter Souvenir.
MRS. LESLIE CARTER in ZAZA.

Entire Matinée Sat.! The Great Golden Spectacle!
THE NEW YORK! THE MAN IN THE MOON!
& Promenade de Luxe. Miles-Stavordale Quintet.
June 12—Opening of the Aerial Magnolia Grove!

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
THE SEASON'S GREATEST COMEDY HIT.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE.
NEW GROUPS. GYPSY MUSIC.

CASINO! Erminie! L'st 3 ngts. L'st Mat. Sat
Its Greatest Cast!
Francis Wilson, Lillian Russell, T. Q. Seabrooke.
June 5—Jeff De Angelis, "The Jolly Musketeer."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. and Irving Pl.
Last Week—KING OF THE OPIUM RING.
SOUVENIRS 75th performance, Thursday.
Last Mat. Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

ELECTRICAL SHOW.
Mad. Sq. Garden. The LAST WEEK Daily 2 to 11.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE. CHINESE FAIR Opens To-night for TEN Days.

COLUMBUS. VICTORIAN CROSS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE

42d, B'way, & 7 Av. HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:30.
Rogers Bros. in A REIGN OF ERROR.

Baseball, Polo Grounds To-day, 4 P. M.
CINCINNATI vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES,
June 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15.
6 Races To-day at 2:30 P. M.
BEDFORD STAKES.
THE PARKWAY HANDICAP.
Music by Conterno's Concert Band.
Field Stand 50 Cents.
Special trains via L. I. R. R. direct to grand stand from 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y., leave at 12:40 (1:00 Parlor Cars,) 1:30 P. M. Whitehall St., N. Y., via 39th St. Brooklyn Ferry, 12:00, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20 P. M.
BROOKLYN TRAINS leave BROOKLYN BRIDGE, via 5th Ave. Elevated and P. P. and C. I. R. R. every 10 minutes.

CAR NEARLY FELL TO STREET.

Omission of a Coupling Pin on a Third Avenue Elevated Train Causes an Accident.

A peculiar accident occurred about 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning on the Third Avenue elevated road between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh Street. A car was suspended over the edge of the structure for half an hour, as a result of somebody's blunder. Its rear trucks had fallen to the sidewalk with ill-effect to the flagging.

At this point there is a siding at the west side of the main track, which is used for switching trains. It slants down a little after leaving the main line. An empty train, consisting of an engine and four cars, backed out of the "L" yard at Ninety-eighth Street on the west side of the track, and the engine shoved on to the spur. When the train ran on the spur it was stopped, but, unfortunately, the coupling pin which should have connected the engine was missing, and the four cars ran out to the end of the spur, knocked against the bumper, and hurled it into the avenue below. The hind car went over the edge of the spur and fell half way to the ground, its rear trucks following the bumper. The car was prevented from plunging to the street by the other three coming to a standstill.

Directly opposite the point where the bumper was placed, and on the same side of the street, is the dry goods store of William Klein. His son, Moses Klein, was putting some wares on exhibition in front of the store. The sound of breaking wood above his head caused him to jump back just in time to save himself from injury. The bumper and the truck fell crashing to the sidewalk. Flying splinters nearly struck him in the face.

The traffic on the main lines of the "L" road was not at all interfered with by the accident. The "L" road officials are endeavoring to discover who had charge of the coupling of the cars.

MARY ANDERSON'S DEPARTURE.

Former American Actress, Now Mrs. Navarro, Sails for England.

Mrs. Antonio de Navarro, formerly Mary Anderson, the American actress, sailed yesterday with her husband for England on the White Star steamer Majestic. Although Mrs. de Navarro on her arrival here a few weeks ago sought to avoid notoriety by coming across the ocean as "Mrs. A. J. Hope" she was very much in evidence yesterday.

With her husband she took up a position on the main deck just abaft of the saloon gangway and from there distributed roses to her mother, father-in-law, and other friends. She also directed that other flowers be sent to the friends unable to be present at her departure. She also gave Purser Brandt a rose, which, as the vessel started on the voyage, he affixed in the buttonhole of his coat. As she boarded the liner Mrs. de Navarro said that her short visit had been a pleasant one indeed. She could not say when she will return to her native land again.

E. J. Scannell Found Guilty.

Edward J. Scannell, a half-brother of Fire Commissioner Scannell, was yesterday found guilty in the Court of Special Sessions of receiving a bribe of $250 for using his pretended influence in securing the appointment of Frank McGowan to the Fire Department. Sentence was suspended until to-morrow.